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The Impact of Immigration on Canada's Population

by
Warren E. Kalbach

ONE OF A SERIES OF 1961 CENSUS MONOGRAPHS

prepared for the

CENSUS DIVISION

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA, CANADA

1970



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Foreword

The Canadian censuses constitute a rich source of information about individuals and their families, extending over many years. The census data are used widely but it has proved to be worthwhile in Canada, as in some other countries, to supplement census statistical reports with analytical monographs on a number of selected topics. The 1931 Census was the basis of several valuable monographs but, for various reasons, it was impossible to follow this precedent with a similar programme until 1961. Moreover, the 1961 Census had two novel features. In the first place, it provided much new and more detailed data, particularly in such fields as income, internal migration and fertility, and secondly, the use of an electronic computer made possible a great variety of tabulations on which more penetrating analytical studies could be based.

The purpose of the 1961 Census Monograph Programme is to provide a broad analysis of social and economic phenomena in Canada. Although the monographs concentrate on the results of the 1961 Census, they are supplemented by data from previous censuses and by statistical material from other sources. In addition to *The Impact of Immigration on Canada's Population* and a Series of Labour Force Studies, monographs have been or will be published on urban development, marketing, agriculture, fertility, income and internal migration.

I should like to express my appreciation to the universities that have made it possible for members of their staff to contribute to this Programme, to authors within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics who have put forth extra effort in preparing their studies, and to a number of other members of DBS staff who have given assistance. The Census Monograph Programme is considered desirable not only because the analysis by the authors throws light on particular topics but also because it provides insight into the adequacy of existing data and guidance in planning the content and tabulation programmes of future censuses. Valuable help in designing the Programme was received from a committee of Government officials and university professors. In addition, thanks are extended to the various readers, experts in their fields, whose comments were of considerable assistance to the authors.

Although the monographs have been prepared at the request of and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, responsibility for the analyses and conclusions is that of the individual authors.



DOMINION STATISTICIAN.

Preface

Canadians have been concerned about the effects of immigration for many years, but it is doubtful that consensus will ever be achieved as to either optimum levels of immigration or the proper ethnic mix needed to achieve maximum economic and cultural development. The issues are exceedingly complex and those involving questions of national identity are so value-laden and emotionally volatile that rational discussion seems all but impossible. However futile, the continuing debate has provided a useful service in promoting the collection and analysis of immigration, census, and vital statistics bearing on these issues even though much of these data have been misinterpreted and misused in the heat of emotional debate. At the same time, a growing number of scholars have directed their attention to immigration and its effects. Among these, one man deserves special mention and recognition for his pioneering work. Students and social scientists working in these areas will already be familiar with the work of Professor W. Burton Hurd, but for those whose interest may coincide with the appearance of this monograph, a perusal of his census monographs is strongly recommended. His first, *Origin, Birthplace, Nationality, and Language of the Canadian People, 1921*, appeared in 1929; *Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People, 1931*, was published in 1942; and his last monograph, *Ethnic Origin and Nativity of the Canadian People*, based on the 1941 Census of Canada, was published for limited circulation in 1965.

Circumstances surrounding the delayed publication of Professor Hurd's last work attest, in part, to the sensitivity of the "ethnic origin" issue during the immediate post-war period. The debate concerning the propriety of asking questions about ethnic or racial background and the struggle to eliminate ethnic and racial distinctions from official records of vital events and decennial censuses continues while diversity of ethnic and racial origins remains an integral aspect of the Canadian "mosaic". The position implicit in this monograph, which utilizes ethnic origin as one of its major independent variables, is that any move to eliminate questions by which ethnic, racial and cultural antecedents of Canada's population can be identified would be a grievous mistake. Such a move would deprive both government and private agencies, as well as scholars, of the very data needed to assess their significance. Most would agree that a person's racial or ethnic background *should not* affect his "life chances", but such a

belief should not interfere with efforts to determine the exact nature of the relationship between differences in opportunity and success, and ethnic origin, race or religious affiliation. Of course, acquiring such knowledge will not guarantee the elimination of inequalities resulting from prejudice and ignorance, but certainly the absence of relevant facts cannot contribute to the rational development of corrective policies and programmes.

The general objectives of this monograph are (a) to extend the work of earlier investigators, (b) to provide more data and analyses than would otherwise be available through the official programme of census reports, and (c) to stimulate and encourage further research on more specific questions dealing with the character of immigration and its significance for Canada's population. To achieve these goals, the basic analysis is focused on the relationship between selected population characteristics and ethnic origins of the foreign born, by period of immigration, and of the native born as well, who provide the essential control group. In addition, information on all of the original tabulations provided for this monograph and a detailed legend of variables have been included in the Appendix. Hopefully, the rather broad scope of this work and its generally descriptive nature, in conjunction with the availability of special tabulations at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, will stimulate further research and tests of specific hypotheses. The concept of ethnic origin and the techniques for its measurement in the decennial censuses have been subjected to considerable criticism. Undoubtedly, both will be refined in future censuses and continuing research. Despite their limitations, the conclusions reported in this monograph should make it abundantly clear that ethnic and racial origins are still important considerations in the study of Canada's population. Furthermore, the effects of ethnic origin are not invariant with respect to time, and the continuing problem for the researcher will be the specification of those conditions affecting their significance. Only when social and economic differentials related to ethnic and racial origins disappear, should the questions be dropped from official census and registration systems in this country.

The initiation and completion of this monograph represents the interest, assistance and contributions of many people. It would be impossible to acknowledge all those who have assisted the author in one way or another during the years it has been in preparation. Basic to the entire project has been the continued support of the Dominion Statistician, Mr. Walter E. Duffett, and members of his staff. There is a special indebtedness to the late Dr. Yoshiko Kasahara, to Dr. I.P. Fellegi and others who assisted in cutting the original proposal to more manageable proportions, and to Mr. Harley Ferguson of the Central Programming Division for his exceptional efforts in programming the special tabulations. Mr. H.G. Page of DBS Vital Statistics Section and Mr. Z.W. Sametz of the former Department of Citizenship and Immigration provided special tabulations, and

Mr. B.A. Ower, DBS Head Librarian, gave invaluable assistance in locating historical materials. The Census Division, formerly under Mr. J.L. Forsyth and, more recently, Mr. W.D. Porter, provided the necessary facilities and services during the author's visits to Ottawa. Special recognition is also due the Demographic Analysis and Research Section and its former Chief, Dr. Karol Krotki, and Mrs. M.P. Ellis and the Census Computing Pool. Mr. A.H. LeNeveu, Miss M.L. Pendleton. Mr. J.-C. Desjardins, Mrs. S. Wargon, Mrs. C. Primeau, and many others throughout the Census Division were extremely helpful. Departments of Sociology at the Universities of Alberta and Arizona provided assistance and, among the many graduate students associated with the project, special mention is made of contributions by Miss Ann Marie Decore, Mr. Al Simmons, Miss Sharon Abu-Laban and Miss Ilse Laskin. In the final preparation of the manuscript, special credit is given to the dedicated and tireless efforts of Mr. A.E. Hopkins and his assistant, Miss C. Aubin, who had the difficult task of checking the manuscript, statistical tables and references, and serving as liaison between Miss M. Gaudreau's Proofreading Unit, Mr. Laurent Tessier's Drafting Unit which produced the charts, and others assisting in the final preparations for publication. Finally, to Professor E.P. Hutchinson of the University of Pennsylvania and Professor A. Richmond of York University, whose research on immigration in the United States and Canada, respectively, made them admirably suited for their roles as critics, goes the author's special appreciation for their reading of the manuscript in its entirety and their many helpful comments and criticisms.

The author accepts full responsibility for any errors or deficiencies that may appear in the analyses or conclusions.

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June 1969

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SYMBOLS OR ABBREVIATIONS
USED IN TABLES

- = nil or zero
- .. = figures not available
- ... = figures not appropriate or
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- n.e.s. = not elsewhere stated

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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE OF THIS MONOGRAPH

Few people would question the importance of migration for Canada's relatively short history. The emergence of Canada as a nation, like that of the United States, was a product of the unique conditions and developments in Western Europe which gave rise to the era of exploration and subsequent migration of millions of Europeans to the New World. Those who were among the first to establish themselves, i.e., the French and the British, set the basic character of Canada's population and the criteria by which the desirability of all subsequent immigration was to be judged. Concern over the ethnic composition of the continuing stream of immigrants, its significance or the relative primacy of the two "founding races", the evolving ethnic mosaic and its effect on the established British and French cultures, are concerns that have dominated discussions of immigration since pre-Confederation times.

Perhaps equal to these concerns from a historical viewpoint has been the interest in "optimum" population and the economy's absorptive capacity vis-à-vis immigration. During the early years, attention was focused on the consequences of too few people, and encouragement of immigration was seen as a means of speeding up the settlement of Canada's vast reaches of virgin territory and providing the type of labour needed for the exploitation of its natural resources. Since the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th, this concern over too few has shifted to an uneasiness over the possible consequences of too many immigrants in the face of recurring economic depressions, the threat posed by the presence of cheap foreign-born labour to the established standard of living, and to the unknown and feared consequences of an invasion by foreigners subscribing to alien ideologies and cultures.

In the light of these important historical and continuing concerns, the objectives of the present monograph may appear too modest. A continuing debate over the specification of an optimum population for Canada may be quite legitimate; however, its pursuit is not unlike that famous quest for the Holy Grail. This monograph is not concerned with either the concept of optimum population or absorptive capacity, or with establishing their relationship to immigration. Neither is it concerned with the determination of

the "proper" ethnic mix of immigrants which might be necessary for the maintenance of Canada's existing cultural systems. Both of these concerns involve questions of values and are beyond the scope of a monograph of this kind. Possibly it is sufficient to state at this point that Canada has successfully integrated thousands of immigrants from diverse cultural backgrounds into its economy during the post-World-War-II period without adversely affecting its level of productivity or standard of living.¹

Earlier monographs have been written which have dealt with the contributions and effects of immigrants on Canada's population structure.² The present monograph may be viewed as an extension of these earlier analyses into the post-World-War-II period. It neither proposes nor tests specific hypotheses but limits itself to a rather simple level of descriptive analysis in four major areas. First (Chapter Two), post-war immigration is examined in its historical context, i.e., as a continuation of trends in the foreign-born population resulting from variations in the size as well as the character of immigration throughout both pre-World-War-II and post-war periods. Second (Chapter Three), post-war immigration is examined in relation to its contributions to growth and distribution of Canada's population, changes in its age and sex structure, ethnic composition, and population mobility. Third (Chapter Four), the basic demographic character of post-war immigrants resident in Canada at the time of the 1961 Census is examined relative to that of the native-born population and pre-war immigrants. Although this analysis attempts to reveal the extent to which the post-war immigrant population resembles or differs from the existing resident population and to make explicit the nature of its demographic contribution, it does not deal with those characteristics that are suggestive of the levels of adjustment achieved by the post-war immigrant. This is the concern of the fourth and last major area of analysis which examines those characteristics indicative of integration and adjustment at the individual level as well as for the family (Chapter Five). Political identification and integration is examined at a very elementary level by means of the citizenship status of post-war immigrants who had been resident in Canada for a sufficient period of time to attain eligibility (Chapter Six).

¹ For an elaboration of this general position, see D.C. Corbett, "The Economic Objectives and Achievements of Immigration Policy in Canada Since 1946" *Proceedings of the World Population Conference*, Vol. II, United Nations, 1954.

² The three monographs, based on earlier censuses, dealing with nativity and ethnic origins of the Canadian population were all written by W. Burton Hurst: *Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People*, 1921 Census Monograph, Ottawa: King's Printer, 224 pp.; *Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People*, 1931 Census Monograph No. 4, Ottawa: King's Printer, xviii + 25 pp. Duplicate text in French; and *Ethnic Origin and Nativity of the Canadian People*, 1941 Census Monograph, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 249 pp. (Restricted distribution released in 1965.)

A major share of the monograph has been devoted to the ethnic character of immigrants and its contribution to the ethnic structure of Canada's population. This has been done despite the considerable conceptual difficulty and methodological problems associated with the concept of ethnic origin. In addition, the significance of the time element, vis-à-vis the adjustment process, made it mandatory to carry out most analyses of the 1961 Census data within a basic analytical framework provided by a threefold cross-tabulation of birthplace, period of immigration of foreign born, and ethnic origin.

Although, as previously stated, no specific hypotheses have been tested, much of the data is examined in relation to a general model of assimilation which is not explicated beyond the point of defining the assimilation process in terms of a general convergence of characteristics of immigrant and native-born populations through time. This conceptualization of the assimilation process has been used quite frequently in research concerned with immigration. Whereas much of this earlier research has implicitly conveyed the feeling that cultural assimilation of immigrants is both desirable and necessary, the use of a "convergence" model for analyses in this monograph is not intended as a general endorsement of either the desirability of population homogeneity or the validity of the model as applied to the Canadian scene during the post-World-War-II period. Variation in demographic character of various ethnic and racial groups of foreign-born population was expected, and the research objective was to determine the nature and extent of these differences. However, it should be clearly understood that an assessment of their significance is beyond the scope of this monograph as it can be done only in relation to the economic, political and social goals being pursued by the government as well as the moral climate of the times affecting minority group relations.

2 DATA SOURCES, QUALITY AND PROBLEMS OF ANALYSIS

Most of the data utilized in this monograph are census data from earlier censuses of Canada as well as the 1961 Census which provided the basis for the major analyses. Additional data were obtained from the Vital Statistics Section and the Canada Year Book Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (now the Department of Manpower and Immigration).

In view of the fact that many general tabulations of immigrant characteristics were to be made available in the normal course of publishing the results of the 1961 Census, a special effort was made to incorporate more detailed tabulations of immigrant characteristics than normally would be available for general release. However, it is true that, in the absence of special computer runs, a monograph based solely on data published as a

part of the normal publication programme could serve a very useful purpose by collating, integrating and summarizing the relevant data on post-war immigration to a somewhat greater extent than that found in the census summary volumes dealing with the foreign-born and ethnic origin populations.³ Much remains to be done in relation to data already published and their analysis in combination with the data and analyses presented in this monograph should add significantly to knowledge of immigration and its consequences for both immigrants and the receiving population.

Some comments are in order relative to procedures used to obtain the special tabulations for this monograph. Because of the comparative nature of much of these analyses, it was necessary to obtain parallel tabulations for ethnic groups for the native born as well as for the foreign born. This consideration, in conjunction with the rather extensive requests for special tabulations, prompted the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to seek some means of reducing the time-cost factor to reasonable proportions. The reduction was accomplished by reducing the number and detail of the special tabulations it would provide, and by providing the tabulations for the native born on a sample basis rather than the complete enumeration data which were provided for the foreign born. The effects of the first restriction were fairly simple but the implications of the sampling procedure are not so clear. However, since data for the native born were to be used primarily as a standard for comparison, the loss in precision was a small price to pay relative to the informational gain and the value of the tabulations for the interpretation of post-war immigrant characteristics. Considering other sources of error, the sampling error introduced by this procedure was considered to be insignificant. The sampling ratios utilized in the extraction of data from the 100 per cent census files for the native born are presented in Appendix D.

There are several types of errors generally associated with census data which must be taken into consideration when interpreting the significance of specific analyses. These errors are the result of under-enumeration, over-enumeration, misclassification of individuals being enumerated, and errors in data processing. The significance of these errors depends in part on the degree to which they are concentrated in specific segments of the population rather than distributed throughout the entire population. Common examples of this are errors of under-enumeration associated with the very youngest ages and the younger adults who are single and highly mobile. Occasional attempts have been made to estimate the size and significance of these errors and several reports have been released which deal with

³ DBS 99-516, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-6; DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7.

these matters.⁴ While the evidence of these special studies confirms the existence of both errors of coverage and response variance in relation to the reporting of many characteristics, e.g., ethnic origin, official language, employment status, class of worker, etc., no attempt was made to correct the basic data. Not only were these estimates of error based on a very limited sample, but there are no generally accepted procedures by which such corrections could be made with any assurance that the data would in fact be more accurate.⁵ Estimates of response variance do serve as a guide to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information through standard census procedures, and provide, as well, a rough guide for the interpretation of differences in the distributions of characteristics for several populations. The problem is not unlike that of interpreting variations in data based on samples, e.g., income, fertility and mobility data in the 1961 Census.

Ethnic origin data have been singled out repeatedly for criticism on the basis of their reputedly large response variance and on the basis that the concept of ethnicity is either meaningless or that it should not have any social, political or economic significance.⁶ While much of this criticism which is directed to the problems of definition and collection of this particular type of data is legitimate, the proposed solutions offer little advantage in that they suggest the substitution of other data, e.g., linguistic data for earlier generations on the father's side, which is subject to the same difficulties as ethnic origin.⁷

The difficulties inherent in the determination of ethnic origin for some eighteen million people, of whom approximately 84 per cent are native

⁴ I.P. Fellegi, *Content Check of the 1961 Census of Population and Coverage Check of the 1961 Census of Population*, Technical Memorandum (Census Evaluation Series) Nos. 1 and 2, Census Division, DBS, March 1968. For a more technical exposition and analysis of the problem of response variance in the 1961 Census, see I.P. Fellegi, "Response Variance and Its Estimation", *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, December 1964, pp. 1016-1041.

⁵ These remarks apply only to the consideration of such characteristics as ethnic origin, class of worker, occupation, etc., and their response variance. Estimates of net migration by age presented in Chapter Three utilized the standard procedure for correcting the younger age groups for under-enumeration using the best available estimates.

⁶ For one of the best treatments of the conceptual and methodological problems associated with the concept of ethnic origin, see Norman B. Ryder, "The Interpretation of Origin Statistics", *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, November 1955, pp. 466-479. See also, Karol Krotki, "Some comments on Norman Ryder's Article on Ethnic Origin", Technical Memorandum (General Series) No. 3, Census Division, DBS, July 1965.

⁷ For example, Fellegi (*ibid.*) shows that twice the square root of the response variance (of an estimate of 10,000 persons) for English ethnic origin was 450 and for French ethnic origin, 350. For English and French mother tongues, it was 220 and 350, respectively. For official language spoken, it was 130 for English and 50 for French. On the basis of these data, there is no reason to expect that obtaining linguistic data for earlier generations on the father's side would be any easier.

born, are recognized. The justification for inclusion of ethnic origin as a major dimension in the investigation of Canada's immigrant population is the simple fact that ethnic groups are a significant component of its population. The complexities of the interrelationships between ethnicity and social class and the historical basis for Canada's present ethnic mosaic have been made explicitly clear by Porter in his discussion of social class and ethnicity in *The Vertical Mosaic*.⁸ As far as the difficulties of measurement are concerned, it is recognized that if there are differences in population characteristics associated with ethnicity, the relationships will be blurred to the extent that errors of ethnic identification and classification occur. It is also recognized that the greater the errors of classification, the more difficult it will be to find significant ethnic differentials. For the analyses of this monograph, the implications are clear. Ethnic differentials that are observed will tend to underestimate the "true" differences to the extent that definitional and classificatory errors have occurred. To put it another way, inability to find ethnic differentials will not conclusively prove their non-existence in Canada's population. On the other hand, finding differences associated with ethnic origin groups as defined by the census would suggest that a more accurate determination of ethnicity would reveal even stronger relationships, provided that the errors of classification have been essentially random in nature. The problem is not so simple if the researcher is concerned with more than the identification of gross ethnic differences. The analysis of trends in size, composition, etc., through time, presents particularly difficult problems in that both definitional and contextual changes can introduce highly disturbing factors that would tend to invalidate the researcher's findings with respect to specific origin groups.⁹ For the most part, the analyses reported in subsequent chapters of this monograph have minimized problems of this kind by avoiding the use of detailed ethnic categories. The use of fewer categories will tend to reduce errors of misclassification of the kind mentioned above but not without a concomitant loss in information.

In addition to these considerations, there are some general rules that should be observed by the reader who wishes to maximize the usefulness of data suspected of containing errors. These rules have been discussed by a number of writers but it would be difficult to improve on the set of rules presented by Stone in his introduction to another monograph in this series.¹

⁸ J. Porter, *The Vertical Mosaic*, University of Toronto Press, 1965, pp. 60-103.

⁹ This problem is discussed briefly in DBS 99-516, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-6, pp. 6-9 and 6-10. An attempt to reconcile some of the more notable discrepancies may be found in *The Basic 1961 Census Data on Immigration and Citizenship*, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Report SR-2, Ottawa, 1963, pp. 63-72.

¹⁰ Leroy O. Stone, *Urban Development in Canada*, 1961 Census Monograph, DBS, 1967, p. 3.

He (the reader) should (1) exercise considerable caution in the interpretation of small figures and small differences; (2) avoid emphasizing the *exact numerical value* of a figure and, instead, treat a figure as an *approximately* correct indication of the true value which the figure is intended to measure; and (3) avoid emphasizing the *exact values* of differences between numbers and, instead, concentrate upon the systematic and substantively meaningful patterns of differences among the numbers in the table.

1.3 BASIC CONCEPTS

The concepts and terminology employed in this monograph are consistent with those used in the 1961 Census of Canada. In some cases, the categories for certain characteristics are more detailed and in some cases less detailed than those appearing in other census publications. Generally such variations are self-explanatory but for occupations and industry data, where only the major categories are used, more detailed descriptions are provided for the convenience of the reader in Appendices F and G.

The reader is cautioned to be careful when comparing data presented in this monograph with data published elsewhere to be certain that they are, in fact, comparable. For example, the type of income data judged to be most relevant for the analysis of immigrant populations was "total earnings" rather than just wages or salaries, or total income. Total earnings differ from wages and salaries in that they include income from self-employment. On the other hand, total earnings are less than total income to the extent that the respondent had income from such miscellaneous sources as old age pensions, retirement pensions, investments in stocks and bonds, etc. Generally, titles of tables and charts should be sufficiently explicit to alert the reader to problems of this kind. Where additional complexities are involved, they are elaborated in appropriate footnotes.

Three concepts are of central importance to this monograph and, as such, warrant additional comment at this point. The concept of *foreign born* is relatively simple and needs little extra comment other than to indicate that the basic distinction between native born and foreign born is the fact of birth in Canada as opposed to any other birthplace. Thus, while earlier censuses made the additional distinction between British born and foreign born, this distinction is not made in this monograph. Any person not born in Canada is regarded as foreign born. The determination of the birthplace of foreign born presents somewhat greater difficulty in that the country of birth is determined as *it was constituted at the time of the census* rather than at the time of birth. Changes in boundaries, particularly in certain parts of Continental Europe, would tend to produce a certain amount of error for those born in such areas.

The concept of ethnic origin is much more complex and has been the source of continuing debate as to both its usefulness and the best method

of classifying a population on this basis. This is particularly true in populations experiencing considerable ethnic intermarriage and where the paternal line of descent is used in determining ethnic origin of the children. Apart from these difficult definitional problems, there is also a tendency on the part of many to confuse the reality of their ethnic or cultural backgrounds with their desire to assume a Canadian identity. Since the assimilation process does not appear to proceed with the same speed and efficiency in all cases, it is entirely possible that certain segments of the population are, in fact, more Canadian on the basis of a given set of criteria than they are German, Danish or some other ethnic origin. Similarly, third-generation native born of Italian origin are quite likely to be more Canadian than second-generation native born. The point often overlooked is the fact that all persons have some ethnic origin, however near or far it may lie in the past. The determination of the social significance of these origins is a matter for empirical investigation rather than emotional debate. Whether or not people should be identified by their ethnic origin within the social, economic and political milieu is an entirely different matter from the problem of establishing the fact that people of differing ethnic origins (and cultural backgrounds) differ from each other in some meaningful way. Regardless of one's emotional feelings, the conceptual problem remains the same. How does one identify these ethnic origins within the limitations of census data collection procedures? Actually, the question of concern to the reader of this monograph is "How has the concept of ethnic origin been defined in the 1961 Census of Canada, as well as in earlier censuses?" The simplest and most concise answer is to quote in its entirety the discussion of the ethnic origin concept that has appeared in an earlier census publication.¹¹

In the 1961 Census, each person was asked to report *the ethnic or cultural group that he or his ancestor (on the male side) belonged to on coming to this continent*. The basic purpose of this inquiry in the most recent census was the same as it had been at each decennial enumeration since Confederation—that is, to distinguish groups in the population having a similar cultural background. In actual practice, the results of this inquiry have tended to provide a classification which was largely linguistic, and partly based on nativity, religion and other characteristics, since no single attribute can be used exclusively to distinguish the various ethnic groups. This fact was recognized in the 1961 Census and the Instruction Manual provided the enumerator with several alternate methods for establishing the ethnic or cultural group. It stated: "If the respondent does not understand the question as worded on the questionnaire (see above), you will ask the language spoken by him on arrival, if he is an immigrant, or by his ancestor on the male side on first coming to this continent If the respondent does not understand the question as worded on the questionnaire or you cannot

¹¹ DBS 99-516, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-6, pp. 6-1 to 6-3.

establish the ethnic or cultural group through the language of the ancestor, you will ask: 'Is your ethnic or cultural group on the male side English, French, Jewish, Negro, North American Indian, Norwegian, Scottish, Ukrainian, etc.?' " In 1951, the enumerator was instructed to first attempt to obtain ethnic origin through a language criterion. In censuses prior to 1951, a suggested wording for the origin question was not provided on the questionnaire nor did the Instruction Manual indicate how the enumerator was to frame the question. In practice, the "racial origin", as it was called, was probably obtained by citing examples as above, e.g., English, French, Jewish, etc.

The use of language as a primary approach to the ethnic origin inquiry in 1951 and as an alternate procedure in 1961 undoubtedly affected the historical comparability of some origin groups such as Jewish, Negro, Native Indian and Eskimo for which the language criterion is not wholly applicable. Changes of concept in the classification of persons of non-white background in the 1951 and 1961 Censuses and the acceptance of replies such as "Canadian", "American" and "Unknown" to the ethnic inquiry also had some influence in this regard. Generally, it has always been census practice to determine a person's ethnic or cultural group by tracing his descent through the lineage of the father. Thus, if a person's father was German and his mother Norwegian, the origin was entered as German. Persons of mixed coloured and white parentage, however, were the exception to this rule prior to 1951. In these earlier censuses, children born of marriages between Negro and White, Chinese and White, etc., were recorded to the ethnic origin of the non-white parent. In the two most recent decennial censuses of 1951 and 1961, the ethnic origin of such persons was determined in the same manner as the population generally, i.e., by tracing descent through the father. Also, in 1941 and earlier years, persons of mixed white and Indian ancestry were recorded as "Half-breed". In 1951 and 1961 they were enumerated in the same manner as other ethnic groups unless they were living on Indian Reserves in which case they were reported as "Native Indian".

Unlike previous censuses, in 1951 and 1961 "Unknown" was considered to be an acceptable reply to the ethnic origin inquiry for persons who stated that, because of mixed ancestry or other reasons, they were unable to report a specific ethnic group. Also, in these censuses, enumerators were instructed to accept the answer "Canadian" or "American" if persons insisted on reporting these ethnic origins. In the 1961 Census, 118,185 persons reported their origin as "Canadian", 15,786 as "American" and 70,163 as "Unknown". The total of these groups represented slightly more than one per cent of the population — approximately the same proportion recorded a decade earlier.

More detailed discussions of the ethnic origin concept and problems of analysis have appeared elsewhere and are recommended reading for persons with research interests in this area.¹² The actual instructions to enumerators for the ethnic origin and birthplace questions that appeared in the 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 Censuses are included in Appendix E.

¹² Department of Citizenship and Immigration, *op. cit.*, pp. 63-72. See also, Norman B. Ryder, *op. cit.*, pp. 466-479.

1.4 THE EVOLUTION OF CANADA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY

1.4.1 EARLY IMMIGRATION AND ITS REGULATION – The character of Canada's foreign-born population at any point in time is a reflection of immigration policy and its implementation during prior decades. For this reason, a brief review of Canada's early immigration and the development of immigration policy and regulations is desirable for a fuller understanding of the analyses presented in this monograph.

No other aspect of Canadian population has commanded as much attention in its relatively short history as has the foreign-born immigrant, his ethnic character, and its possible effect on the established cultural milieu. As early as 1760, French-speaking Canadians were concerned about the quality of the first British immigrants whom they described as "the most cruel, ignorant, rapacious fanatics who ever existed".¹³ There was also concern over the physical condition of arriving immigrants as well as their mental and moral qualities aggravated by lack of proper regulation and supervision of steamship companies as well as by the emigration policies of such countries as Great Britain who perceived emigration as a means of reducing the burdensome element of their own population. The American Revolution added its impetus to the growing influx of immigrants when refugees, disbanded troops and United Empire Loyalists made their way north to the remaining British colonies.

Most of the early legislative measures enacted between 1794 and 1864 by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Lower Canada were concerned with the conditions of transport and the problems of caring for immigrants who, for a variety of reasons, were likely to become public charges. By 1827 the Colonial Office had appointed a Chief Agent in Quebec whose responsibilities covered a wide range of concerns relating to immigrants and their settlement and, by 1852, a newly instituted Bureau of Agriculture was charged with the official duty of encouraging immigration.

Immigration from the British Isles did not reach significant proportions until the end of the Napoleonic wars but, by the time of Confederation in 1867, the basic ethnic composition of the country was clearly determined. The first census in 1871 showed 1,082,940 inhabitants of French origin and approximately 2,102,000 of British Isles origins, consisting of 846,000 Irish, 706,000 English and 549,900 Scottish. The Germans, with 202,000 constituted the largest ethnic group after the British and French.¹⁴

¹³ Quoted by Senator Léon-Mercier Gouin in his paper "French Canadian View on Immigration", presented at the McMaster University Invitational Symposium on *Population Growth and Immigration Into Canada*, Hamilton, Ont., April 22, 1964 (mimeographed), pp. 11 and 12.

¹⁴ For a brief review of the history of Canada's ethnic populations during the 100 years following Confederation, see DBS, *Canada One Hundred, 1867-1967* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967, pp. 82-99.

While the French in Canada have been traditionally concerned over immigration of non-French-speaking populations to Canada, there were others with similar anxieties about different elements within the continuing stream of immigrants. As early as 1794, an Act passed by Lower Canada provided for the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of examining the loyalty of American immigrants seeking to cross the border into British North America; a similar Act entitled "The Aliens Act of Nova Scotia" was passed in 1798.¹⁵ In 1815, the Nova Scotia Assembly expressed alarm over the influx of Negroes from Bermuda, and by the latter part of the 19th century there was growing concern over the consequences of increasing numbers of Asiatics as well as other immigrants whose customs would appear to make their assimilation either difficult or impossible. These anxieties, whose roots extend back to the pre-Confederation era, have persisted throughout Canada's history. Canada's right to protect the basic character of its ethnic composition was again reaffirmed by Canada's Prime Minister immediately following World War II when he publicly stated: "The policy of the Government is to foster the growth of the population of Canada by the encouragement of immigration. The Government will seek by legislation, regulation, and vigorous administration, to ensure the careful selection and permanent settlement of such numbers of immigrants as can advantageously be absorbed in our national economy There will, I am sure, be general agreement with the view that the people of Canada do not wish, as a result of mass immigration, to make a fundamental alteration in the character of our population"¹⁶ Perhaps this continuing concern over the character of arriving immigrants and its effect on Canada's population, as well as the present attitude of the Government, can be better understood by means of a brief review of the history of its immigration legislation up to the time of World War II, and revisions of this legislation during the post-war period.¹⁷

¹⁵ DBS, *Canada Year Book 1957-58*, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1958, p. 168; and, Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, "Evolution of the Immigration Act", Ottawa (mimeographed), p. 1.

¹⁶ Comments made by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, in a statement to the House of Commons, May 1, 1947, concerning Canada's immigration policy and contained in Hansard, pp. 2644-2646.

¹⁷ This brief review is based primarily on information presented in a special article that appeared in the *Canada Year Book 1957-58*, contributed by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. See DBS, *op. cit.*, pp. 154-170; and Immigration Branch, *op. cit.*, pp. 1 and 2. For a more detailed analysis of the changes in Canadian Government immigration policy from the time of Sir Clifford Sifton, see Mabel F. Timlin, "Recent Changes in Government Attitudes Towards Immigration", *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Third Series, Vol. XLIX, Sec. 2, 1954-1955, pp. 95-105, REMP Bulletin (Research Group for European Migration Problems), Vol. IV, No. 3, July/Sept. 1956, pp. 95-105. For an excellent historical analysis of immigration in its social, economic and political context for the periods 1763-1841 and 1841-1903, see Norman Macdonald, *Canada, 1763-1841, Immigration and Settlement: The Administration of the Imperial Land Regulations*, Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1931; and *Canada Immigration and Colonization, 1841-1903*, Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1968.

1.4.2 IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION 1869-1945¹⁸ – Canada's first official attempt to control immigration through legislation came in 1869, just two years after Confederation. The British North America Act, Section 95, provided the basis for all subsequent legislation dealing with immigration by granting concurrent jurisdiction over both agriculture and immigration to the Provincial Legislatures and the Federal Parliament with paramount and overriding authority to the latter. Section 95 reads as follows:

Agriculture and Immigration

In each Province the Legislature may make laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Starting with the first Immigration Act of 1869, four additional Immigration Acts were brought into effect in 1906, 1910, 1927 and 1952. These Acts specify the particular departments responsible for all matters of federal jurisdiction with respect to immigration and set out the terms and conditions under which any individual may enter Canada and the circumstances in which certain persons may be deported. While certain classes of immigrants are proscribed by Statute, the actual flow of immigrants and the classes of admissible persons are regulated under authority of Order in Council. Thus, the Acts are instruments for carrying out policy, while the actually stated policy and its implementation are the responsibility of the particular government that happens to be in power. For this reason, both Canada's immigration experience and its history of immigration legislation are equally relevant to this monograph.

Act of 1869 – Statutes of Canada, 1869, Chapter 10 – This Act provided for the maintenance by the Federal Government of Immigration Offices in England and at other points in the United Kingdom and Europe. Quarantine stations were also to be maintained at Halifax, Saint John, and Grosse Isle, Que., as well as Immigration Offices at Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, and wherever else thought to be necessary. Provincial Legislatures retained the right to determine their own policy regarding settlement and colonization of uncultivated lands and to appoint their own agents in Europe and elsewhere as they might desire.

¹⁸ This brief chronology of major immigration legislation during the period 1869-1945 is based primarily on the paper prepared by the Immigration Branch, *op. cit.*, pp. 3-9; 15 and 16.

A "capitation" duty of \$1.00 or \$1.50 was required for every passenger or immigrant above the age of one year (collected from Masters of vessels arriving at Canadian ports) according to whether or not the person had left the port of embarkation with the approval of the authorities. According to the Act, Immigration Officers might spend sums of money for food, clothing, transportation and other assistance to immigrants intending to settle in Canada.

The Act of 1869 foreshadowed those restrictions on entry that have developed into today's prohibited classes. Provision was made for the examination by the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Station of passengers upon arrival, and also a bond was required in the sum of \$300 for every lunatic, idiot, deaf, dumb, blind or infirm person not belonging to an immigrant family, if, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, such person was likely to become a public charge. In addition, the Governor in Council was authorized to prohibit the landing of pauper or destitute immigrants until money was supplied by the Master of the vessel to provide for temporary support and transport to destination.

An amendment in 1872 made provision through Proclamation by the Governor in Council for the prohibition of criminals and, by a consolidation of the Act (SC 1886, c. 65) and further amendment (SC 1887, c. 34), criminals, as designated by Proclamation, might be returned to the port of embarkation or sent elsewhere with the least possible delay. A further amendment in 1902 (SC 1902, c. 14) prohibited the landing of diseased persons and required the apprehension and return to the vessel from which he landed, any person who might have entered Canada in contravention of the Act.

The first Act restricting and regulating Chinese immigration was given assent on July 20, 1885. It provided, *inter alia*, that every person of Chinese origin, on entering Canada, pay a tax of \$50. Certain individuals, e.g., members of the diplomatic corps, other government representatives, their servants, tourists, merchants, scientists and students, were exempted from this tax. Movement of Chinese to Canada was brought under closer regulation, while those already resident in Canada were required to register. This Act was further amended in 1886 to require that those who were exempt from the tax, other than government representatives, should be in possession of Certificates of Identity specifying their occupation and their reasons for coming to Canada. In 1887, provision for exempt admission of a woman of Chinese origin was made, if she was the wife of a person not of Chinese origin and was deemed to be of the same nationality as her husband. In 1900, the exempt classes were extended to include children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, the wives and children of merchants and the wives and children of clergymen, but the tax for the non-exempt was increased to \$100. In 1903, the tax was increased to \$500.

Act of 1906 – Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 93 – The Immigration Branch was now a part of the Department of the Interior, having been transferred from the Department of Agriculture in 1892. In the face of increasing numbers of immigrants arriving in Canada, the Immigration Act was again consolidated and new procedures were introduced. The immigrant was more precisely defined as “any steerage passenger or any work-a-way” on any vessel whether or not entered as a member of the crew . . . any saloon, second-class passenger or person who having been a member of the crew has ceased to be such, who upon inspection is not found to come within the class liable to exclusion from Canada; and any person arriving in Canada by railway train or other mode of travel, except any person who had previously resided in Canada, or who was a tourist merely passing through Canada to another country. The Act provided for the appointment of additional Immigration Officers, and authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, to “make such orders and regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are considered necessary or expedient for the carrying out of this Act according to its true intent and meaning and for the better attainment of its objects”.

Immigrants prohibited from landing were defined as any person who was feeble-minded, an idiot, epileptic or insane or who has had an attack of insanity within five years; persons afflicted with loathsome contagious or infectious disease; paupers, professional beggars, vagrants, or a person likely to become a public charge; criminals; and persons of undesirable morality. The Act further provided for the deportation of prohibited immigrants by the transportation company responsible for bringing them to Canada; and for the deportation of those who within two years after their arrival had become a charge upon public funds or an inmate of a gaol, hospital or charitable institution, or who had committed a crime involving moral turpitude. Provisions were made for setting up Boards of Inquiry at the port of entry “to consider and decide upon the case of any immigrant seeking admission to Canada” as well as for appeal procedures for decisions rendered by such Boards of Inquiry.

In 1907, the Act was amended to provide penalties for the owner or Master of any vessel who landed, or permitted to be landed, in Canada any prohibited immigrant. A further amendment in 1908 provided that “the Governor in Council may, by proclamation or order, whenever he considers it necessary or expedient, prohibit the landing in Canada of any specified class of immigrant or immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens and upon through tickets purchased in that country”.¹⁹ An amendment to

¹⁹ This provision, implemented on May 9, 1910, by Order in Council under the Act of 1910, was directed to the virtual exclusion of East-Indian origin immigrants.

the Chinese Immigration Act was also made in 1908 which dropped students from the exempt class but included teachers.²⁰

Act of 1910 – Statutes of Canada, 1910, Chapter 27 – This Act included definitions of “Canadian domicile”, “Canadian citizenship”, “immigrant” and “non-immigrant” classes, and further definitions of prohibited classes (chiefly medical). The prohibited and undesirable classes were expanded to include “any person other than a Canadian citizen who advocates in Canada the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Great Britain or Canada, or other British dominion, colony, possession or dependency; or the overthrow by force or violence of constituted law and authority”.

The Governor in Council was authorized to make regulations requiring immigrants or tourists to possess a prescribed minimum amount of money, and to possess passports or penal certificates. Under this authority, regulations were passed specifying monetary requirements according to the season of the year for all immigrants, a monetary requirement of \$200 per person for immigrants of Asiatic origin, a regulation requiring passports or penal certificates, and the continuous journey requirement.

An amendment in 1911 specified that Canadian domicile could be acquired only by a person having his domicile in Canada for at least three years after having been landed therein within the meaning of the Act, except in the case of a person who entered Canada before the passing of the Act, in which case Canadian domicile was acquired by such person having his domicile in Canada for at least two years immediately following his entry into Canada.

In the same year (1911), the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act of 1885 was transferred to the Immigration Branch of the Department of Interior. As a result of this transfer, a ruling was subsequently made in 1914 that the Labour Exclusion Order then in effect and passed under the Immigration Act applied to Chinese as well as to other nationalities.²¹ Other regulations passed in 1919 under the authority granted by the Act of 1910 prohibited the entry of skilled or unskilled labour to British Columbia, and the entry of enemy aliens or immigrants who had been enemy aliens during the war. In addition, any immigrant of the Doukhobor, Hutterite or Jennonite class was also denied entry to Canada.

²⁰ It is also of interest to note at this point that Japanese immigrants who had begun to arrive in British Columbia as early as 1896 were becoming of increasing concern. As a result, from 1908 onward, a series of gentlemen's agreements were made between the two countries which restricted the number of Japanese immigrants until an agreement was reached in 1928 limiting entry to only 150 annually.

²¹ In 1906, the immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labour in Canada was prohibited.

The newly established Department of Immigration and Colonization took charge of immigration matters after October 1917. After the war and until 1923, immigrants not destined for farm work or domestic service were still subject to monetary requirements. In January 1923, the following amendments to the immigration requirements were made: admission of Asiatic immigrants was restricted to *bonafide* agriculturists, farm labourers female domestic servants, and the wife or child under 18 years of age of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who was in a position to receive and care for his dependants, and each immigrant was required to possess \$250; other races were restricted to the same classes as above (except United States citizens and British subjects by reason of birth or naturalization in Great Britain or Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa)²² and the monetary requirement was dropped; and a formal passport requirement was instigated including the necessity for a visa by a Canadian Immigration Officer on the Continent of Europe, or a British diplomatic or consular officer elsewhere.

Beginning in 1925, a series of agreements were made whereby the Canadian railways were given the responsibility for the recruitment and forwarding of immigrants from the "non-preferred" central, east, south and southeast European countries. In 1923, a revised Chinese Immigration Act (an Act respecting Chinese Immigration) was assented to. All persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, were subject to this Act, entry or landing being confined to diplomats, Canadian-born children of Chinese race or descent, merchants and students. It provided for the re-registration of all persons of Chinese origin in Canada within 12 months of the Act coming into force. Chinese wishing to visit their homeland were required to register outward and inward, and were to be considered as immigrants if absent over two years.

Act of 1927 – Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 93 – This Act was essentially a consolidation as no major changes were made in the Act of 1910. In 1928, medical inspection prior to sailing was introduced and Japanese immigration was limited by an agreement to 150 per year. In 1929, the Contract Labour Order was passed to prevent the importation to Canada of labour that was not required and whose coming would 'displace Canadian labour, while at the same time not interfering with the admission of immigrants coming on their own and seeking employment after their arrival. As the economic depression continued, more restrictive regulations were imposed. In 1930, for example, Asiatic immigration was restricted to the

²² This restriction effectively barred non-white British subjects by limiting "British Subjects" to Commonwealth countries with predominantly white populations. The particular difficulty with this solution was the thought that it interfered with the rights of British subjects to move freely from one part of the Commonwealth to another.

wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age of any Canadian citizen resident in Canada who was in a position to receive and care for his dependants. The following year, immigration was restricted to certain British subjects and United States citizens; the wife and unmarried children under 18, or fiancé(e), of a legal resident of Canada; and "an agriculturist having sufficient means to farm in Canada".

World War II brought regulations into effect in 1939, prohibiting the entry or landing in Canada of enemy aliens unless detained under Defence of Canada Regulations or where such aliens could show that they were opposed to the enemy government. The only other major development during this period was administrative in nature, whereby the Department of Immigration and Colonization was abolished and Immigration became a branch of the newly established Department of Mines and Resources.

1.4.3 CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION POLICY DURING THE POST-WORLD-WAR-II PERIOD — Post-war developments in Canada brought about a need to change the existing immigration regulations. They remained restrictive with respect to enemy aliens, but were eased to assist in the humanitarian effort to relocate refugees and displaced persons and to help ease the growing labour shortage during the post-war period of economic growth. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration was established by an Act and became effective in January 1950. While it is not feasible to present all of the regulations enacted during this period, those having particular relevance for the understanding of post-war immigration are presented in somewhat abbreviated form under the following headings.²³

Admissible Classes

PC 7318 (SEPTEMBER 21, 1944), in conjunction with Orders in Council PC 858 (February 9, 1945) and PC 4044 (September 26, 1946), provided facilities for the admission of dependants of members of the Canadian Armed Forces who had married while serving abroad. Difficulties were encountered because of a shortage of shipping facilities during 1946. The transportation situation eased during 1947 and an estimated 64,451 dependants were brought to Canada before the movement was completed.

PC 371, AS AMENDED BY PC 1734 (May 1, 1947), expanded the categories of admissible persons from those specified in PC 695 of March

²³ Information on Orders in Council presented in this Section dealing with immigration legislation during the post-World-War-II period from 1946 to 1961, was obtained directly from the *Canada Gazette*. While only a sample of the more relevant Orders in Council have been presented, it should be noted that for the early post-war period, the *Canada Gazette* was not a complete source for all Orders in Council. Not until 1950 was there an Act requiring their publication within 30 days after their promulgation. For this reason, many of the Orders in Council up to 1950 dealing with refugees and displaced persons were not readily available and were therefore not included in this review.

21, 1931, to include "the wife or husband; son, daughter, brother or sister, together with husband or wife and unmarried children if any; the father or mother; the orphan nephew or niece under 21 years of age; of any person legally resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for such relatives. The term 'orphan' used in this clause means a child bereaved of both parents." Also admissible was any "person entering Canada for the purpose of marriage to a legal resident thereof; provided the prospective husband is able to maintain his intended wife". In addition, "an agriculturist having sufficient means to farm in Canada", or any "entering Canada to farm when destined to a father, father-in-law, son, son-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, uncle, or nephew engaged in agriculture as his principal occupation who is in a position to receive such immigrant and establish him on a farm; a farm labourer entering Canada to engage in assured employment; a person experienced in mining, lumbering, or logging entering Canada to engage in assured employment in any one of such industries".

PC 1329 SUSPENDING PC 1413 OF AUGUST 7, 1929 – This Order in Council suspended the Contract Labour Order prohibiting the landing of contract labour other than farmers, farm labourers and house workers or any contract labourer where the Minister of Mines and Resources was satisfied that his labour or service was required in Canada.

PC 23 (JANUARY 7, 1914) revoked in November 1957 the provisions of the "continuous journey" regulation.

PC 2047 (MAY 29, 1947) provided for processing and handling German scientists who might come to Canada for work for an initial work period of one year, subject to renewal for an additional year.

PC 4614 (NOVEMBER 12, 1947) waived provisions of PC 695 to permit entry of 70 terrazzo workers to be employed by member firms of the Canadian Terrazzo and Mosaic Contractors' Association. PC 980 (MARCH 1, 1949) permitted the entry of 50 more terrazzo workers.

PC 4849 (DECEMBER 24, 1947) permitted the landing in Canada of any non-immigrant who had served in the Armed Forces and was honourably discharged, subject to provincial approval and provided that such person was not a member of the Asiatic race.

PC 4893 (DECEMBER 3, 1947) permitted the admission of 500 Maltese to be employed as general labourers until such time as they had gained a knowledge of Canadian customs and methods. PC 4535 (SEPTEMBER 7, 1949) permitted an additional 300 Maltese to come to Canada at a rate of 50 per month beginning April 1, 1950.

PC 4186 (SEPTEMBER 16, 1948) expanded the admissible categories of PC 4849 by adding "A citizen of France entering Canada from France, who has sufficient means to maintain himself until he has secured employment". PC 5593 (DECEMBER 10, 1948) further specified that the citizen of France entering Canada from France must have been born in France. On October 17, 1951, PC 5573 further elaborated "citizen of France" to include those born in St. Pierre and Miquelon and entering Canada from St. Pierre and Miquelon.

PC 2856 (JUNE 9, 1950) – While an Order in Council, as early as 1919 created a general excluded class, deemed undesirable because of climatic, cultural and other general factors, PC 2856 reaffirmed the position that a person may enter Canada provided he can satisfy the Minister that "he is a suitable immigrant having regard to the climate, social, education, industrial, labour, or other conditions or requirements of Canada; and is not undesirable owing to his peculiar customs, modes of life, methods of holding property, or because of his probable inability to become readily adapted and integrated into the life of a Canadian community and to assume the duties of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time after his entry".

Refugees, Displaced Persons and Enemy Aliens

PC 3112 (JULY 23, 1946) was one of the first Orders in Council providing for refugees and persons displaced by the war. Provisions were made for the selection and placement in agricultural activities of 4,000 single ex-members of the Polish Armed Forces who served with the Allied Forces in World War II. This was amended further in 1947 to 4,527.

On November 7, 1946, the Prime Minister announced governmental approval of emergency measures to assist in the resettlement of refugees and D.P.s in camps in Europe. Canada would co-operate with the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees (IRO) in the selection of displaced persons for settlement in Canada. By March 1947, Canadian inspection teams were in Europe and in April 1947 the first of many displaced persons left for Canada.²⁴

PC 1647 (APRIL 29, 1947) waived provisions of PC 695 to permit the entry of 1,000 Jewish orphaned children under the age of 18 years. Another 1,000 orphaned children between the ages of five and 16 years were permitted entry by Order in Council, PC 3396 (AUGUST 3, 1948); and on September 22, 1948, an additional 210 orphaned Jewish children under the age of 18 were permitted entry.

²⁴ Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, "Canadian Immigration – Aims and Objectives, 1946-1955", March 8, 1956 (mimeographed), p. 3.

PC 2180 (JUNE 6, 1947) was one of the earliest Orders in Council providing for the admission of displaced persons. The initial provision was for transportation, reception and distribution of 5,000 displaced persons, but this limitation was periodically revised until it reached 40,000 on October 5, 1948, by Order in Council PC 3721. During this period, the definition of displaced persons was extended to include citizens of Czechoslovakia who had fled from that country to Occupied Europe, by PC 3371 (JULY 28, 1948).

During the latter part of 1948 and in 1949, Canada was faced with a rather unusual refugee problem in the form of a relatively small but unusual seaborne invasion. The first to arrive were 29 Estonians aboard their own motor vessel, the *Astrid*. They were shortly followed by three vessels carrying 145 Estonians, Poles, Finns and Latvians. These refugees were admitted under special Orders in Council waiving the current immigration regulations – PC 3750 (AUGUST 25, 1948) and PC 3963 (SEPTEMBER 2, 1948). On August 2, 1949, the vessel *Parnu* arrived in Halifax carrying 140 refugees of Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian and Polish nationalities. The last of the refugee fleet, the *Sarabande* and the *Amanda*, arrived in Canada on August 19 and 23, 1949, from Sweden carrying 276 passengers of Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, Finnish and Polish nationalities. Again, in each case, the Canadian Government responded by waiving the necessary immigration restrictions to permit their entry as refugees.²⁵

Between 1947 and 1952, the resettlement brought a total of 165,697 displaced persons to Canada through the auspices of both the IRO and the Canadian Christian Council for the Resettlement of Refugees (CCCRR). The skills brought to Canada were varied and many, illustrated in part by the list on p. 21 of occupations of displaced persons approved by the Canadian examination teams between March 1947 and 1949.²⁶

PC 2908 (JULY 31, 1947) revoked PC 1373 (APRIL 9, 1946) relative to nationals of Finland, Hungary, Italy and Romania who were no longer considered as enemy aliens for immigration purposes. PC 4850 (NOVEMBER 26, 1947) provided for the exclusion of enemy aliens except those who could satisfy the Minister that they were opposed to an enemy government. Additional exceptions were made by PC 1606 (MARCH 28, 1950) to include close relatives and the prospective husband or wife of a person legally resident in Canada, and immigrants of German ethnic origin

²⁵ Passport and restrictive regulations waived by Order in Council PC 5009 (September 30, 1949) for passengers of the motor vessel *Parnu*, and by PC 5521 (November 1, 1949) for the 276 passengers who arrived from Sweden on the *Sarabande* and *Amanda*.

²⁶ Immigration Branch, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

who were displaced persons or refugees who were not German nationals on September 1, 1939; and PC 4364 (SEPTEMBER 14, 1950) which revoked earlier restrictions and placed Germans on the same basis as other Europeans. On July 31, 1952, PC 3689 revoked the remaining restrictions of PC 4364 regarding enemy nationals.

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of persons</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number of persons</u>
1. Wood workers	3,622	15. Fur workers	500
2. Miners	3,700	16. Sugar workers	675
3. Railway workers	2,530	17. Farm workers	8,250
4. Steel workers	375	18. Heavy labourers	500
5. Aluminum workers	76	19. Carpenters	50
6. Foundry workers	65	20. Cabinet-makers	112
7. Construction workers	216	21. Community workers	40
8. Hydro construction workers	2,700	22. Jewellery craftsmen	15
9. Clothing industry workers	2,507	23. Stonemasons	25
10. Millinery workers	200	24. Bricklayers	25
11. Textile workers	589	25. Plasterers	25
12. Shoe workers	103		
13. Domestics	11,000		
14. Nurses	500		
		Total	38,400

Asian Immigration

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 was repealed on May 14, 1947. From that date on, Chinese immigration came under the provisions of PC 2115. Restrictions were eased somewhat by PC 783 (FEBRUARY 17, 1950) which waived earlier restrictions so that possession of unexpired passports was no longer required for Chinese wives or unmarried children under the age of 18 of a Canadian citizen legally resident in Canada. On December 28, 1950, earlier Orders in Council were again amended (PC 6229) to provide for the admission of husbands of Asian racial origin in addition to wives of Canadian citizens legally admitted to and resident in Canada, and at the same time raised the age limit for unmarried children from 18 to 21 years of age.

In 1951, special agreements were concluded with the Governments of India, Pakistan and Ceylon by which nationals of those countries were exempted from the Order in Council PC 2115 (SEPTEMBER 16, 1930) restricting the immigration of Asiatics. The agreements provided for 150 nationals of India, 100 nationals of Pakistan, and 50 nationals of Ceylon to be admitted to Canada annually, in addition to those close relatives normally admissible from other Asian countries. Changes in the definition of admissible relatives were made in 1954 and 1956; and in 1958 (PC 958-7), the numbers of nationals permitted entry each year from India, Pakistan and Ceylon were increased to 300, 100 and 50, respectively.

Act of 1952 - Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, Chapter 325

As with prior Immigration Acts, the accumulation of amendments created inconsistencies and complexities that required clarification and simplification. In addition, increased immigration during the first half of the 1951-61 decade in conjunction with the increased importance of air travel and Canada's changing position in international affairs provided further grounds for revision of the existing Immigration Act. As in prior Acts, Section 61 of the Act granted the Governor in Council the authority to make the necessary regulations for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of the Act, including:

... the prohibiting or limiting of admission of persons by reason of (i) nationality, citizenship, ethnic group, occupation class, or geographical area of origin, (ii) peculiar customs, habits, modes of life or methods of holding property, (iii) unsuitability having regard to the climatic, economic, social, industrial, educational, labour, health, or other conditions or requirements existing, temporary or otherwise, in Canada or in the area or country from or through which such persons come to Canada, or (iv) probable inability to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time after their admission.

Specific regulations were established by PC 1953-859 (MAY 26, 1953). Item (i) above is spelled out in Section 20 (1) as follows:

Subject to the provisions of this Act ... a person may be admitted if he is found to fall within one of the following: (a) British subjects by birth or naturalization in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa and citizens of Ireland; (b) Citizens of the United States of America; and (c) citizens of France born in France or in Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Islands; and if such person has sufficient means to maintain himself until he has secured employment.

On May 24, 1956, PC 1956-785 amended Section 20 (1) by spelling out the classes of admissible persons by country or area of geographic origin in much greater detail as follows:

(a) a person who is a British subject by birth or by 'naturalization in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa, a citizen of Ireland, a citizen of France born or naturalized in France or in St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, or a citizen of the United States of America ... ; (b) a person who is a citizen by birth or naturalization of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, or Switzerland or who is a refugee from a country of Europe, if such person undertakes to come to Canada for placement under the auspices of the Department, or if the Department has given its approval thereto, for establishment in a business, trade, or profession or in Agriculture; (c) a person who is a citizen by birth

or naturalization of Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, or any country of Europe or of a country of North America, Central America, or South America, if such person is the husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, as well as the husband or wife and the unmarried children under 21 years of age, the fiancé(e) of a Canadian citizen or of a person legally admitted to Canada for permanent residence who is residing in Canada and who has applied for any such person and is in a position to receive and care for any such person; or (d) a person who is a citizen of a country other than a country referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or in Section 21, if such person is the husband, the wife, or the unmarried child under 21 years of age, the father where he is over 65, or the mother where she is over 60, of a Canadian citizen residing in Canada who has applied for and is in a position to receive and care for any such person, but no such child shall be landed in Canada unless his father or his mother, as the case may be, is landed in Canada concurrently with him.

The additional grounds prohibiting the admission of persons to Canada specified in Items (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Section 61 of the Immigration Act of 1952 were specified in essentially the same language in Section 20 (4) of PC 1953-859. As a result of a Supreme Court decision which held Regulation 20 (4) to be *ultra vires*, further amendments were made. Instead of stating the general character of certain undesirable classes, the amended regulations required that most classes of immigrants be in possession of some form of evidence of pre-examination, e.g., a visa, medical card, or pre-examination letter.

As a result of the 1952 Immigration Act, the landing of any Asian was limited to the wife, husband, or the unmarried children under 21 years of age of any Canadian citizen resident in Canada who was in a position to receive and care for his dependants. PC 1956-785, in referring to admissible persons by country, provided that Asian nationals of non-Asiatic countries were no longer to be distinguished from other nationals of their country. On December 20, 1957, PC 1957-1675 enabled residents (non-citizens) to sponsor the admission from Asia and other countries of their spouses, unmarried minor children and aged parents. Previously, in the case of most Asian and African countries, this privilege had been reserved for citizens of Canada.

While the emphasis of the preceding review of legislation and regulations has been of necessity focused on its restrictive aspects, it would be a mistake to assume that Canada has not had a positive attitude toward immigration, particularly during the post-World-War-II period. Several steps were taken to encourage a greater flow of immigrants to Canada during these years when it became apparent that a combination of rapid post-war economic development and a scarcity of labour resulting from the low birth rates of the 1930s would produce a rising demand for more workers.

Problems of post-war recovery in Europe and the United Kingdom produced certain obstacles to the recruitment of immigrants, but the Govern-

ment of Canada took a number of steps to make immigration more attractive and feasible. To alleviate the transportation problem, the Government entered into agreements with Cunard White Star, Limited, to provide additional shipping space, and with Trans-Canada Air Lines in December 1950 to fly immigrants from the United Kingdom at reduced rates. To supplement these steps, the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme was put into effect on February 1, 1951, to provide interest-free loans to those needing financial aid whose skills were in short supply in Canada.²⁷ The Government also took steps to assist those confronted with restrictions imposed on the export of foreign currency by amending its Settlers' Effects Regulations to permit immigrants to bring the goods and equipment necessary for their establishment into Canada on a duty-free basis.²⁸ In terms of a more general activity designed to encourage immigration, Canada established immigration offices throughout Europe and the United Kingdom for the purpose of disseminating unbiased information about Canada to potential immigrants.

One additional change in immigration policy must be mentioned at this point even though it occurred subsequent to the 1961 Census and lies beyond the immediate concern of this monograph. On February 1, 1962, the immigration regulations were amended to specify that "anyone, regardless of origin, citizenship, country of residence, or religious belief, who is personally qualified by reason of education, training, skills, or other special qualifications" is eligible to apply for permanent admission to Canada. "In practice, the personal qualifications and attributes of the applicant for admission are related to the needs and interests of Canadian society in any of its diversities—economic, social, or cultural."²⁹ This, of course, represents a major development in the further evolution of Canada's immigration policy, and its potential significance for changes in Canada's ethnic composition is very great. Whether or not this most recent liberalization does in fact change the character of immigration to any significant degree remains to be demonstrated.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ DBS, *Canada Year Book 1965*, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1965, p. 205.

Chapter Two

IMMIGRATION AND THE CHANGING FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

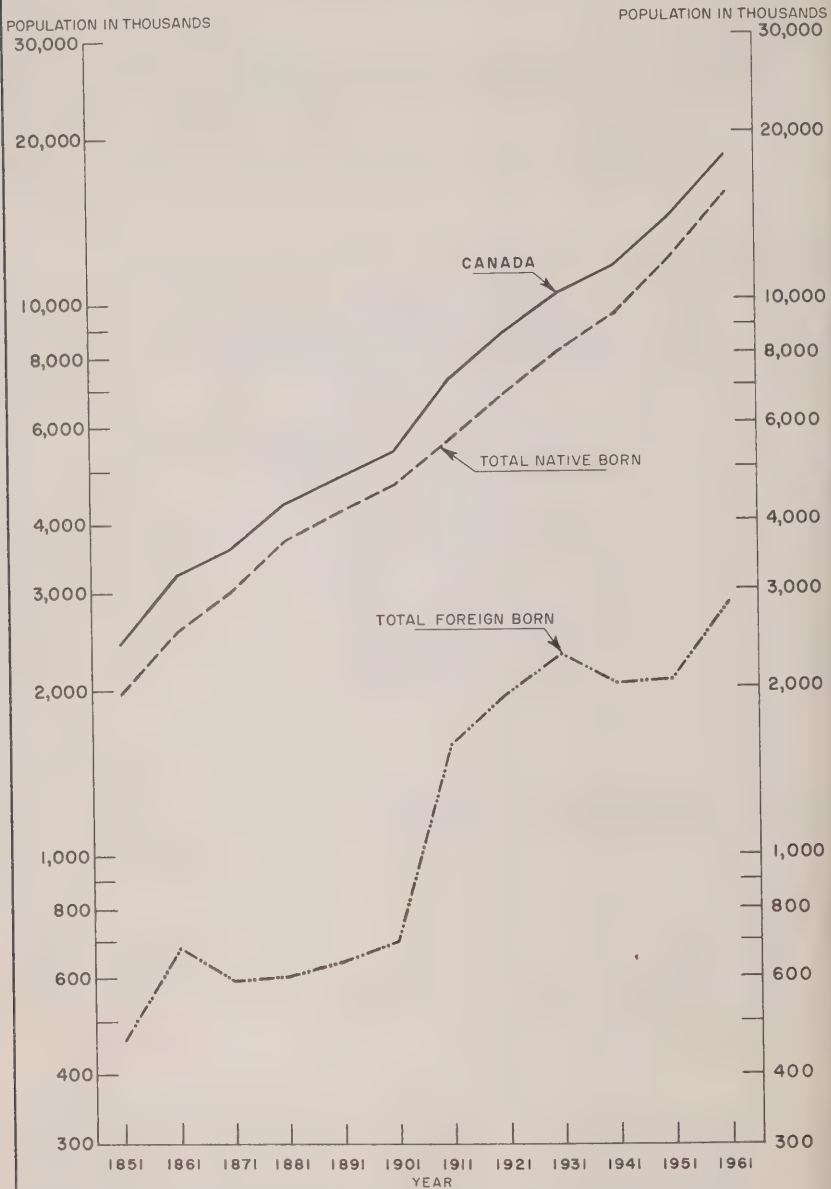
The foreign-born population increased in size during eight of the ten decades following Confederation, reaching 2,844,263, or 15.6 per cent of the total population in 1961. However, the rate of growth of the foreign born declined every decade between the peak immigration years of the 1901-11 decade and World War II and, during the depression decade, experienced one of its few actual numerical declines. The onset of World War II and its aftermath completely changed the immigration picture and produced a modest increase in the foreign born between 1941 and 1951. During the 1951-61 decade, this component of the population experienced a percentage increase of 38.1 per cent, a rate considerably higher than the 28.8 per cent increase for the native born. These variations in growth rates are clearly discernible in Chart 2.1 which shows changes in both native and foreign-born populations during the post-World-War-II period and for the pre-war years dating back to 1851.

During the 110-year span of time for which these data are presented, the foreign born never constituted more than 22.3 per cent of the total population, a proportion achieved in 1921 and very closely approximated both in 1911 and in 1931. Chart 2.2 juxtaposes the percentage distribution of the foreign born and annual number of immigrant arrivals since 1901 to show how variations in the foreign-born population reflect variations in immigration. The relationship is apparent even though the direct effect is diminished by emigration of foreign born, deaths of immigrants, and variations in the growth rate of the native born.

While the foreign born have never exceeded one fourth of the total population, their significance has been considerably greater for certain segments of the population structure. The following Sections examine more closely the changing character of Canada's immigrants and the foreign born with respect to country of birth, ethnic origin, sex, age, marital status and religious composition.

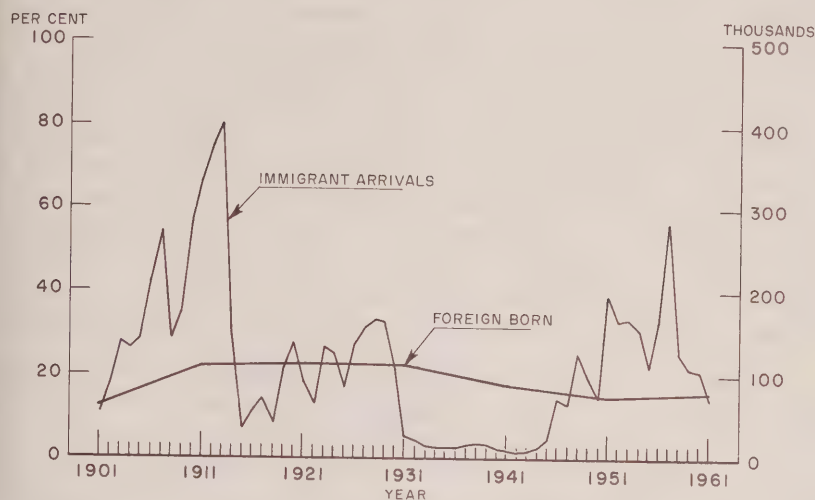
CHART 2.1

GROWTH OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS, CANADA, 1851-1961



Sources: DBS 92-545, 1961 Census, Bul.12-5, Table 34, 1901-61; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. I, Table 1a, p.348, 1851-91 for total population. Data for foreign born are also contained in this volume, but only for 1871-91.

CHART 2.2

PERCENTAGE FOREIGN BORN AND NUMBER OF IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS,
CANADA, 1901-61

Sources: DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Table I; Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Statistics, 1965, Table 1A.

2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANADA'S ETHNIC STRUCTURE

Early settlement of Canada was accomplished by Europeans and its permanency guaranteed by their high fertility. The basic ethnic character of Canada's population was the product of unique historical circumstances and events. The French became the first of two "founding races" by virtue of their success in establishing settlements in the New World beginning in 1604. The British became the second through their acquisition of control over these settlements following the Seven Years' War, and the arrival of United Empire Loyalists after the American Revolution. Thus, while the original European population was predominantly French, by 1851 the British population of Upper Canada, estimated at 952,000, exceeded that of the older French province of Lower Canada. In 1871, four years after Confederation, 60.5 per cent of Canada's 3,486,000 were of British Isles origins, and 31.1 per cent were of French origin.

The significance of migration and fertility differed considerably with respect to the growth of populations of French and British Isles origins, but for both groups combined fertility was sufficiently high to produce a resident population that was never less than 75 per cent native born during the post-Confederation period. The basic ethnic composition of the population was essentially set before 1867.

2.2.1 THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS — By the turn of the century, the character of the migrant streams between Canada and other countries was beginning to change. It is true that the changes were not sufficiently consistent to be easily observed in the data presented in Charts 2.3 and 2.4 showing annual immigrant arrivals by area of origin and by major ethnic origin groups. It must be remembered that the direct effects of immigrant arrivals on the ethnic structure of the receiving population are mediated by ethnic differentials in emigration, mortality and fertility. Thus the data in Charts 2.3 and 2.4 are only suggestive of the actual effects. Both show, indirectly, the declining significance of immigrants from the United Kingdom and of British Isles origins. In terms of absolute numbers immigrants from the United Kingdom have not been able to exceed their high of 156,984 immigrant arrivals in 1913. There was a surge of immigration to Canada in 1957 because of unsettled conditions in Europe but, of the total of 282,164 immigrants, only 114,347 were from the United Kingdom.

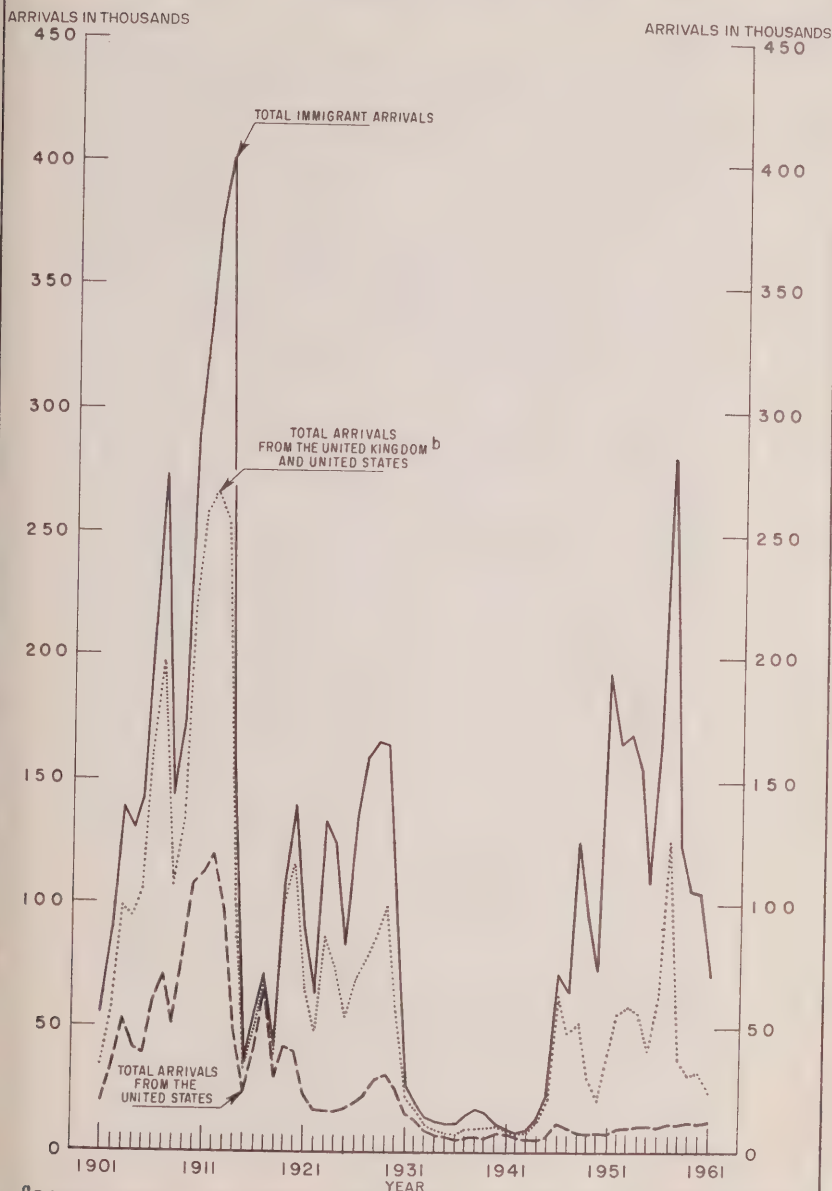
Changes in the ethnic composition of immigrant arrivals are more apparent in Chart 2.5. With the exception of the period from 1939 to 1948 the proportion of arriving immigrants of British Isles origins has been steadily declining. The rather significant exceptions that did occur during World War II and the immediate post-war years occurred at a time when the number of arrivals was relatively small in comparison to total immigration following World War II.

Neither country of birth nor ethnic origin census data, which are relevant for these analyses, is completely adequate for the purpose. Country of birth is not infallible as an indicator of the immigrant's "true" ethnic character, although it is probably more reliable than the latter type of data. Increasing mobility of populations as well as the perpetual struggle over national boundaries and periodic transfers of ethnic populations from one national sovereignty to another has reduced considerably any one-to-one correspondence that might have existed between the boundaries of ethnic populations and political entities. On the other hand, direct attempts to ascertain ethnic origins of individuals during regular census operation have been somewhat less than completely successful.¹ However, each type of data provides information on certain groups not identifiable by the other, e.g., immigrants from the United States and immigrants of Jewish origin. For these reasons, both types of data are utilized in the following analyses.

¹ For a discussion of some of the difficulties associated with the analysis of ethnic origin data, see the report published by the Economic and Social Research Division of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, *The Basic 1961 Census Data on Immigration and Citizenship*, Report SR-2, Ottawa, September 1963, pp. 63-72. See also, Norman B. Ryder, "The Interpretation of Origin Statistics", *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, November 1955, pp. 466-479; and Karol Krótki, "Some Comments on Norman Ryder's Article on Ethnic Origin", Technical Memorandum (General Series) No. 3, DBS, July 1965.

CHART 2.3

ANNUAL IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS^a BY AREA OF ORIGIN, CANADA, 1901-61



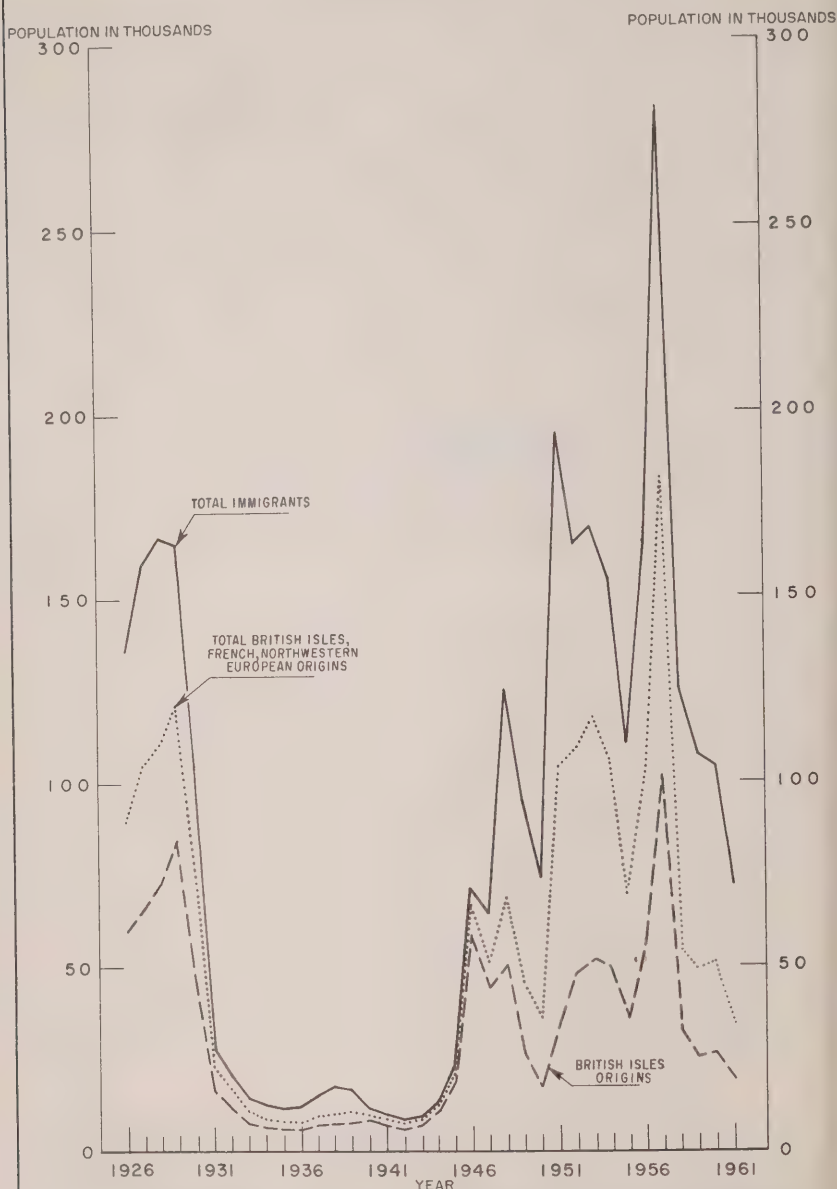
^a FIGURES FOR 1901-07 ARE ESTIMATES FOR CALENDAR YEARS BASED ON FISCAL YEAR FIGURES.

^b INCLUDES REPUBLIC OF IRELAND FROM 1949-61.

Sources: 1962 Canada Year Book, p.164, 1957-61; 1957-58 Canada Year Book, p.177, 1952-56; 1952-53 Canada Year Book, p.166, 1948-51; 1948-49 Canada Year Book, p.175, 1939-47; 1939 Canada Year Book, p.157, 1908-38.

CHART 2.4

ANNUAL IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, BY MAJOR ETHNIC ORIGIN GROUPS, CANADA, 1926-61



Sources: 1962 Canada Year Book, p. 167, 1961; 1961 Canada Year Book, p. 188, 1958-60; 1959 Canada Year Book, p. 182, 1955-57; 1956 Canada Year Book, p. 185, 1952-54; 1952-53 Canada Year Book, p. 169, 1949-51; 1950 Canada Year Book, p. 189, 1946-48; 1946 Canada Year Book, p. 185, 1941-45; 1942 Canada Year Book, p. 156, 1938-40; 1939 Canada Year Book, pp. 158 and 159, 1926-37.

CHART 2.5

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS,
BY MAJOR ETHNIC ORIGIN GROUPS, CANADA, 1926-61



Sources: 1962 Canada Year Book, p.167, 1961; 1961 Canada Year Book, p.188, 1958-60; 1959 Canada Year Book, p.182, 1955-57; 1956 Canada Year Book, p.185, 1952-54; 1952-53 Canada Year Book, p.169, 1949-51; 1950 Canada Year Book, p.189, 1946-48; 1946 Canada Year Book, p.185, 1941-45; 1942 Canada Year Book, p.156, 1938-40; 1939 Canada Year Book, pp.158 and 159, 1926-37.

2.2.2 FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1901-61

The net effect of changes in the character of arriving immigrants and differentials in emigration and mortality by country of origin on the resident foreign-born population since 1901 may be seen in Chart 2.6. Most important is the changing position of the combined British and United States sources during this 60-year period. As recently as 1901, 78.5 per cent of all foreign-born residents were from these countries or, more specifically, 60.2 per cent from the United Kingdom (including 2.3 per cent from other Commonwealth countries) and 18.3 per cent from the United States. However, by 1961, only 45.8 per cent were from these areas, with 34.1 and 10.0 per cent from the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively. Interestingly, the proportion born in England and Wales remained almost consistent, being approximately 67 per cent of all those born in the United Kingdom since 1911.

While the proportion born in Northern and Western Europe increased from 8.2 to 16.3 per cent, an increase primarily reflective of German and Netherlands immigrants during the post-war period, those who had been born in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe increased from 10.1 to 34.3 per cent during the same interval. For these latter groups, the southern Europeans experienced the largest percentage increase, while the eastern Europeans consistently contributed the largest proportion. The proportion born in Asiatic and other countries remained relatively constant at about two per cent.

In terms of the major concern of this analysis, the limitation of these data lies in the fact that the ethnic origins of immigrants do not always correspond to their countries of birth as classified by the census. Thus the origins for those born in the United States remain hidden, and those of Jewish origin born in any country are unidentifiable. For this reason and in order to obtain a more complete picture of the contribution of the foreign-born to the total ethnic structure, one must also examine ethnic origin data

CHART 2.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN, BY BIRTHPLACE,
CANADA, 1901-61



^a INCLUDES FRANCE.

Source: DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Table 1, p. 7-27.

2.2.3 ETHNIC ORIGINS OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, 1921-61 – The major differences between the ethnic distribution of the foreign born shown in Chart 2.7 and their distribution by country of birth, as shown in Chart 2.6, are the allocation of those born in the United States by ethnic origin and the separation of those of Jewish origin from the various countries of birth.

The trends observable in both charts are quite similar. This is undoubtedly due to certain gross similarities in the distributions of ethnic origins for those born in the United States and all birthplaces combined, especially those of British Isles and the northwestern European origins other than French, as may be observed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 – Percentage Distribution of the Total Immigrant Population and Those Born in the United States, by Major Ethnic Origin Groups, 1961

Major ethnic origin group	Total immigrant population	Immigrants born in United States
British Isles	40.5	46.9
French	3.1	16.0
Northwestern European	21.1	25.4
Central, eastern and southern European ..	30.2	6.0
Jewish	2.3	1.6
Asiatic	2.0	0.3
Other	0.8	3.8
Totals, per cent	100.0	100.0
Totals, number	2,844,263	283,908

SOURCE: DBS, 1961 P.W.I. tabulations, Table A 3.

For immigrants born in the United States, proportionately more were of British Isles and French and other northwestern European origins. Conversely, there were proportionately fewer of central, eastern and southern European origins and Jewish and Asiatic origins, although in the latter two cases the differences were not as great as in the former. Assuming that the ethnic distribution of the immigrants born in the United States is representative of the character of immigration from that country, any significant decline in their numbers would have a considerable effect on the proportion of foreign born who were of British ethnic origins. Thus, the increasingly rapid decline of British Isles origins among the foreign born between 194 and 1961 is in part a reflection of a similar decline in the proportion of immigrants born in the United States.

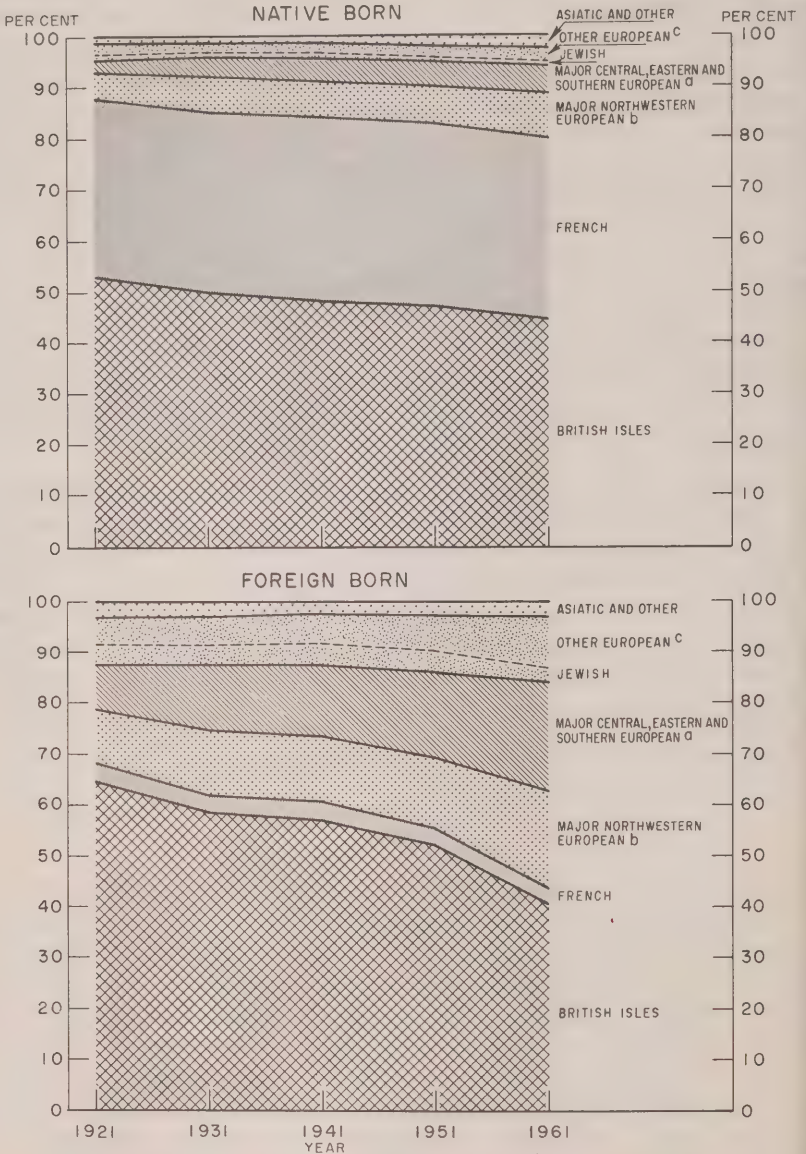
The trends in ethnic composition of the foreign born are quite similar to those for the native born but the changes are much less pronounced in the latter case partly because of the much larger size of the native-born population and the fact that fertility, compared to migration, does not shift as rapidly or have as great an immediate effect on the entire age-sex range. With respect to mortality, it is doubtful whether or not the small ethnic differentials have been sufficient to account for any significant portion of the changes in ethnic composition of either the native or foreign-born populations shown in Chart 2.7.

For both native and foreign-born populations, the proportionate increase in European ethnic origins since 1921 has been achieved at the expense of the British Isles origins. Both European origin groups are proportionately smaller in the native-born population because of the presence of French Canadians who have consistently comprised around 30 per cent of the total during this period. Also, it must be remembered that increases in the foreign born through immigration can affect the relative distribution of the native-born ethnic populations through the addition of births to foreign-born parents subsequent to their settlement in Canada.

Changes in the size of the foreign-born population in Canada for the major ethnic origin groupings discussed in the preceding Sections are summarized in Chart 2.8. Use of the broader groupings, while tending to minimize errors of classification, renders the analysis somewhat less useful through loss of information about specific ethnic groups. While it is not feasible to present analyses for all ethnic origin groups for which data were collected, the ethnic groupings combined in Chart 2.8 will be analysed in terms of their major component parts.

CHART 2.7

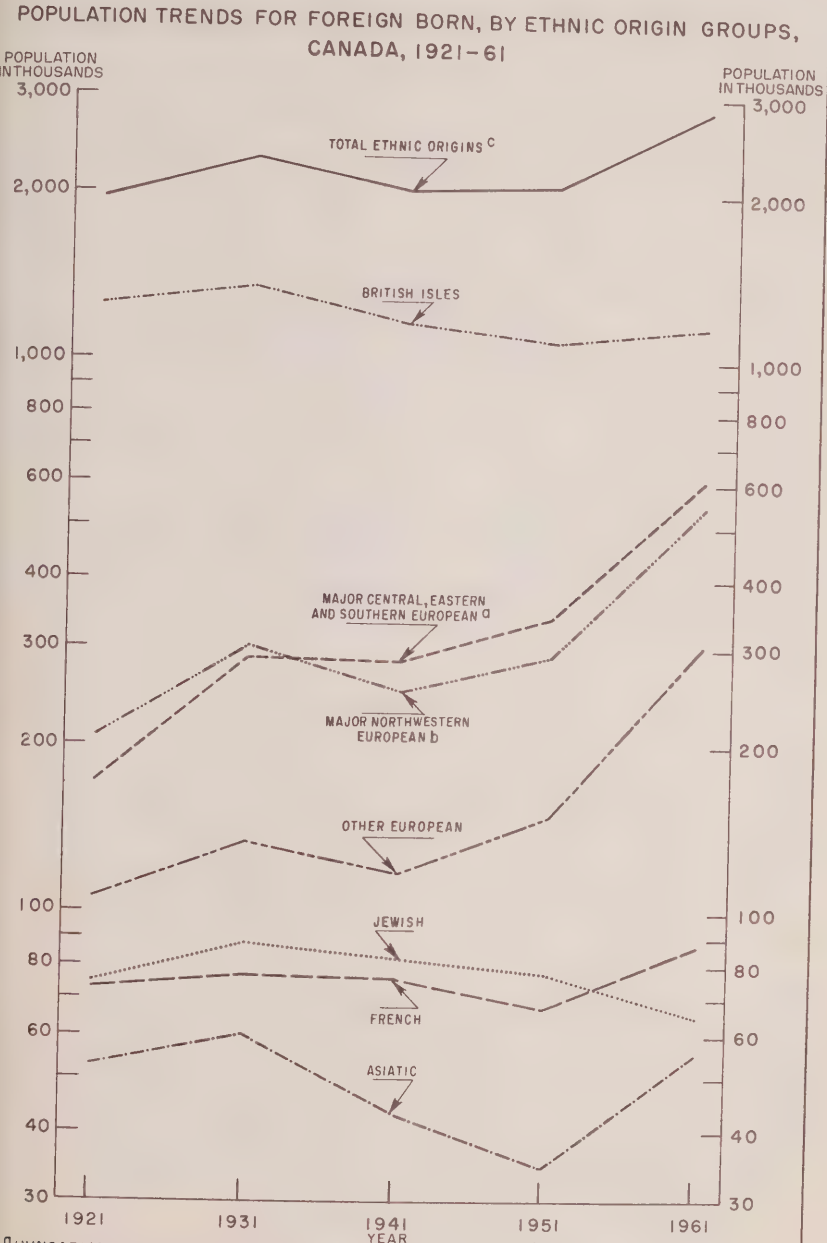
COMPOSITION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS, BY MAJOR ETHNIC ORIGIN GROUPS, CANADA, 1921-61



^a HUNGARIAN, ITALIAN, POLISH, RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN. ^b GERMAN, NETHERLANDS AND SCANDINAVIAN. ^c OTHER EUROPEAN ORIGINS NOT INCLUDED IN ^a OR ^b

Source: Same as Chart 2.8.

CHART 2.8



^a HUNGARIAN, POLISH, RUSSIAN, UKRAINIAN AND ITALIAN ONLY. ^b GERMAN, NETHERLANDS AND SCANDINAVIAN ONLY. ^c INCLUDES OTHER ETHNIC ORIGINS NOT SHOWN.

Sources: DBS 92-560, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-9, Table 114; 1951 Census, Vol. II, Table 37; 1941 Census, Vol. I, Table 35; 1931 Census, Vol. IV, Table 4; 1921 Census, Vol. I, Table 23, and Vol. II, Table 49.

British Isles Origins – Data presented in Chart 2.6 have already suggested that the internal composition of those born in the United Kingdom has not varied significantly since 1911, at least with respect to the proportion born in England and Wales. Table 2.2 shows that, between 1921 and 1961, this group constituted between 68.3 and 65.5 per cent of the total foreign population born in the United Kingdom. The decline in Irish born was primarily due to the exclusion in 1951 and 1961 of those reporting that they had been born in the area that had become the Republic of Ireland. Immigration data, including arrivals from the United States, presented in Table 2.3 also show that the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh have consistently maintained their relative positions in terms of numbers of immigrant arrivals since 1926. There was some variation during this period, however, with the number of immigrants of English and Welsh ethnic origins reaching their maximum proportion in relation to the Irish and Scottish during the 1941-45 war years. The proportion of Scottish reached a minimum during this period while the Irish reached their minimum during the immediate post-war years, 1946-50. In terms of the size of their respective parent populations, fewer have immigrated from England and Wales than would be expected but, whatever the reasons for these migration differentials for areas within the United Kingdom, they have remained fairly consistent over the 35-year period for which data are available.

Table 2.2 – Composition of the Foreign Population Born in the United Kingdom, by Birthplaces, 1921-61

Year	Number	Per cent	England and Wales	Northern Ireland ^a	Scotland	Other
1921	1,025,119 ^b	100.0	68.3	9.1	22.1	0.5
1931	1,138,942	100.0	65.5	9.4	24.6	0.5
1941	960,125	100.0	66.2	9.0	24.4	0.4
1951	912,482	100.0	68.8	6.2	24.8	0.2
1961	969,715	100.0	68.3	6.3	25.2	0.2

^a Republic of Ireland included with Northern Ireland prior to 1951.

^b Includes birthplace not stated.

SOURCE: DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Table 1.

Table 2.3 – Composition of Immigrant Arrivals Comprising the Major British Isles Origin Group, by Five-Year Periods, 1926-60

Period	Number	Per cent	English and Welsh	Irish ^a	Scottish
1926-30	327,979	100.0	55.6	17.7	26.7
1931-35	46,048	100.0	60.0	17.1	22.9
1936-40	32,630	100.0	64.0	15.9	20.1
1941-45	47,492	100.0	73.7	12.1	14.2
1946-50	196,528	100.0	69.4	10.0	20.6
1951-55	220,636	100.0	62.6	13.9	23.5
1956-60	259,004	100.0	64.6	14.2	21.2

^a Includes arrivals from both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1951 to 1960.

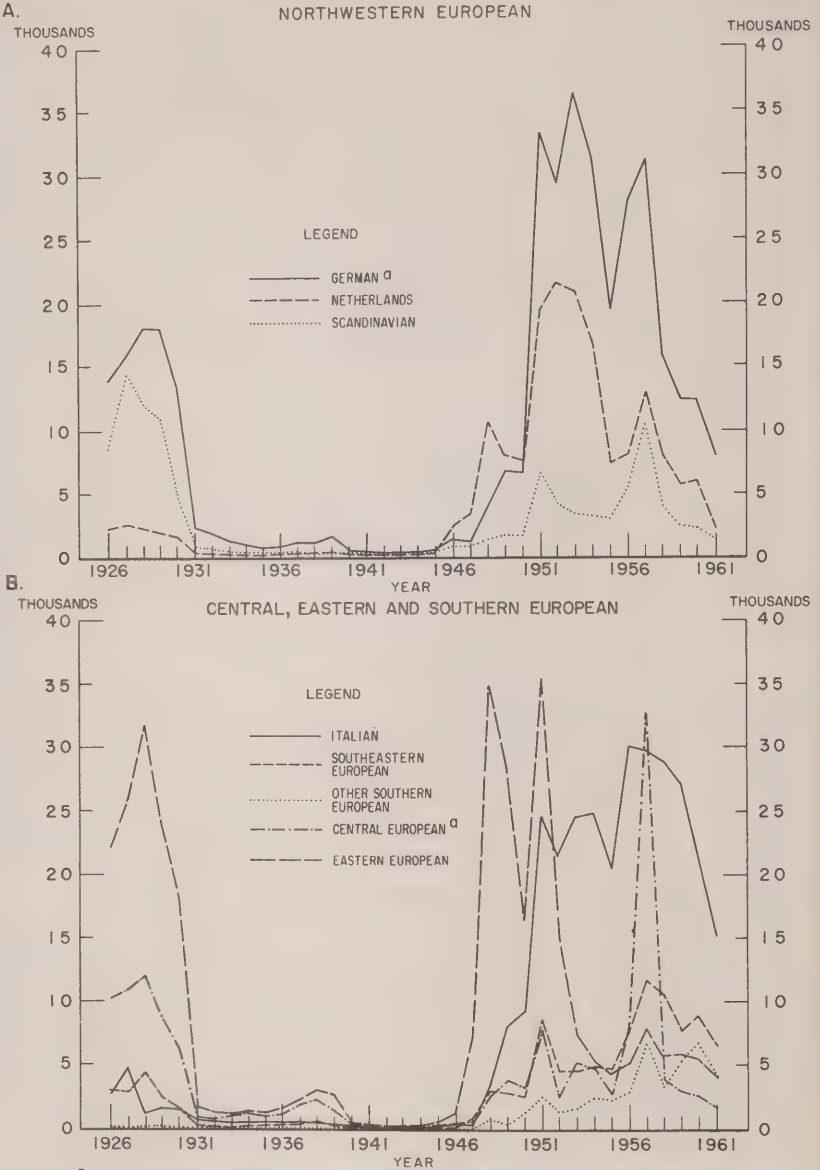
SOURCE: Same as Chart 2.4.

Northwestern European Origins – Immigrants of German origin have been the most significant within the northwestern European group. Only between 1946 and 1950 were they exceeded by arriving immigrants of other ethnic origins. This may be seen in Chart 2.9A. Scandinavian immigrants were the second most important between 1926 and 1931. Not even during the post-World-War-II period did the Scandinavians arrive in as great numbers as they did during 1927, 1928 and 1929. Within this particular group there were significant shifts from the patterns exhibited during the pre-depression and post-war periods. Specifically, the movement to Canada during the pre-depression period was primarily Norwegian and Swedish while after 1949 it was predominantly Danish in character. In 1951 and from 1956 to 1958, Danish immigrants were from two to three times as numerous as Norwegian and Swedish combined. During the post-war period, immigrants of Netherlands origin were the second most important group, with peak numbers arriving during the four-year period 1951-54.

The net effects of these shifts in migration patterns on the resident foreign born can be seen in Chart 2.10A. The proportion of this foreign-born population who were of German origin increased from 40.0 per cent to over the half, or 52.4 per cent, during this 40-year period. Those of Netherlands origin increased rapidly from 9.7 per cent to 28.4 per cent, while the proportion of Scandinavians decreased from 50.2 per cent in 1921 to only 19.1 per cent in 1961.

CHART 2.9

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, BY SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGINS, CANADA, 1926-61

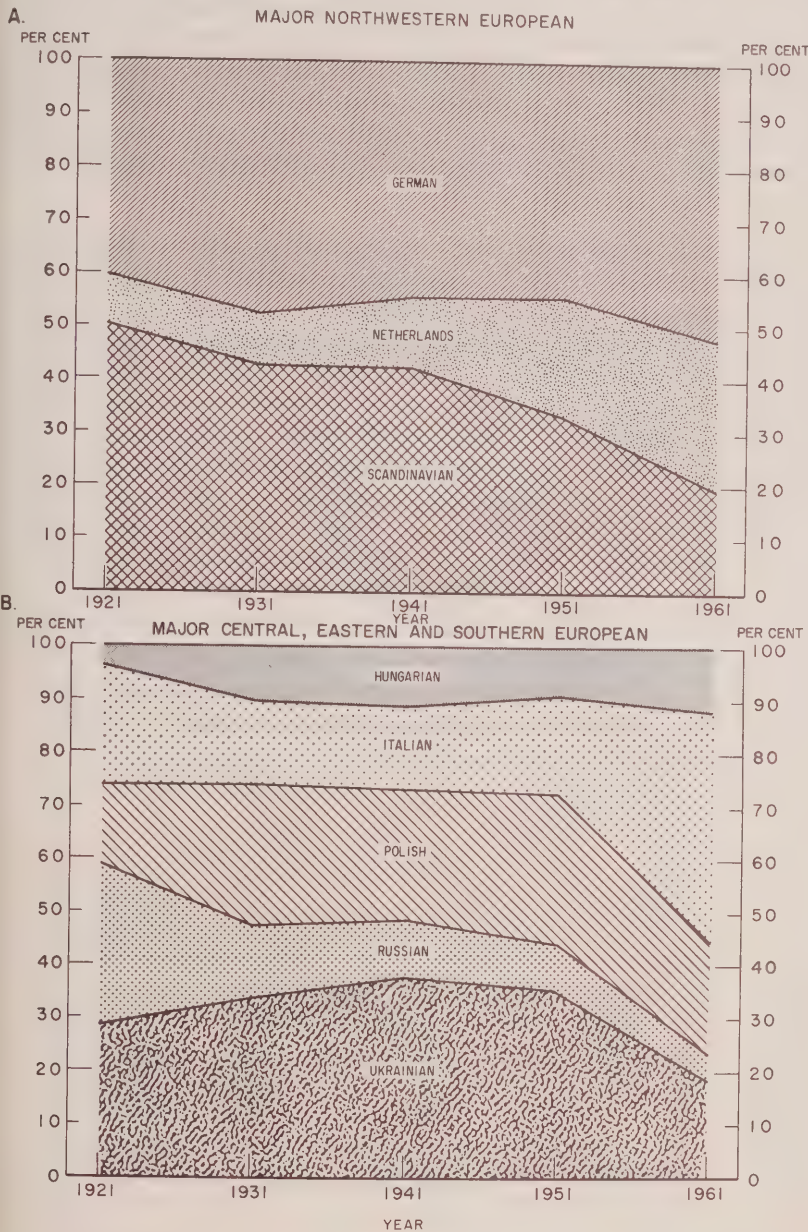


^a AUSTRIANS INCLUDED WITH GERMANS FROM 1949 TO 1952. SEPARATE TOTALS WERE PROVIDED FOR BOHEMIANS AND MORAVIANS PRIOR TO 1949 AND FOR AUSTRIANS SUBSEQUENT TO 1952. WITH THE EXCEPTION NOTED, TOTALS FOR THESE GROUPS ARE INCLUDED IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN ETHNIC ORIGINS.

Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

CHART 2.10

COMPOSITION OF TWO MAJOR GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS,
BY SPECIFIC ETHNIC ORIGINS, CANADA, 1921-61



Source: Same as Chart 2.8.

Central, Eastern, Southern and Other European Origins – Changes in the relative importance of these immigrant groups are primarily responsible for the weakening of the demographic position of the British ethnic origin population. It is true that northwestern Europeans increased their proportionate share over this period but, as Chart 2.7 indicates, their percentage increase was not nearly as great as that experienced by the combined major central, eastern, southern and other European groups. Again, by examining the immigrant arrival data in Chart 2.9B it is possible to obtain some clues as to the relative contribution made by specific origins within the larger category.

The most significant change during this period was the shift from eastern to southern and to southeastern European origins. Conditions during the immediate post-World-War-II period tended to maintain the position of the eastern Europeans, but after 1951, arrivals of Polish, Ukrainian and other eastern European origins dropped off rapidly while those of Italian origin increased spectacularly after 1950. Other southern and southeastern origins showed smaller but substantial gains throughout the 1951-61 decade, accounting for approximately one third of all immigrants of the combined southern and southeastern origins group. Among these, the Maltese, Portuguese, Yugoslavians and Greeks were most important numerically. Between 1948 and 1953, the Maltese exceeded the Portuguese in numbers but the situation reversed after 1953 when Portuguese began arriving in much greater numbers. With respect to the Yugoslavians and Greeks, the former predominated between 1926 and 1938, 1948 and 1952 and during 1957. Total arrivals for five-year periods are shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 – Total Immigrant Arrivals for Selected Southern and Southeastern European Ethnic Origins, by Five-Year Periods, 1926-61

Five-year period	Ethnic origins							Total
	Italian	Maltese	Portuguese	Spanish	Greek	Yugoslavic	Other SE. European ^a	
1926-30	11,255	162	89	254	3,015	8,054	3,046	25,875
1931-35	2,200	11	29	88	315	428	287	3,358
1936-40	1,698	17	22	97	533	575	440	3,382
1941-45	400	9	36	64	118	48	47	722
1946-50	21,152	1,841	309	287	3,281	4,148	1,802	32,820
1951-55	116,035	4,341	3,772	1,933	12,793	11,447	2,782	153,103
1956-60	137,618	2,429	18,589	3,940	26,584	18,676	1,190	209,026
1956-61	152,706	2,637	21,588	4,784	30,525	20,999	1,421	234,660

^a Albanian, Bulgarian and Romanian.

SOURCE: Same as Chart 2.4.

Since census data have not been published for comparable categories of foreign-born ethnic groups, only the general impact of these shifts in migration streams can be observed for a limited number of groups. Data in Chart 2.10B suggest the significance of the 1951-61 decade for immigration from Southern Europe to the extent that the immigration of people of Italian origins was representative of other southern and southeastern ethnic groups. Also note that while the large influx of approximately 30,000 Hungarians in 1957 more than doubled the number of foreign-born Hungarians residing in Canada, it did not greatly alter their position relative to the other major origin groups shown.

Asiatic Origins – Chinese and Japanese are included in this general category as well as middle-eastern groups, including East Indians, Egyptians, Armenians, etc. Between 1926 and 1940, there were practically no Chinese immigrants and the Japanese tended to be the dominant group, accounting on the average for more than half of the immigrant arrivals classified as Asiatic. After 1948, the Chinese became the predominant group followed by the other Asiatics, of which the East Indians comprised the largest group followed by the Syrians and Lebanese. Total immigrant arrivals for the major Asiatic groups are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 – Total Immigrant Arrivals for Chinese, Japanese and Other Asiatic Origins, by Five-Year Periods, 1926-61

Five-year period	Ethnic origins			
	Chinese	Japanese	Other Asiatics	Total
1926-30	4	1,887	1,311	3,202
1931-35	3	595	420	1,018
1936-40	1	394	225	620
1941-45	—	5	105	110
1946-50	2,654	37	856	3,547
1951-55	11,524	234	2,969	14,727
1956-60	10,407	868	6,409	17,684
1956-61	11,301	994	7,833	20,128

SOURCE: Same as Chart 2.4.

For Canada as a whole, the foreign population born in Asiatic countries was not particularly significant in terms of its size. Since 1891, it has constituted between 0.2 and 0.6 per cent of the total population and, since 1921, between 1.7 and 2.7 per cent of the foreign-born population. Its rate of growth declined every decade between 1891 and 1941 and, during the depression decade, the foreign-born population of Asiatic origin actually declined by 26.7 per cent. Between 1941 and 1951 it declined further but between 1951 and 1961 it increased by 55.5 per cent. Periods of greatest growth relative to the total foreign born occurred during 1891-1901, 1911-21 and 1951-61.²

While the total foreign-born population of Asiatic origins has been consistently smaller than those of French origin since 1921 (see Chart 2.8), it is somewhat surprising to discover that since 1891 there have been considerably more people living in Canada who were born in China than were born in France. In 1901, 1931 and 1941, those born in China outnumbered those born in France by more than two to one. Only in 1961 were the two groups comparable in size with 36,103 residents reporting France as their birthplace compared to 36,724 reporting China.³ The larger number of foreign born of French ethnic origin compared to total Asiatic origins appears to be due to the relatively large numbers of French origin living in Canada who were born outside France and particularly in the United States, as shown in Table 2.1 for 1961.

Between 1891 and 1951, the population born in China generally outnumbered those born in many of the European countries with the notable exception of Austria, Germany, Poland, Russia and Italy.

2.3 SEX AND AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS AND THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

2.3.1 SEX RATIO — The sex ratio at birth tends to remain relatively constant. Canada's sex ratio for live births, for example, has remained between 105 and 107 since 1921. Under conditions of no immigration or emigration, the sex ratio for the country as a whole would be less than that for live births; how much less depends upon the magnitude of the sex differentials in mortality, fertility levels and the age distribution of the population. Table 2.6 shows the extent to which the sex ratio of the population has been affected by the excess numbers of foreign-born males resident in Canada since 1911.

² DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Tables I and II, pp. 7-3 and 7-5.

³ DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Table I, p. 7-27.

Table 2.6 – Number of Males per 100 Females for Native and Foreign-born Populations, Canada, 1911-61

Year	Males per 100 females		
	Total population	Native born	Foreign born
1911	113	103	158
1921	106	102	125
1931	107	102	129
1941	105	102	121
1951	102	101	112
1961	102	101	107

SOURCE: DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7-1-7, Table V, p. 7-13.

The data in Table 2.6, illustrated in Chart 2.11, indicate that the excess of foreign-born males has been declining consistently since 1931. The decrease in the sex ratio of foreign born between 1931 and 1941 can be attributed in part to the predominantly but relatively small number of female immigrants arriving in Canada, as well as to the effects of differential mortality on the foreign born during this decade. That the rate of decline in this sex ratio diminished between 1951 and 1961 appears to have been due to the predominantly male character of post-war immigrants arriving in Canada between 1947 and 1957. However, this influx of male immigrants was clearly not sufficient to prevent further declines in the sex ratio for the foreign born resident in Canada. Between 1957 and 1961, females again exceeded males among arriving immigrants, a situation that contributed to a further decline in the excess of males in the foreign-born population.

The general excess of males characteristic of Canada's foreign born during the 1921-61 period is reflected in the sex ratios for most ethnic origin groups shown in Table 2.7. The degree of excess varies widely and not all ethnic groups show the same pattern of variations over time. There are three groups that have been consistently below the sex ratio for total foreign born.

Of these, the French have not had an excess of males since 1921, and in 1961 there were only 91 males for every 100 females compared to 107 males per 100 females for all origins combined. The Jewish foreign born generally had the second lowest sex ratios, but in 1951 and 1961 the sex ratios for those of British origins became lower than the Jewish when they dropped to 96.8 and 92.0 for those two years, respectively. Sex ratios for

German and Netherlands origins very closely approximated those for the total foreign born throughout the entire 40-year period, and the remaining groups, with only one exception, had higher sex ratios. Among the latter, the immigrants of Chinese origin were almost exclusively male; in 1921 there were only 100 women for every 3,297 men and as recently as 1951 there were almost ten times as many men as women. The reduction of the sex ratio to 212 in 1961 reflects increasing numbers of women of Chinese origin among immigrants, as well as excess mortality among the males and probably some emigration.

Table 2.7 – Sex Ratios for the Foreign Born, by Selected Ethnic Origin Groups, Canada, 1921-61

Ethnic origin	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
British Isles	113.2	112.4	108.1	96.8	92.0
French	103.4	98.1	93.7	89.8	91.4
German	122.0	128.9	123.2	111.5	104.5
Netherlands	126.5	129.2	118.8	110.3	112.2
Scandinavian	151.7	175.0	166.2	158.2	142.0
Central European ^a	146.0	198.9	149.5	141.4	132.3
Eastern European ^b	145.2	154.4	141.6	139.5	128.3
Italian	204.1	171.8	160.0	169.1	123.0
Jewish	106.1	102.0	101.2	102.2	98.7
Chinese	3,297.1	2,775.3	3,601.6	924.8	211.5
Japanese	250.2	181.7	165.2	139.8	103.2
Other Asiatic	165.3	167.5	161.6	144.5	130.9
Totals	125.0	128.7	121.2	111.9	107.4

^a Austrian, Czech, Slovak and Hungarian.

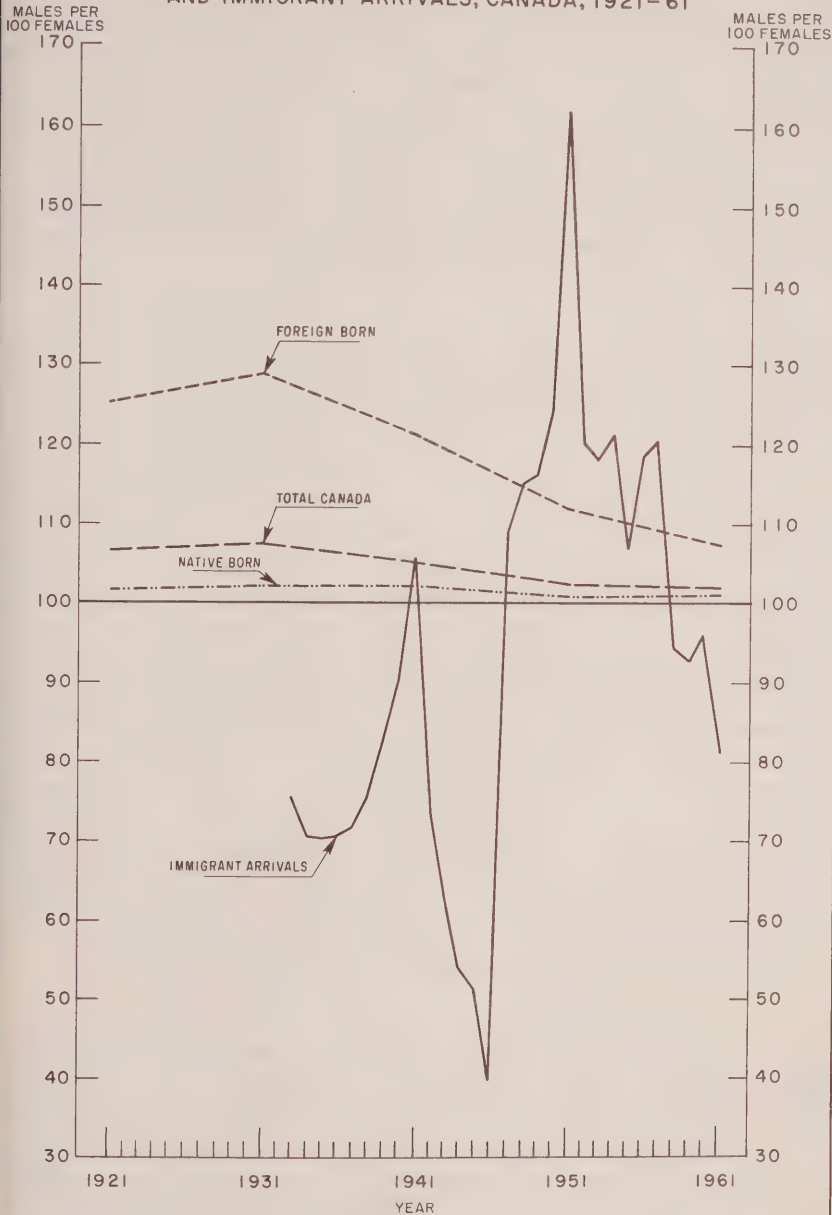
^b Polish, Russian and Ukrainian only.

SOURCE: Same as Chart 2.8.

The extreme fluctuations in sex ratios of immigrant arrivals evident in Chart 2.11 were produced by the interaction of two factors, i.e., changes in the relative contribution made by each origin group to the total number of immigrant arrivals, and changes in sex ratios for specific ethnic origins. The changes that occurred in British immigrant arrivals provide a good illustration. Their relatively low sex ratios produced a considerable effect in 1946 when they constituted 82 per cent of all arrivals, and had little influence in 1951 when they contributed only 18 per cent. The limited data on sex ratios of arriving immigrants by ethnic origins presented in Table 2.8 show that most other groups experienced declines generally consistent

CHART 2.11

SEX RATIOS FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS
AND IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, CANADA, 1921-61



Sources: DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, p. 7-13; Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

with those for the total foreign born. However, there were several interesting exceptions. The sex ratio for the French varied between 117 and 103 for the 1956-61 period, while for Chinese and Japanese combined it dropped from 100 to 35. In the latter case, the extremely low sex ratios for arriving immigrants since 1957 in relation to the high sex ratios for the total foreign born would suggest the immigration of female dependants of males who had preceded them to Canada. It is more difficult to provide an explanation for the differences in sex ratios for those of French origin in that the data in Table 2.8 do not include those immigrating to Canada from the United States. This is particularly crucial for this origin group in that, between 1959 and 1961, immigrants from the United States contributed approximately one third of all arriving immigrants of French origin.

Table 2.8 – Sex Ratios for Arriving Immigrants from Overseas, by Selected Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1956-61

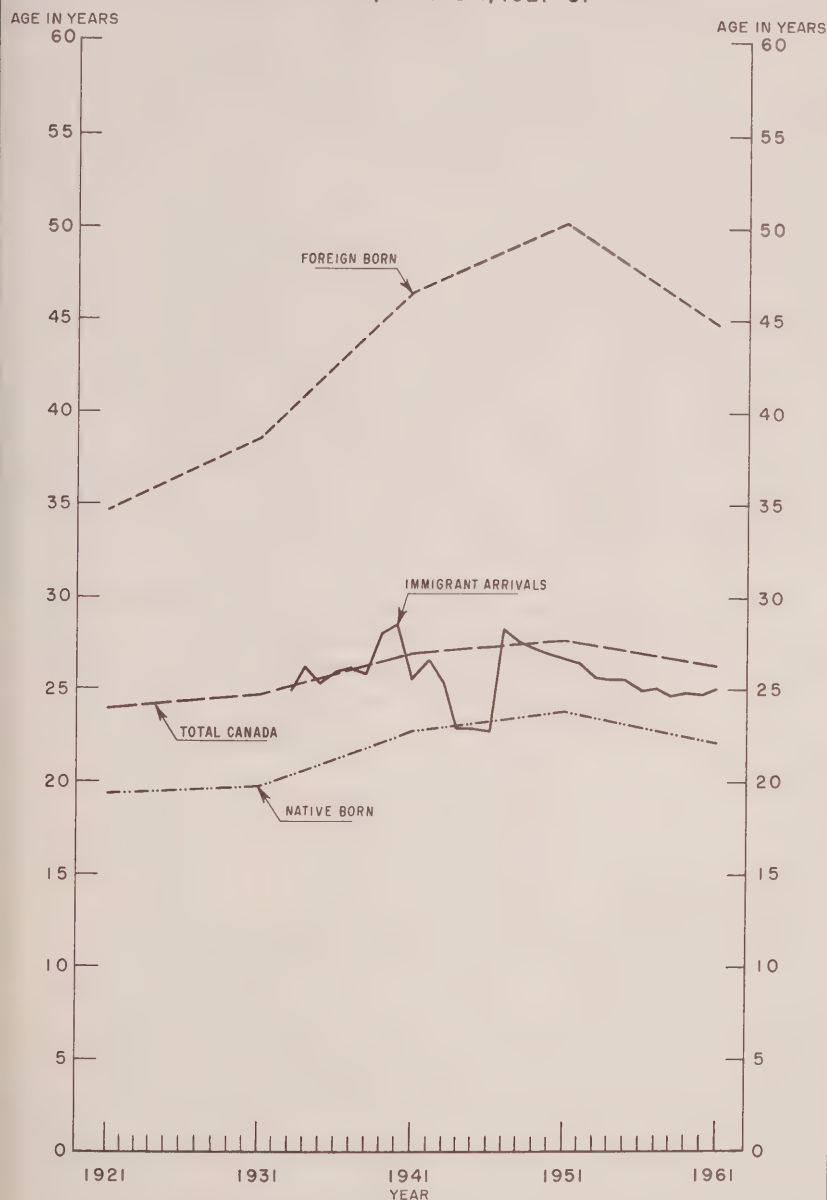
Ethnic origin	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
British Isles	110.2	109.6	75.4	78.2	84.9	66.1
French	117.2	111.7	105.6	103.0	112.2	103.2
German	124.5	126.5	101.4	92.4	110.9	86.8
Netherlands	115.6	115.2	104.1	108.2	108.7	84.2
Scandinavian	148.1	138.3	121.6	119.4	136.6	99.5
Hungarian	187.4	173.7	119.4	90.8	100.2	110.9
Other central European ...	110.8	111.0	79.1	83.4	93.6	73.2
Polish	135.6	107.0	75.7	67.5	69.8	74.6
Russian	84.2	72.8	66.1	66.7	75.6	58.0
Ukrainian	141.1	141.0	132.4	104.9	102.7	93.9
Italian	120.1	108.2	101.6	102.4	90.3	81.9
Jewish	106.6	110.6	91.6	94.6	95.8	98.4
Chinese and Japanese ...	99.7	43.6	44.3	51.2	39.8	34.6

SOURCE: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

2.3.2 MEDIAN AGE – The median age of the foreign-born population increased significantly between 1921 and 1951. In 1951, half were over 50.2 years of age. Although the median age dropped to 44.8 years during the next 10 years, it was still appreciably above the pre-1941 levels. Examination of the data in Chart 2.12 shows that the older foreign-born population did have a significant effect on the median age of the total population, the latter being approximately four and a half years higher than the corresponding values for the native born during this particular 40-year period.

CHART 2.12

MEDIAN AGE OF ARRIVING IMMIGRANTS, NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS, CANADA, 1921-61^a



^aINCLUDES NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1951 AND 1961.

Sources: DBS 92-555, Bul. 1.3-4, Table 89; 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 10; 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. III, Table 23; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. III, Table 23; 1921 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 6.

While the trend in median age for the foreign born has paralleled that for the native born, the former tends to be affected primarily by variations in the volume and age of immigrants arriving in Canada, while the latter responds more directly to variations in fertility levels of both native and foreign-born populations. Hence, the sharp decline in median age of the foreign born was a direct consequence of the large post-war immigration during the 1951-61 decade. Also, the median age of immigrants arriving during this decade declined slightly from just under 27 years to 25 years of age. Similarly, like the changing sex ratios, variations in median age reflect in part the shifts in ethnic origin composition of arriving immigrants.

Data on age of immigrants by ethnic origins are available only since 1956 but these data reveal consistent ethnic differentials. Median age for arriving Italians varied between 23 and 24 years of age, and for those of German and Netherlands origins it was approximately the same. On the other hand, immigrants of Jewish and eastern European origins had consistently higher median ages, with the Jewish varying between 29.5 and 32.0 and reaching much higher levels for Russian, Ukrainian and other eastern European origins, e.g., 42.2 for Russians in 1959 and 41.4 for other eastern Europeans in 1960. Median ages for arriving immigrants by ethnic origins for the 1956-61 period are shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 – Median Age of Immigrant Arrivals from Overseas, by Selected Ethnic Origins, 1956-61

Ethnic origin	Median age
British Isles	25.6
French	25.8
German	23.7
Netherlands	23.1
Scandinavian	24.2
Hungarian	25.7
Polish	30.4
Russian	36.0
Ukrainian	32.0
Italian	23.7
Jewish	30.5
Chinese and Japanese	23.4
All origins	24.9

SOURCE: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

2.3.3 THE CHANGING AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

Recent Immigrants – Knowledge of the sex and age characteristics of immigrant arrivals is essential to the analysis of the nature of migrant streams, yet it reveals little information about those who intend to become more permanently settled in Canada. Analysis of the resident foreign-born population who do in fact represent the net migrant population at a particular point in time, provides some help, but the inability to control for the effects of variations in length of residence limits its usefulness. Fortunately, each census beginning in 1931 provided information on the age and sex of immigrants still residing in Canada at the time of the census classified by period of immigration, and Chart 2.13 presents these data for migrants still residing in Canada from one to five years after their arrival, i.e., survivors of the net migrants for each five-year period preceding the decennial federal census. Sex ratios and median ages for these foreign-born populations, given in Table 2.10, show the same general variations observed in annual arrival data. For example, the high sex ratio of 144.7 for those arriving in Canada between 1926 and 1931 shifts to an excess of females (sex ratio = 80.8) for the 1941 foreign born who arrived between 1936 and 1941. Similarly, variations in median age are consistent with variations in age observed in Chart 2.12, allowing for the fact that immigrants who are still resident at the time of the census will be, on the average, some two and a half years older than when they arrived.

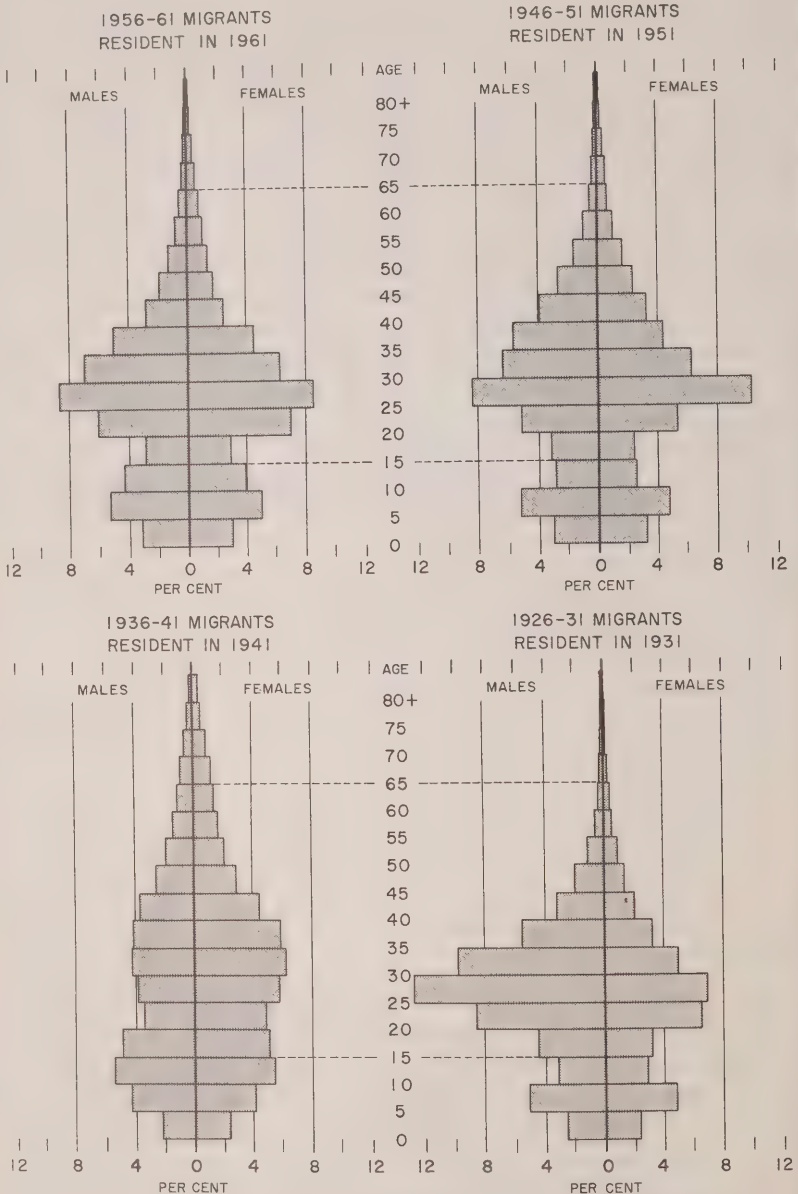
Table 2.10 – Sex and Age Characteristics of Surviving Foreign-born Populations Migrating to Canada During the Five-Year Periods Preceding the Federal Censuses, 1931-61

Year	Sex ratio	Median age
1931	144.7	26.6
1941	80.8	29.1
1951	100.8	28.2
1961	100.8	26.9

SOURCE: Same as Chart 2.13.

Data presented in Chart 2.13 show that the excess of males was characteristic of almost every age group in 1931. By 1941 the situation had almost reversed, and in 1951 the effect of large numbers of women arriving in Canada after the war is clearly visible in the 25-29-year age group. The shift back to higher sex ratios evident among immigrants after 1947 would appear to have had considerable influence on almost all of the other age groups, and by 1961 the age-sex distribution had become practically symmetrical with the sex ratio for all age groups combined equal to 100.8.

AGE-SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS RESIDENT IN CANADA DURING THE CENSUSES OF 1931-61



Sources: 1961 P.W.I. tabulations, Table A4; 1951 Census of Canada, special run #2 (age); 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. III, Table 28; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. I, Table 29.

The modal age group was the 25-29-year-olds for both males and females in each census with the exception of the 1941 Census. For the 1936-41 period, the depressed economic conditions would appear to have increased the relative number of dependants at the expense of the more economically active segments of the population in the prime working ages. The low volume of immigration during this period, plus the increasing age of arriving immigrants, produced a rapid aging of the foreign-born population during the 1931-41 decade. Increased immigration after the war, particularly during the 1951-61 decade, accompanied by a consistent decline in the age of arriving immigrants beginning in 1947, dramatically changed the character of the foreign-born population.

The Foreign-Born Population, 1911-61 – The cumulative effects of arriving immigrants on the foreign-born population in Canada over a period of 50 years are shown graphically in Chart 2.14. Again, the changes in the age and sex distributions over time unmistakably show the aging of the foreign-born population up to 1951 and the gradual equalization of the sexes throughout the entire age range.

Both native and foreign-born populations were aging up to 1951, although the aging of the foreign born was primarily a consequence of declines in immigration rather than fertility, as was the case for the native born. Immigrants tend to be a relatively young population since they have proportionately greater numbers in the 20-35-year age range than do the native born. But even so, any diminution in the number of arriving immigrants would make a significant contribution to the aging process. It is obvious that the most rapid aging would occur if immigration were to cease entirely and the resident immigrant population continued to age directly with the passage of time. The effect of the actual age shift through time of the foreign born age distribution in relation to the native born can be observed in Chart 2.15. If the percentage age distribution of the foreign born were identical to that of the native born for a given census year, its distribution in Chart 2.15 would be represented by a straight horizontal line with each age group having an index value of 1.0. The extent to which each curve in Chart 2.15 departs from the base value of 1.0 would then indicate the degree of disproportion characteristic of specific age groups of foreign born relative to their native-born counterparts.⁴

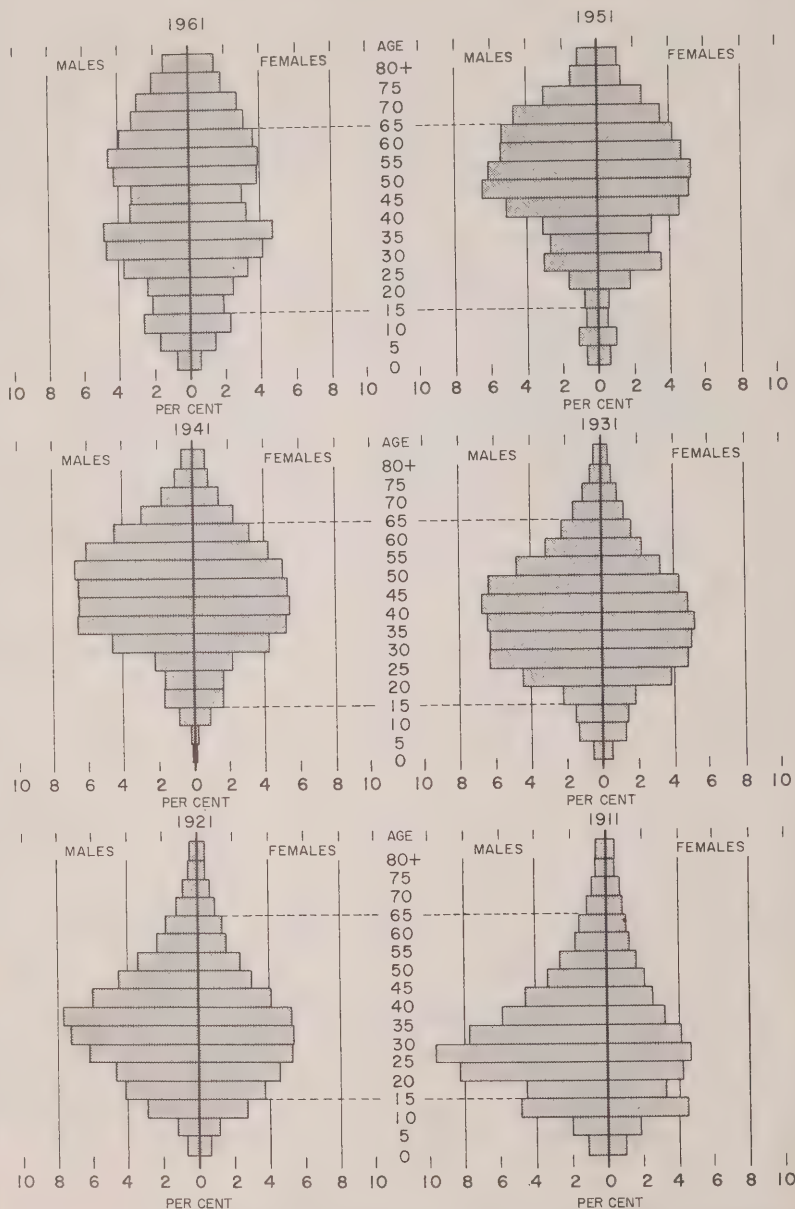
⁴ The index of relative deviation is a simple means of showing the extent to which the percentage age distribution of the foreign-born population deviates from that of the native born. For any specific age group it shows the size of the foreign-born population relative to that of its native-born counterpart. For example, an index of 2.0 for the 35-39-year age group would indicate that the percentage of foreign born in this age group was twice as large as the percentage native born. Actually, the index for this particular age group was 2.3 in 1921 based on the following data and calculations: –

Per cent of foreign born 35-39 years of age = 12.97

Per cent of native born 35-39 years of age = 5.56

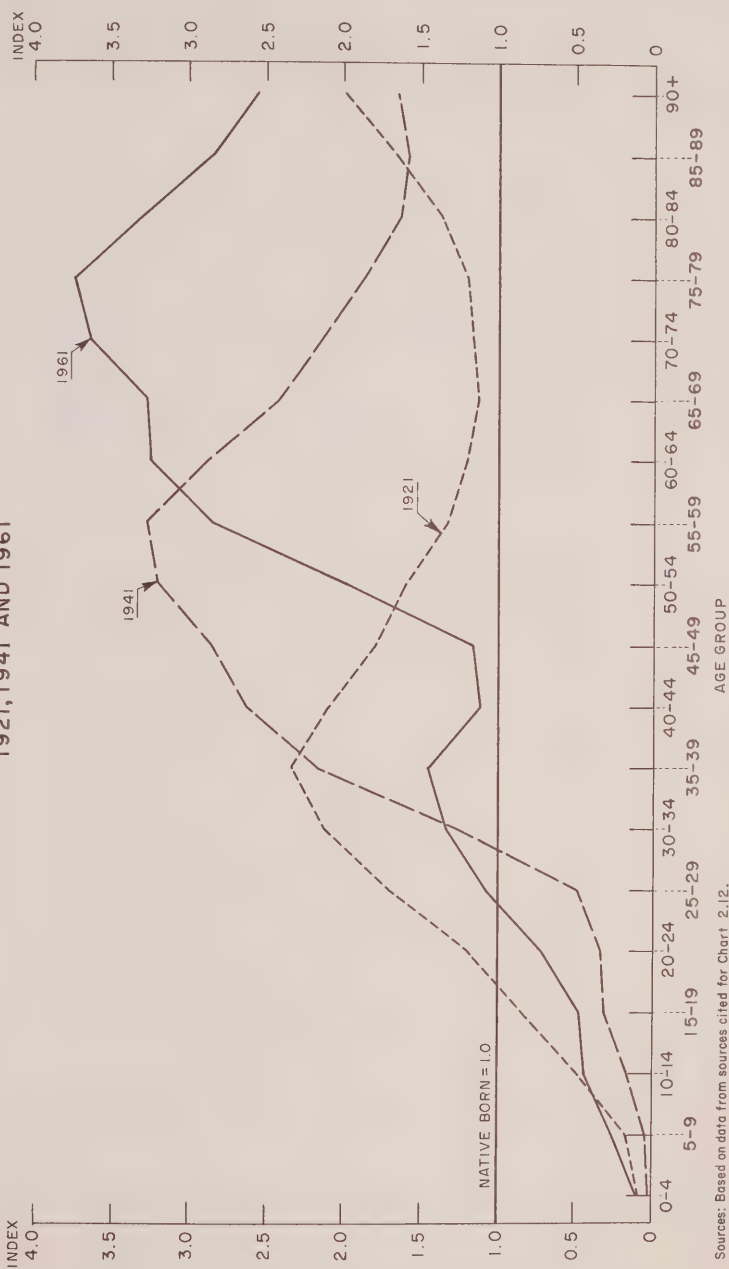
Index of relative deviation = $\frac{\% \text{ F.B. } 35-39}{\% \text{ N.B. } 35-39} = \frac{12.97}{5.56} = 2.3.$

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, CANADA, 1911-61



Sources: DBS 92-555, Bul. 1.3-4, Table 89; 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 10; 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. III, Table 23; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. III, Table 23; 1921 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 6; 1911 Census of Canada, Bul. XVIII, Table II.

INDICES OF RELATIVE DEVIATION OF FOREIGN-BORN AGE GROUPS
FROM NATIVE-BORN AGE GROUPS, CANADA,
1921, 1941 AND 1961

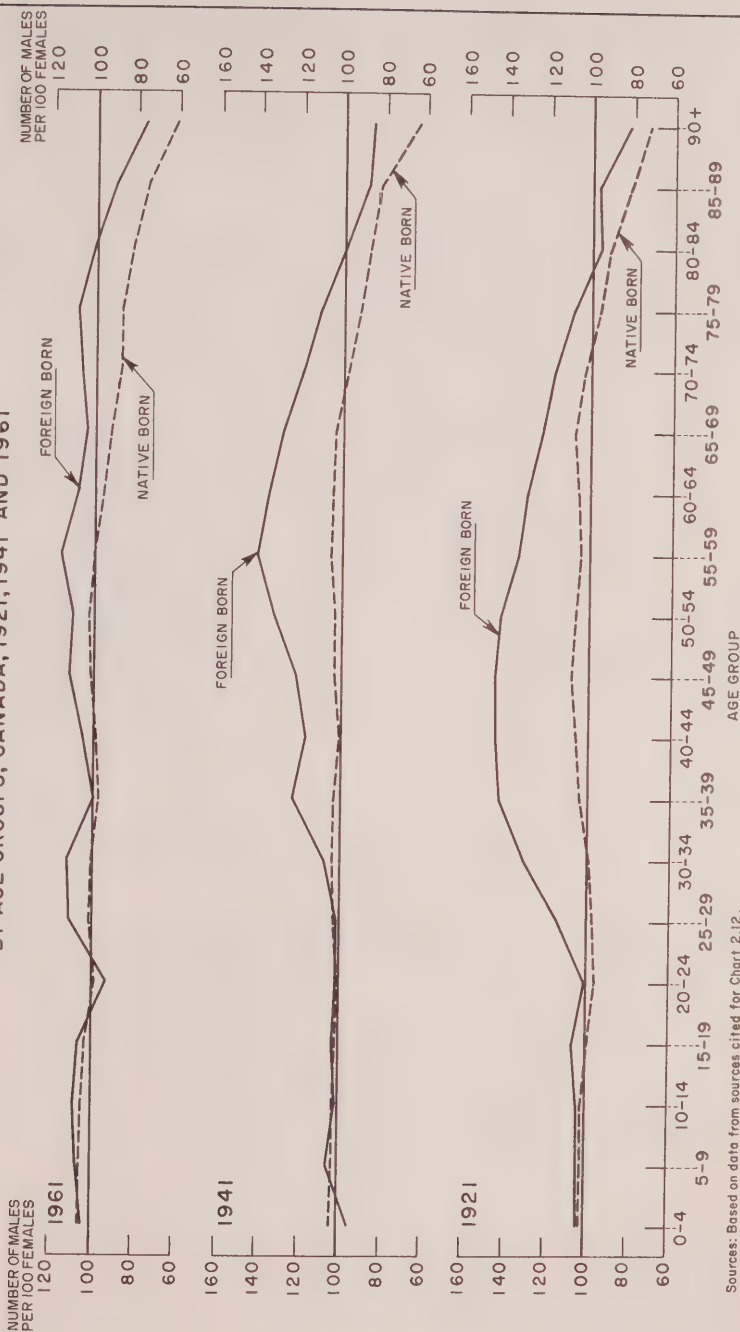


Note especially the relative deficiency among the foreign born in 1921 under the age of 20 years as well as their disproportionate concentration in the age range 25 to 50 years. Further, the dissimilarity has both shifted toward and increased for the older age groups. Only a large-scale revival of immigration and a dying-out of the older immigrants would cause a repetition of the temporal sequence shown in Chart 2.15.

Concomitant with this shifting of the age distribution relative to the native born is the gradual equalization of males and females throughout the age distribution. This is quite evident in the distribution of sex ratios for five-year age groups shown in Chart 2.16 for both native and foreign-born populations. Two forces are apparently contributing to this situation. The extreme sex ratios of the foreign born, evident in 1921, have shifted up the age distribution as the foreign-born population has aged. However, there is no indication that this situation will repeat itself since the character of immigration, as far as sex is concerned, has been changing. Thus, as immigration becomes less exclusively male in character, the sex distributions by age should become more similar.

Heavy immigration during the 1951-61 decade, and the children born to these immigrants after their arrival, contributed to the reversal of the long-term aging trend and a decrease in median age for both foreign-born and native populations. Changes in the age composition of the foreign born since 1921 are shown for major age categories in Table 2.11, as well as comparative data for the native born. The age distributions for these two populations are quite different yet the direction of the changes experienced over the period by these particular age groups is very similar. While approximately 40 per cent of the native born were under 15 years of age in both 1921 and 1961, only 9.5 per cent of the foreign born were below this age. However, the proportion below 15 years of age in both groups declined during this period reaching a minimum in 1941, then rose again during the subsequent 20-year period. With respect to those at the other end of the age continuum, both groups 65 years and over experienced increases during this period but the advance for the foreign born was far greater, increasing from 5.5 to 19.0 per cent compared to an increase of 4.6 to 5.5 per cent for the native born. For the population in labour force ages, i.e., between 15 and 65, the foreign born made the greater relative contribution. In 1921 for example, 84.9 per cent were in the 15-64-year age group compared to 53.7 per cent for the native born. In 1961, 71.6 per cent of the foreign born compared to 56.0 per cent for the native born were in the same age range. The major difference between these two groups of labour force populations was their distribution between the prime working ages of 15-44 and the older age group ranging from 45-64. For the native born, the proportion 15-44 years remained approximately three times as great as the proportion

SEX RATIOS FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS, BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1921, 1941 AND 1961



Sources: Based on data from sources cited for Chart 2.12.

in the older age group. While this was also true for the foreign born in 1921, the relative distribution shifted so that by 1951, 43.0 per cent were 45-64 years of age compared to 33.1 per cent in the 15-44-year age group. Immigration during 1951-61 was responsible for reversing this aging trend within the labour force ages and, in 1961, 40.9 per cent of the foreign-born population were in the 15-44-year age group compared to 30.7 per cent in the 45-64-year age range. Again, since the aging of the foreign-born population is primarily a function of changes in the volume of immigration rather than changes in fertility, as is the case for the native born, the foreign born are much more prone to rapid structural changes since changes in migration can occur much more rapidly than in fertility and affect a much wider range of ages. It is for this reason that immigration is often seen as the key to a quick solution to labour force shortages.

Table 2.11 – Percentage Distribution of Native and Foreign-born Populations, by Age Groups, Canada, 1921-61

Age group	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Native born					
Under 15	41.5	38.8	33.2	34.8	38.5
15-44	40.3	42.6	47.6	46.1	41.1
45-64	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.4	14.9
65+	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.5
Totals	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign born					
Under 15	9.5	6.6	2.5	4.7	9.5
15-44	64.4	58.3	44.0	33.1	40.9
45-64	20.5	28.4	41.7	43.0	30.7
65+	5.5	6.7	11.8	19.2	19.0
Totals	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Includes ages not stated.

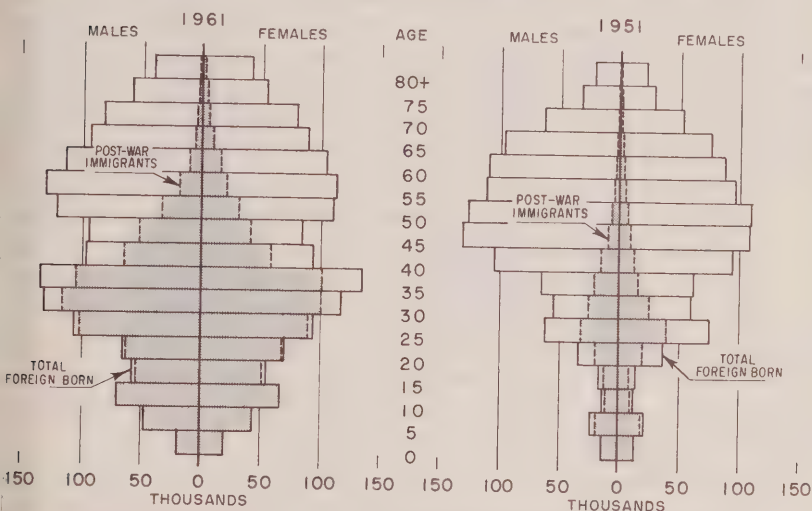
SOURCE: DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Table VIII, p. 7-16.

The contribution of post-war immigration to the foreign-born population in terms of actual numbers was not very great by 1951. In that year, the 385,891 net post-war immigrants constituted only 18.7 per cent of the 2,059,911 foreign born resident in Canada; by 1961, the number of post-war immigrants living in Canada had increased to 1,507,116, or 53 per cent of

the total foreign born. The growing significance of this contribution for specific age-sex groups of the foreign born in terms of absolute numbers is shown in Chart 2.17 for both 1951 and 1961. A more detailed analysis of the post-war immigrants in relation to the growth and distribution of Canada's population, as well as their characteristics in relation to the native born, is presented in subsequent Chapters.

CHART 2.17

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF FOREIGN-BORN AND POST-WAR IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS, CANADA, 1951 AND 1961



Sources: 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 13; 1961 Census of Canada, Bul. 1.3-4, Table 89 for foreign born; P.W.I. tabulations, Table A.4 for post-war immigrants.

Ethnic Populations, 1931-61 – Analyses of census data for ethnic populations in Canada⁵ reveal considerable variation in their age-sex structures. Both native and foreign-born components contribute to these inter-ethnic differences but the published data do not permit direct analyses of these component parts. Data on age and sex for immigrant arrivals since 1946 have suggested significant differences in the age-sex structures of various foreign-born ethnic populations. Unfortunately, it is impossible to determine precisely the extent of these structural differences without detailed information concerning age and sex for each of the native and foreign-born groups.

Data are available by age and sex for total ethnic populations and populations by country of birth. These, in combination with information

⁵ DBS 99-516, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-6, Table 7, pp. 6-58 and 6-59.

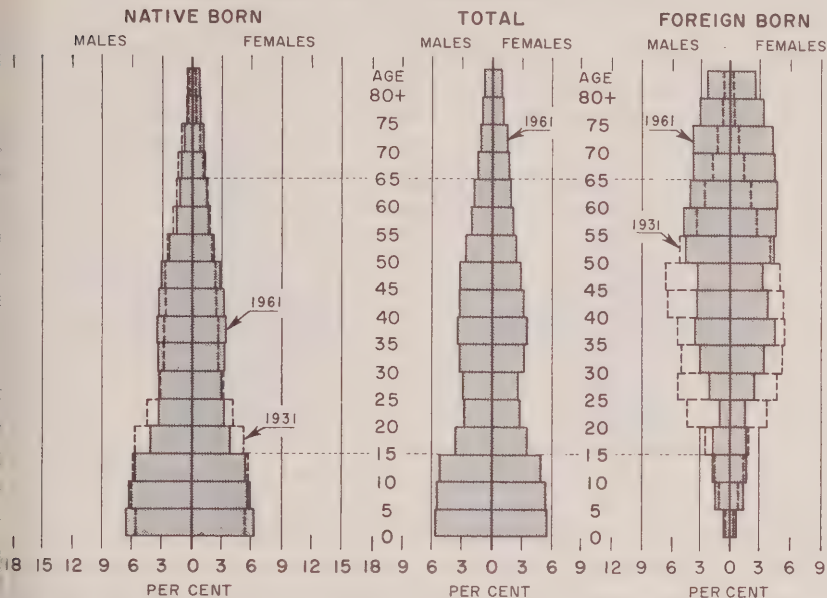
on country of birth by ethnic origins, permit the development of estimates of age and sex distributions for native and foreign-born components of several ethnic origin populations at several points in time.⁶ Chart 2.1 presents population pyramids for the native and foreign born of British and Italian ethnic origins based on estimated age-sex distributions for 1931 and special tabulations for 1961. As would be expected in terms of the relative recency of large-scale immigration of Italians in relation to the more established British, both native and foreign-born Italian ethnic populations in Canada are younger than their British counterparts in 1931 as well as in 1961. This is particularly true for the native born with its large proportions in the younger age groups. The difference in these two populations does not necessarily imply that the native-born Italians were more prolific than native born of British origins since a considerable proportion of those under 10 years of age in 1961, for example, would have been births to post-war immigrants. Because of their favourable age distribution and greater numbers in relation to their native-born counterparts, the foreign-born Italians could make a much more significant contribution than could the British immigrant population. Changes that occurred between 1931 and 1961 reflect differences in the relative volumes of the two migration streams and also differences in migrant characteristics in relation to each other as well as to the population resident in 1931. Clearly, the potential effect of 800,200 arriving immigrants of British ethnic origin would not be as great on the five and a third million residents of British origins as the impact of 285,100 arriving Italian immigrants on the approximately 100,000 Italians resident in Canada in 1931.

Both the size and timing of prior immigration is reflected in the degree of congruence between the age-sex characteristics of recent immigrant arrivals and the total foreign-born population. For the Italians, immigration has been essentially a post-World-War-II phenomenon, so that the two distributions show a relatively high degree of congruence. For immigrants of British origins, their greatest numbers arrived during the early 20th century, hence the bulk of their foreign-born population has aged considerably in relation to the age-sex characteristics of recent immigrants, as may be observed in Chart 2.19.

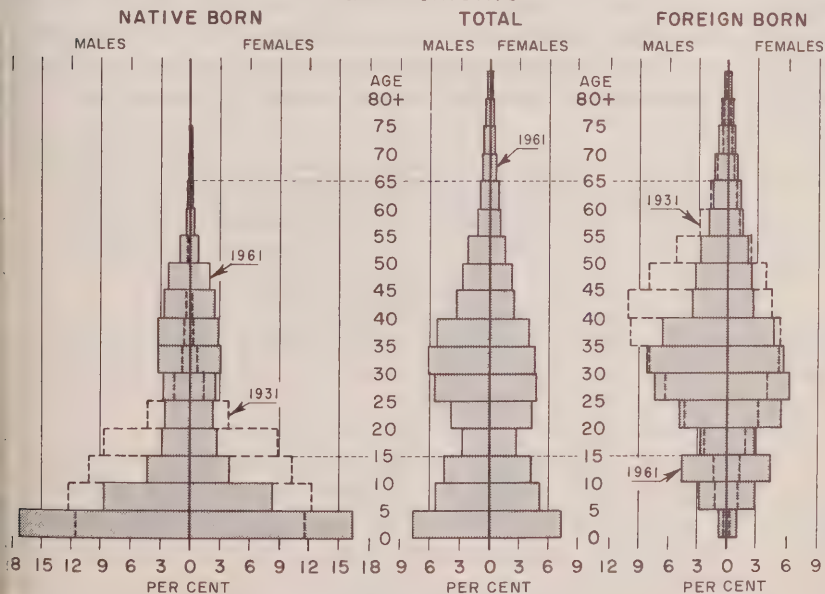
⁶ Of course there would be no estimation problem if all those of a particular ethnic origin born outside Canada reported the same country of birth, i.e., if foreign born of British origins reported being born in the British Isles. Since this is not the case, one must remove from the age-sex distribution of those born in the British Isles all those who were not British in origin, as well as estimating the age-sex characteristics of those of British ethnicity born outside the British Isles. Age-sex distributions for these latter two groups must be assumed, but in the particular cases where there is a high degree of ethnic homogeneity with respect to country of birth, errors introduced by these assumptions will be relatively small. For this reason, estimates were made only for the British and Italian origin populations. In 1961, 97.2 per cent of all those born in the British Isles were of corresponding ethnic origin, while in 1931 the corresponding figure was 99.2 per cent. For those born in Italy, 99.4 per cent were of Italian origin in 1931 and the situation was relatively unchanged in 1961.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN,
BRITISH ISLES, AND ITALIAN ETHNIC POPULATIONS, BY AGE AND SEX,
CANADA, 1931 AND 1961

BRITISH ISLES ORIGINS



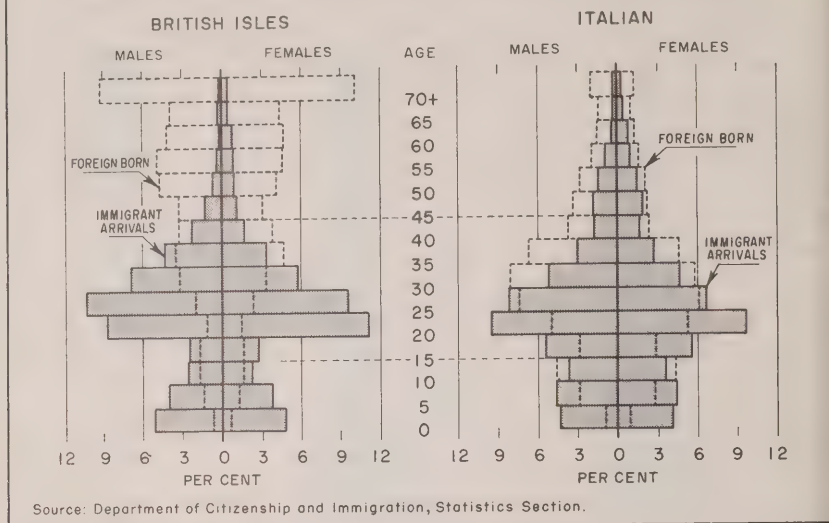
ITALIAN ORIGINS



Sources: 1931 data based on estimates; 1961 P.W.I. tabulations, Table A5B.

CHART 2.19

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING DURING 1956-61
AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS OF BRITISH ISLES
AND ITALIAN ETHNIC ORIGINS, BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1961



Between 1931 and 1961 the change in sex ratio for Italian foreign born was much greater than that for British. Table 2.12 also shows that post World-War-II immigration of Italians was sufficiently large to lower the median age of resident foreign-born Italians from 38.2 to 31.4, while British immigrants were insufficient to reverse the aging trend for their resident foreign born. The latter population aged by about 12 years from 40.1 in 1931 to 52.5 in 1961.

Table 2.12 – Sex Ratios and Median Ages for Foreign Born of British Isles and Italian Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1931 and 1961

Ethnic origin	Sex ratio		Median age		Number	
	1931	1961	1931	1961	1931	1961
British Isles	112.4	92.1	40.1	52.5	1,348,064	1,151,000
Italian	171.7	123.0	38.2	31.4	46,022	265,160

SOURCE: Same as Chart 2.18.

As previously mentioned, estimation of age-sex distributions for native and foreign-born components of ethnic populations is reasonably feasible for a very limited number of groups only. Estimates for British Isles and Italian ethnic origins populations have been used to illustrate the varying significance of recent immigration for changes in the structure of two populations with very dissimilar demographic histories.

4 MARITAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 TRENDS IN PROPORTION MARRIED — The proportion married of the total population 15 years of age and over increased from 57.7 per cent in 1921 to 66.6 per cent in 1961. The only decade showing a decline was 1921-31 when the proportion married declined from 57.7 to 54.7 per cent. Chart 2.20 shows that this was the consequence of a decline experienced by the native-born population as the proportion married for the foreign born increased steadily between 1921 and 1941, rising from 65.6 per cent in 1921 to 71.8 per cent in 1941. After a slight decline during the war and post-war years to 70.0 per cent, the proportion continued to increase until 1961 to 71.5 per cent, or almost three fourths of the foreign-born population, was reported as being married.

The higher proportion married among the foreign born relative to the native born is explainable, in part, in terms of the larger proportion of older people in the population 15 years of age and over. However, the changes described above are not due entirely to the aging of the foreign born, since the proportion married actually declined between 1941 and 1951 when the median age increased from 46.5 to 50.2 years and increased from 1951 to 1961 when the median age declined to 44.8 years. The general downward trend for foreign born must reflect many of the same causal factors associated with the increase in proportion married for the native born even though the decade patterns of change during the 40-year period were dissimilar in two of the four decades. It is also interesting to note in Chart 2.20 that, with the exception of the 1943-46 period, the trend in proportion married for arriving immigrants has been generally downward. The high proportions of married immigrants arriving during 1943-46 would not have had much effect on the foreign born as a whole since the numbers arriving during these years were relatively small.

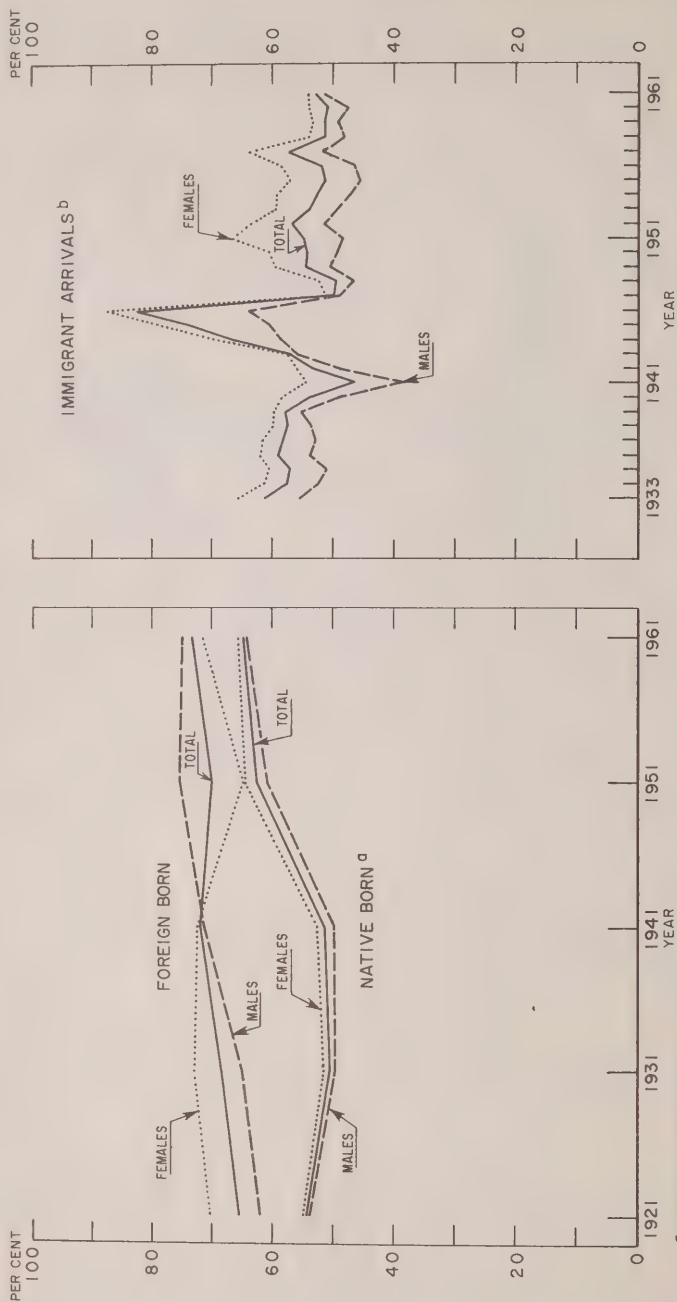
Table 2.13 — Percentage Married for Native and Foreign-born Populations 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, Canada, 1921-61

Year	Total population		Native born		Foreign born	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
21	56.5	59.1	53.8	54.8	62.0	70.1
31	54.7	57.3	49.7	51.4	65.0	72.8
41	55.2	56.9	49.8	52.5	71.2	72.4
51	63.8	64.5	60.8	64.4	75.4	64.7
61	66.4	66.8	64.1	65.6	74.7	71.5

SOURCES: 1961 Census, P.W.I. tabulations, Table A7; 1951 Census, Vol. II, Table 30; 1941 Census, Vol. IV, Table 3; 1931 Census, Vol. I, Tables 18, 77, and Vol. IV, Tables 1, 49.

CHART 2.20

PERCENTAGE MARRIED FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS AND IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS,
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, CANADA, 1921-61



^a INCLUDES NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1951 AND 1961.

^b INCLUDES SEPARATED.

Sources: Table 2.13; Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

The total female population 15 years of age and over had higher proportions married between 1921 and 1961 than did males but this sex differential tended to decrease, as may be seen in Table 2.13. Since the native-born females had consistently higher proportions married throughout the period, the decline in sex differentials was due to changes in the foreign-born population. Between 1941 and 1951 there was a reversal in the sex differentials and, for the 20-year period 1941-61, a larger proportion of foreign-born males than females were married.

There are several conditions that apparently contributed to this reversal. Considering the increasing tendency of females to outlive males and the greater propensity of males to remarry, the larger proportion of married foreign-born males in 1951 reflects, in considerable part, the rapid aging experienced by the foreign-born population up to 1951. Since the proportions of married males, for ages 45 years and over, generally exceed the proportions of married females,⁷ it is entirely possible for the proportion of married males to exceed that of females in an older-type population such as Canada's foreign born.

The difference between proportions married for males and females declined considerably between 1951 and 1961. This would appear to reflect the decline in median age of the foreign-born population that occurred during this decade. Changes in the marital status of net female immigrants relative to that of male immigrants could also contribute to a shift of this kind, but data on marital characteristics of arriving immigrants do not suggest that such a shift did, in fact, occur. Data in Chart 2.20 indicate that the percentage married for arriving female immigrants has been consistently higher than for arriving males since 1933.

4.2 WIDOWED AND DIVORCED POPULATIONS — Between 1921 and 1961 the number of widowed and divorced in Canada's population aged 15 and over increased from 380,697 to 830,815, yet the proportion of widowed and divorced increased only slightly from 6.6 to 6.9 per cent. When the data are analysed by nativity, as shown in Table 2.14, it is observed that the proportion of widowed and divorced in the native-born population actually decreased from 6.8 to 5.8 per cent. Thus, the slight percentage increase evident for the total population was the consequence of a sizable increase in the proportion of foreign born from 6.1 to 11.1 per cent. During this 40-year period, the proportion of the combined widowed and divorced populations who were foreign born increased from 28.0 to 34.4 per cent. It would be expected on the basis of differential mortality and the older average age of the foreign born, the proportion of females widowed and divorced has been consistently two to three times higher than that for males.

⁷ DBS 99-515, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-5, Table VI, pp. 5-16, 5-18 and 5-22.

**Table 2.14 – Percentage of Native and Foreign-born Populations
15 Years of Age and Over, Widowed and Divorced, by Sex,
Canada, 1921-61**

Year	Total population			Native born			Foreign born		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1921	6.6	4.4	9.0	6.8	4.7	9.0	6.1	3.8	9.0
1931	6.4	4.4	8.6	6.2	4.2	8.3	6.8	4.6	9.6
1941	7.5	5.0	10.1	6.6	4.4	8.8	10.3	6.9	14.6
1951	6.9	4.1	9.8	5.9	3.4	8.5	10.7	6.6	14.7
1961	6.9	3.7	10.2	5.8	3.1	8.4	11.1	5.7	16.9

SOURCES: Same as Table 2.13.

Further analysis of the factors contributing to variations in proportion married for the foreign born is not possible since marital status data cross classified by age, sex and ethnic origin have not been made available. Ethnic differentials in proportion married by age and sex are apparent in published data but the proportionate contribution to these differentials by the native and foreign-born components is indeterminate.

2.5 RELIGIOUS CHARACTERISTICS

The three largest religious denominations in Canada in 1961 were the Roman Catholic, the United Church of Canada and the Anglican Church of Canada. Together they accounted for 79.0 per cent of the total population. In 1931, shortly after the establishment of the United Church of Canada, these combined denominations constituted approximately three fourths of the population. The Roman Catholic has been the largest single denomination since 1871 when it had one and a half million adherents, or 42.9 per cent of the total population. By 1961 its proportion had grown to 45.7 per cent. Since 1931, the United Church and the Anglican Church have maintained their relative positions as the second and third largest denominations respectively.⁸

Changes in size of the various denominations reflect natural increase, immigration, emigration and conversions. The percentage increases shown in Table 2.15 reflect all these factors but the large increases experienced by most of the principal religious groups between 1901 and 1921 undoubtedly reflect the effects of the heavy immigration that occurred during this period. The most significant gains were made by the Jewish, Lutheran and Anglican

⁸ DBS 99-521, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-11, Table I, p. 11-4.

denominations. During the more recent period of significant immigration between 1951 and 1961, the Lutherans showed the greatest increase, 49.0 per cent, followed by the Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic denominations.

Table 2.15 – Percentage Increase in Principal Religious Denominations, by Decades, Canada, 1891 - 1961

Religious denomination	1891 - 1901	1901 - 11	1911 - 21	1921 - 31	1931 - 41	1941 - 51	1951 - 61
Anglican Church of Canada	4.2	52.0	34.6	16.2	7.0	17.5	16.9
Baptist	4.0	20.3	9.9	5.1	9.1	7.2	14.2
Greek Orthodox	—	a	a	—	36.4	23.2	39.2
Jewish	153.7	353.3	67.8	24.2	8.2	21.5	24.2
Lutheran	42.3	146.4	23.7	37.6	1.8	10.7	49.0
Presbyterian	10.1	32.3	25.9	— 38.2	— 4.8	— 5.9	4.7
Roman Catholic	11.4	26.9	19.6	20.7	17.1	26.3	37.4
United Church of Canada	—	—	—	—	9.3	29.8	27.8
Totals	11.1	34.2	21.9	18.1	10.9	21.8^b	30.2

^a "Greek Catholic" and "Greek Orthodox" combined under "Greek Church".

^b Including Newfoundland in 1951 but not in 1941. Excluding Newfoundland in both years, the increase amounted to 18.6 per cent.

SOURCE: DBS 99-521, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-11, Table II, p. 11-5.

A further refinement in the analysis is possible, utilizing data on religious affiliation for foreign-born populations which have been available starting with the 1931 Census. With these data the effects of immigration can be observed more clearly. Information on the size of denominations and the number and per cent foreign born is given in Table 2.16. Note that the largest denomination had the lowest proportion of foreign born until 1961, at which time the second largest, i.e., the United Church, had only 10.4 per cent as compared to 10.6 per cent for the Roman Catholic. The only other group with a percentage of foreign born consistently lower than the average was the Baptist denomination. All of the denominations for which data are presented in Table 2.16 show declines in percentage foreign born between 1931 and 1951. Only the revival of large-scale immigration during the 1951-1961 decade managed to reverse this trend for some of these denominations.

The same three groups showing the largest percentage growth between 1951 and 1961 in Table 2.15 also experienced the largest percentage increases for their foreign-born populations, but not in the same rank order. Foreign-born Roman Catholics increased by 104.0 per cent compared to 5.7 and 59.0 per cent, respectively, for Lutheran and Greek Orthodox denominations.

Table 2.16 – Number and Per Cent Foreign Born for Major Religious Denominations, Canada, 1931-61

Religious denomination	Total ^a	Number foreign born ^b	Per cent foreign born	Total	Number foreign born	Per cent foreign born
	1931			1941		
Anglican	1,639,075	607,620	37.1	1,754,368	526,653	30.0
Baptist	443,944	72,957	16.4	484,465	66,219	13.7
Greek Orthodox ..	102,529	48,753	47.6	139,845	57,184	40.9
Jewish	155,766	87,811	56.4	168,585	82,893	49.2
Lutheran	394,920	202,075	51.2	401,836	163,503	40.7
Mennonite	88,837	27,620	31.1	111,554	25,611	22.9
Pentecostal	26,349	6,728	25.5	57,742	10,979	19.0
Presbyterian	872,428	256,760	29.4	830,597	211,726	25.5
Roman Catholic	4,102,960	418,018	10.2	4,806,431	381,738	7.9
Ukrainian						
Catholic ^c	186,879	91,874	49.5	185,948	75,016	40.3
United Church ..	2,021,065	359,119	17.8	2,208,658	311,788	14.1
All others	342,034	128,190	37.5	356,626	105,537	29.6
Totals	10,376,786	2,307,525	22.2	11,506,655	2,018,847	17.5
	1951			1961		
Anglican	2,060,720	487,400	23.6	2,409,068	510,980	21.2
Baptist	519,585	62,372	12.0	593,553	69,274	11.7
Greek Orthodox ..	172,271	70,209	40.7	239,766	111,629	46.5
Jewish	204,836	91,096	44.5	254,368	104,636	41.1
Lutheran	444,923	164,696	37.0	662,744	272,848	41.2
Mennonite	125,938	27,283	21.7	152,452	30,657	20.1
Pentecostal	95,131	12,424	13.0	143,877	17,380	12.1
Presbyterian	781,747	184,886	23.6	818,558	193,932	23.7
Roman Catholic	6,069,496	434,289	7.1	8,342,826	886,111	10.6
Ukrainian						
Catholic ^c	191,051	74,386	38.9	189,653	63,951	33.7
United Church ..	2,867,271	332,962	11.6	3,664,008	381,436	10.4
All others	476,460	117,908	24.7	767,374	201,429	26.2
Totals	14,009,429	2,059,911	14.7	18,238,247	2,844,263	15.6

^a These data are from DBS 92-546, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.2-6, Table 41. The "Not stated" category has been distributed throughout the various religious denominations as in the 1941 Census.

^b These data were compiled in the Census Division using the same weighting factors as those in footnote^a above.

^c Includes Greek Catholic.

SOURCES: DBS 92-554, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-3, Table 85; DBS 92-562, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-11, Table 125; 1951 Census, Vol. I and Tabulation, Run No. 8; 1941 Census, Vol. I, Table 51; 1931 Census, Vol. IV, Table 8.

Recent numerical gains, graphically presented in Chart 2.21, were insufficient to reverse the declining proportions of foreign born for the Anglican, Baptist, Jewish, United Church, Mennonite and Pentecostal denominations. Only one group, the Ukrainian Catholic, actually declined in numbers throughout the entire period of 30 years. In the latter case, immigration was insufficient to overcome the increasing effect of mortality in an aging population.

One of the consequences of increased migration from Southern and Southeastern Europe has been thought to be a shift in the dominant religious orientation of Canada. Combining the major Catholic denominations and comparing their native and foreign-born components with the combined Jewish and Protestant denominations, as in Table 2.17, provides an interesting insight into this possibility.

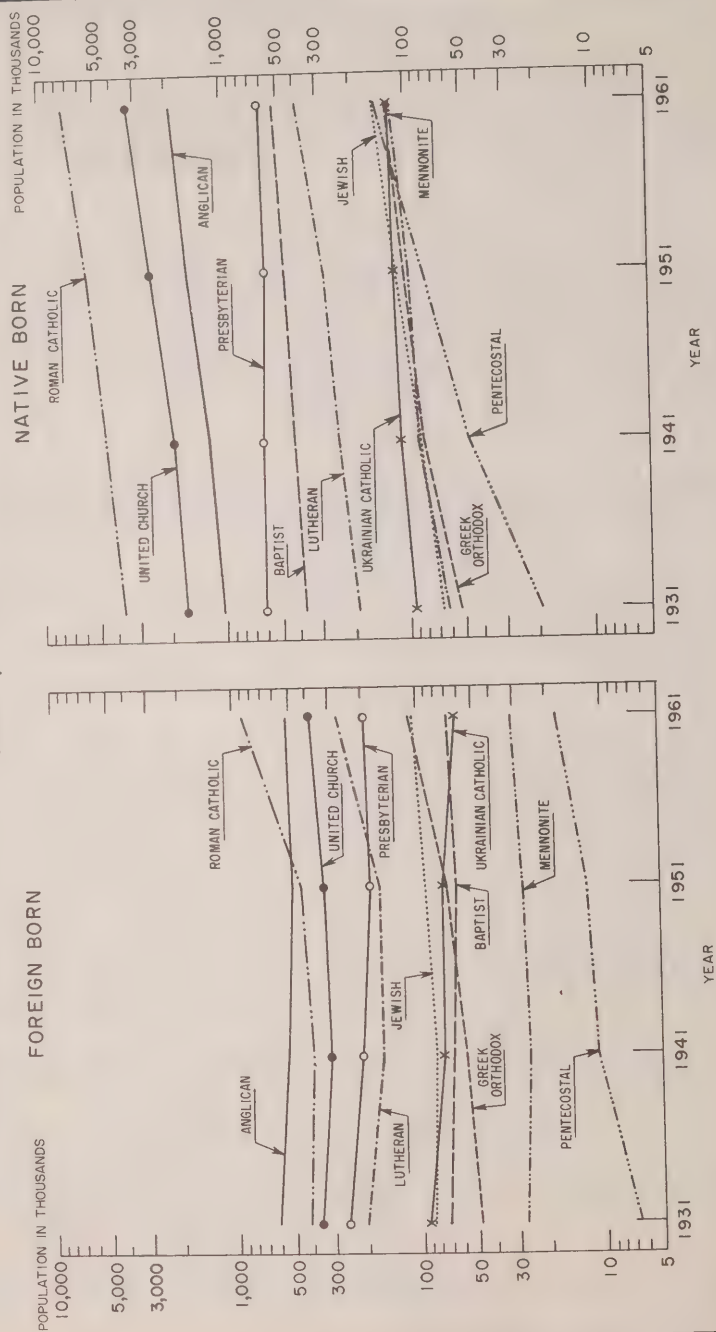
Table 2.17 – Percentage Distribution of Native and Foreign-born Populations, by Major Religious Denominational Groupings, Canada, 1931 - 61

Nativity and religious denomination	1931	1941	1951	1961
Native born				
Catholic	47.5	48.7	49.0	50.1
Jewish and Protestant	52.5	51.3	51.0	49.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign born				
Catholic	24.2	25.4	28.1	37.3
Jewish and Protestant	75.8	74.6	71.9	62.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total				
Catholic	42.4	44.6	45.9	48.1
Jewish and Protestant	57.6	55.4	54.1	51.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Based on Table 2.16.

CHART 2.21

TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS, CANADA, 1931-61



Source: Table 2.16.

It is true that the proportion foreign born of Catholic denominations increased very rapidly between 1951 and 1961 as a result of immigration during this decade. However, it will be the smaller but consistent gains among the larger native-born population, shown in Chart 2.21, that will bring about the shift in the relative position of the Catholics within the population of Canada. By 1961, half of the native born were members of Catholic denominations, compared to only 37.3 per cent for the foreign born and 48.1 per cent for both populations combined.

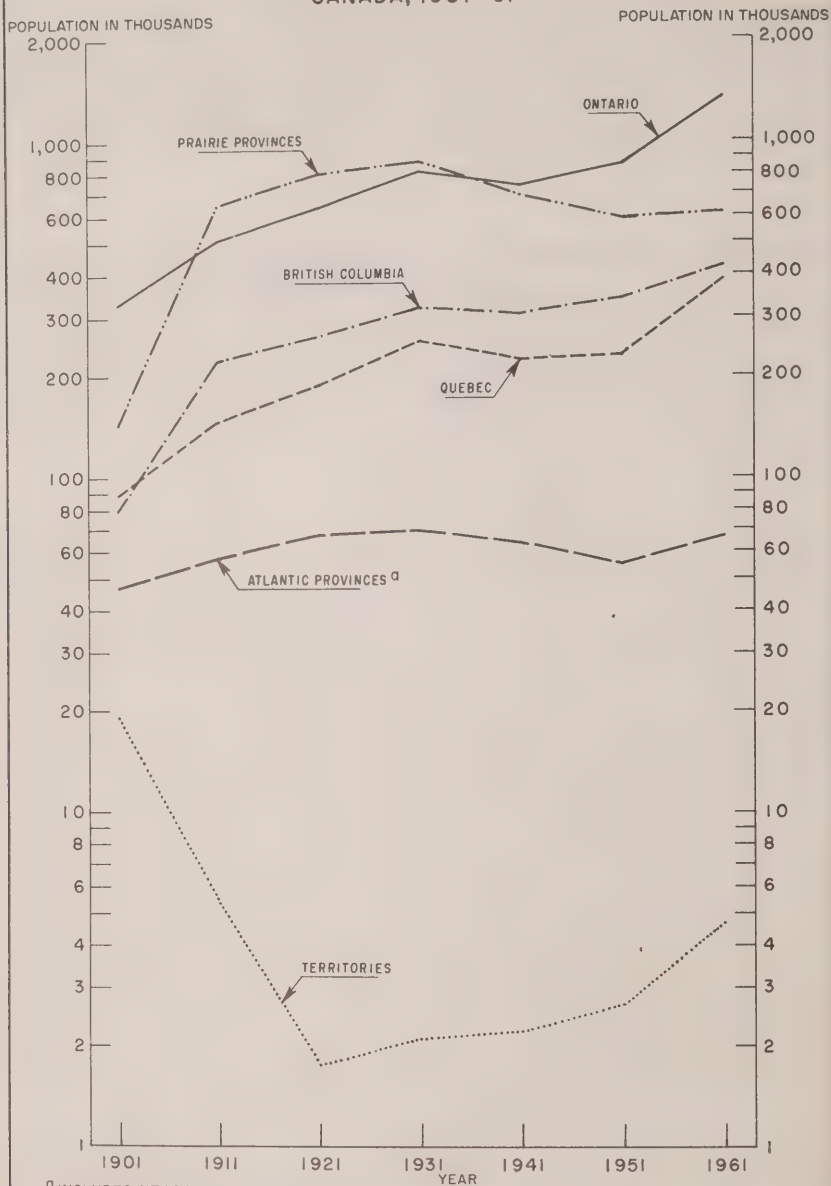
2.6 REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS

2.6.1 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 1901-61 — The rate of growth of the total foreign-born population varied considerably during this period, increasing by 126.9 per cent between 1901 and 1911, and actually declining 12.5 per cent during the depression decade. The pattern of change was general throughout Canada's regions, as can be determined by examining Chart 2.22.

However, there were several interesting variations. In the case of the foreign-born population in the Territories during the early decades, the declining population was, in part, a function of the establishment of two new provinces in 1905. In addition, the Yukon and Northwest Territories were the only areas to show an increase during the depression decade, albeit a small one. The decade of maximum growth for Canada's foreign born, i.e., the 1901-11 decade, was a reflection of the extraordinary growth in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The Prairie Provinces attracted most of the immigrants as their foreign-born population increased by 356.3 per cent, followed by British Columbia with 182.3 per cent. The region comprising the Atlantic Provinces was the only other area to show during this decade a percentage increase in foreign born greater than that which occurred during the 1951-61 decade. On the other hand, Quebec, Ontario and the Territories experienced their largest rates of increase during the 1951-61 period, a fact indicating a rather significant shift in the distribution of Canada's foreign born. Since 1941, Ontario has had the largest number replacing the Prairie Provinces as the primary region of residence for the foreign born. British Columbia has had the third largest number of foreign born since 1911, but it appears that if the 1951-61 trends continue into the following decade, Quebec will regain the position it held back in 1901. The Atlantic Provinces have shown the least change both in absolute number and in per cent. The percentage changes by decades and regions for the foreign born are summarized in Table 2.18 and trends in proportion foreign born from 1901 to 1961 are presented graphically in Chart 2.23.

CHART 2.22

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY REGION, CANADA, 1901-61

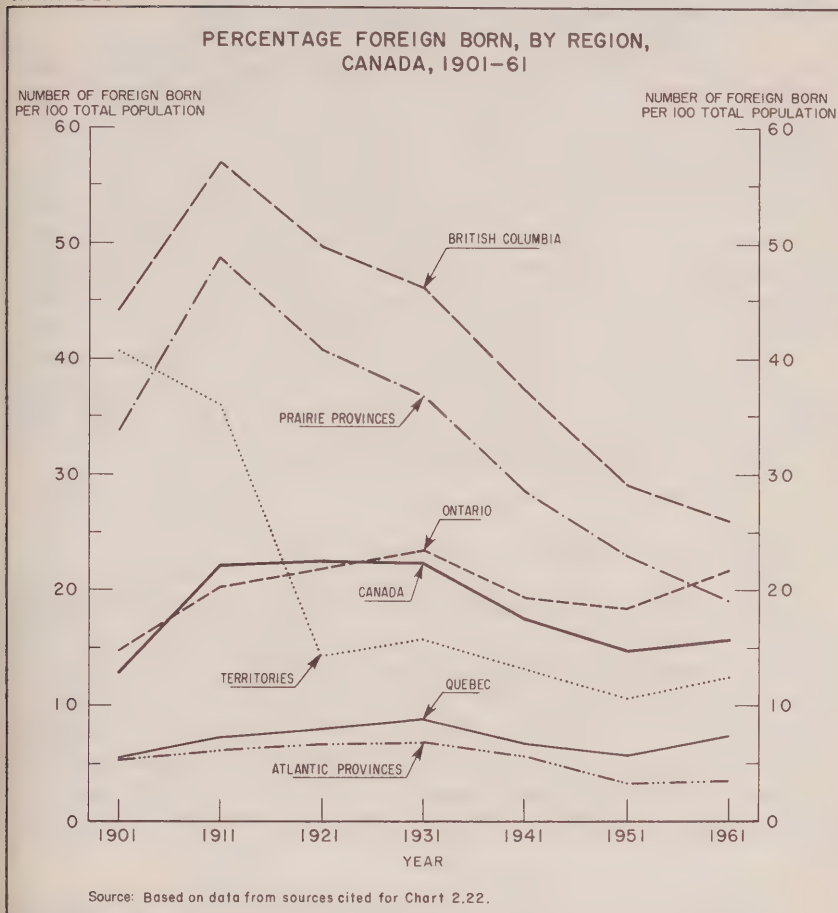


^a INCLUDES NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1951 AND 1961.

Sources: DBS 92-562, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-II, Table 126; 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. I, Table 50; 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 43; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 51; 1921 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 56; 1911 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table XXII; 1901 Census of Canada, Vol. I.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS

CHART 2.23



Historically, British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces have had the largest proportions of foreign born, and Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces the smallest. As may be observed in Chart 2.23, British Columbia is the only area where the foreign born comprised more than half of the population in 1911, the same year that the foreign born in the Prairie Provinces reached 48.9 per cent. Other than the rapid decline in the proportion of foreign born in these two provinces, the only other notable trend has been the growth, both absolute and relative, of the foreign born in Ontario. Since 1931, its proportion of foreign born has exceeded that for Canada as a whole, and in 1961 Ontario had a larger proportion than did the Prairie Provinces. The pattern of decade changes in Quebec was very similar to that of Ontario but the proportions of foreign born were much lower.

Table 2.18 – Percentage Increase in Foreign Born, by Decades and Regions, Canada, 1901-61

Region	1901 - 11	1911 - 21	1921 - 31	1931 - 41	1941 - 51	1951 - 61
Atlantic Provinces	22.7	17.8	2.5	- 7.6	- 13.8	21.4
Quebec	65.2	28.7	33.5	- 11.0	2.2	69.7
Ontario	56.7	26.4	25.3	- 8.8	15.9	59.2
Prairie Provinces	356.3	23.0	8.2	- 19.8	- 15.4	4.1
British Columbia	182.3	16.8	22.6	- 4.6	11.3	24.8
Territories	- 72.0	- 67.2	19.7	6.4	19.0	75.0
Canada	126.9	23.2	18.0	- 12.5	2.0	38.1

SOURCE: Based on data from sources cited for Chart 2.22.

2.6.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, 1921-61

Country of Birth – Although there are significant inter-regional differences in the composition of the foreign born by birthplace, all regions reflect the same general pattern of change characteristic of the combined population since 1901. Variations in regional patterns from the general pattern of change observed in Chart 2.6 are primarily due to shifts in destination of migrant streams from abroad as well as to changes in patterns of internal migration. Regional changes in the percentage distributions of the foreign born by birthplace between 1921 and 1961 are shown in Chart 2.24.

Historically, the combined foreign population born in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries outnumbered the foreign populations born elsewhere. Only in 1961 did the proportion born in these countries drop below 50 per cent of the total foreign born, even though they showed an over-all increase of 14.5 per cent during the 50-year period following 1911. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec showed the largest percentage gains in numbers born in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries with increases of 54.6, 46.3 and 33.0 per cent, respectively. The Atlantic Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and the Territories all showed actual declines with losses of 2.0, 34.7 and 47.7 per cent, respectively (see Table 2.19). However, even though three regions experienced increases in this combined birthplace group, they were not as large as their total percentage increases and all regions declined in the proportion of their population born in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.

Table 2.19 – Per Cent Change of Foreign-born Population, by Regions and Selected Birthplaces, Canada, 1911 - 61

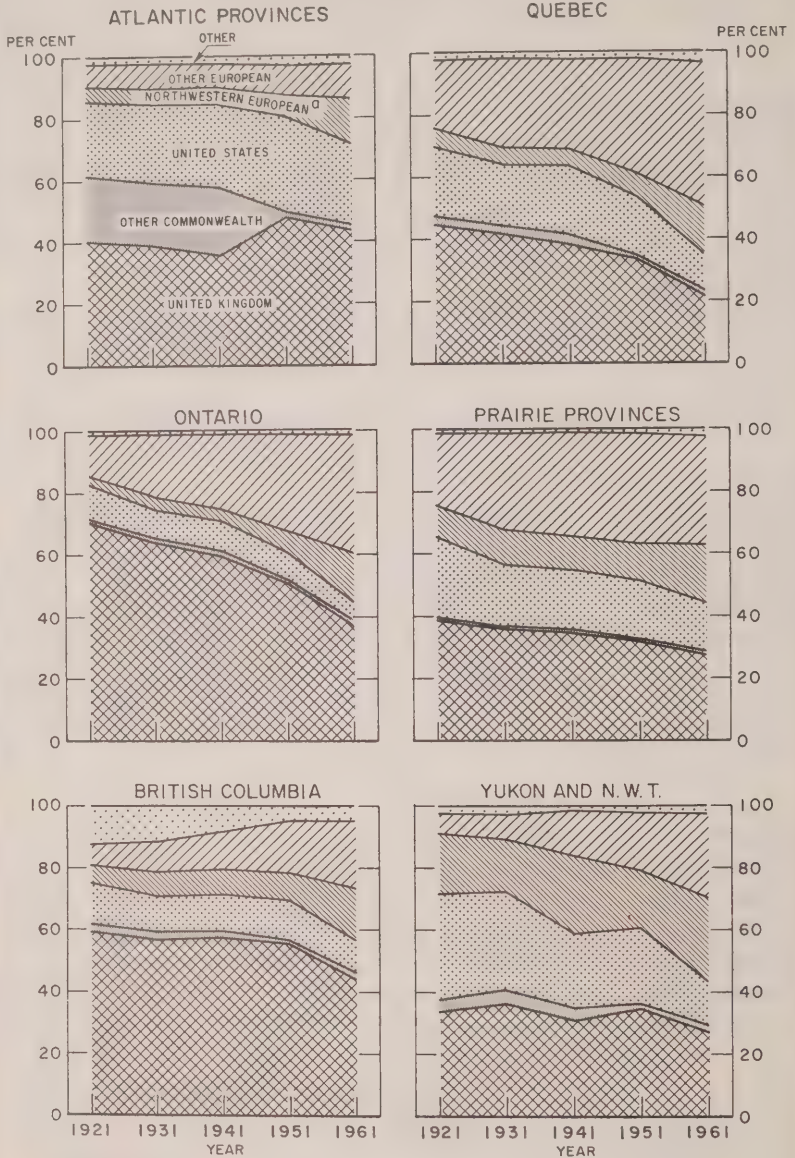
Birthplace and region	1911	1961	Per cent change 1911 - 61
	No.	No.	
United States, United Kingdom and Other Commonwealth –			
Atlantic Provinces	48,443	47,495	– 2.0
Quebec	101,886	135,560	33.1
Ontario	414,342	606,314	46.3
Prairie Provinces	413,026	269,720	– 34.7
British Columbia	155,514	240,385	54.6
Territories	3,891	2,036	– 47.7
Totals	1,137,102^a	1,301,510	14.5
Northwestern Europe –^b			
Atlantic Provinces	2,797	9,937	255.1
Quebec	10,467	60,198	475.1
Ontario	24,165	207,318	757.9
Prairie Provinces	74,575	112,176	50.4
British Columbia	17,342	72,248	316.6
Territories	873	1,259	44.4
Totals	130,219	463,136	255.7
Other European Countries –			
Atlantic Provinces	4,550	7,353	61.6
Quebec	30,724	178,691	481.6
Ontario	62,802	515,277	720.5
Prairie Provinces	153,351	212,218	38.4
British Columbia	22,789	90,127	295.5
Territories	506	1,256	148.2
Totals	274,722	1,004,922	265.8

^a Includes birthplace not stated.^b Includes France.

SOURCES: DBS 92-547, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.2-7, Table 49; 1911 Census, Vol. II, Table XVII.

CHART 2.24

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY BIRTHPLACE, BY REGION, CANADA, 1921-61



Sources: DBS 92-547, 1961 Census, Bul. I.2-7; 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. I, p. 46-3, Table 46; 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 650, Table 42; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 710, Table 45; 1921 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 294, Table 50.

Ontario, the province that surpassed the Prairie Provinces in number of foreign born, showed the sharpest decline in percentage born in these three combined birthplace categories, a drop to 44.8 per cent in 1961 compared to 81.6 per cent in 1911. The Atlantic Provinces still had the largest combined proportion of the foreign population born in these countries, with 71.2 per cent in 1961 compared to 45.8 per cent for the country as a whole. British Columbia was the only other area with a combined percentage in 1961 higher than the average for Canada as a whole. Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Territories fell just below the average with 44.8, 44.4 and 43.5 per cent, respectively. In Quebec, the proportion born in the United States dropped rapidly after 1941, and for those born in the United Kingdom the proportion dropped much more rapidly after 1951. With only 34.9 per cent of their foreign population born in these two countries plus other Commonwealth countries in 1961, Quebec's population had the smallest proportion of any of Canada's regions.

The decline in proportion born in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, experienced by all regions, reflected significant increases in both the proportion born in Northern and Western Europe and the proportion born in other European countries, but especially for the latter group which increased from 274,722 in 1911 to 1,004,922 in 1961 or by 265.8 per cent. The population born in Northern and Western Europe increased by 255.7 per cent, or from 130,219 in 1911 to 463,136 in 1961. In terms of growth, regional patterns for these two groups were similar to the extent that both experienced the greatest increases in Ontario, followed by Quebec and British Columbia. The only inconsistency is caused by differences in the rank order of their respective growth rates for the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In terms of trends, "Other European" was consistently larger than the "northern and western" birthplace group in every region except the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories. In the case of the former region, the proportion born in Northern and Western Europe did not exceed those born in other European countries until some time during the 1951-61 decade. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the two groups became more similar in terms of relative size, each group comprising 18.8 per cent of the total in 1951 and approximately 26.9 per cent in 1961.

Ethnic Origins - Trends in the proportion of foreign born of British Isles origins by region are very similar to those characterizing the foreign population born in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries combined. However, one major effect of allocating those born in the United States to their respective ethnic origins is to significantly increase the size of northern and western European origins groups (including French) in relation to other European origins. In addition to the

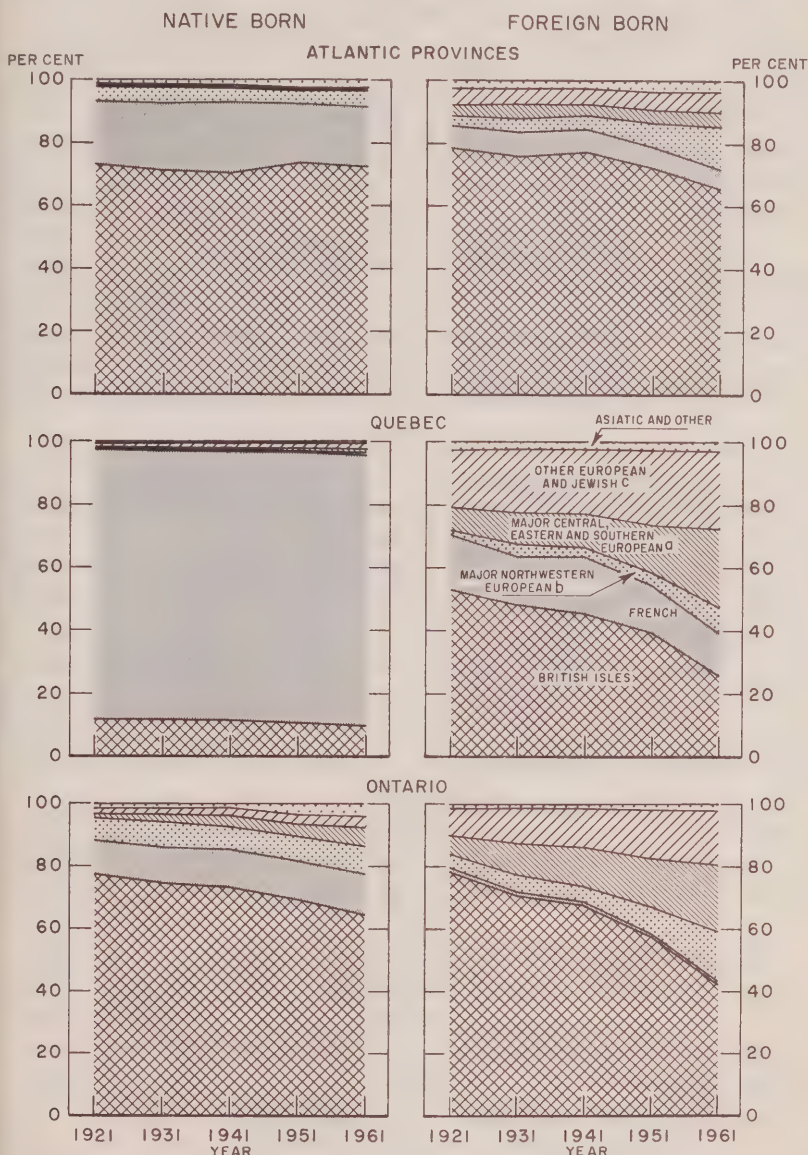
Atlantic Provinces and the Territories, the northern and western European origins now had larger proportions than other Europeans in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Asiatic origins were relatively important only in British Columbia and the Territories but their significance declined in the former region and fluctuated over time in the latter.

For comparative purposes, the distributions of ethnic origins for the native born are also given in Chart 2.25. In addition to the effects of variations in internal migration, these distributions reflect changes in fertility differentials not only among the native-born ethnic groups but also among the foreign born. It is quite apparent that the proportion of British Isles origins has remained fairly stable in the native populations of the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec. It has declined significantly in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while increasing in the Territories. In the latter region, all other origins have also increased their relative share, in this case at the expense of the native Indian and Eskimo populations included within the "Asiatic and other" category.

Considering the native born of British Isles origins in conjunction with the French and the other major northern and western European origins shown in Chart 2.25, it would appear that the indirect effects of the "new" migrations plus differentials in internal migration have not contributed to any significant changes in their relative position in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia since 1921. In each of these areas, declines in the proportion of British Isles origins have been compensated for by increases in either the French or the major northern and western European origin group. Excluding the somewhat unusual situation in the Territories, Ontario is the only area in which the combined proportion of ethnic origins, other than the British, French or northern and western European, has shown consistent increases, particularly since 1941. The increase in British Columbia from 7.4 to 18.0 per cent for the combined major central, eastern and southern European, Jewish and other European origins was essentially offset by the decline in Asiatic and other origins from 13.1 to 5.3 per cent during the 1921-61 period.

⁹ German, Netherlands, and Scandinavian ethnic origins.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS, BY REGION, CANADA, 1921-61

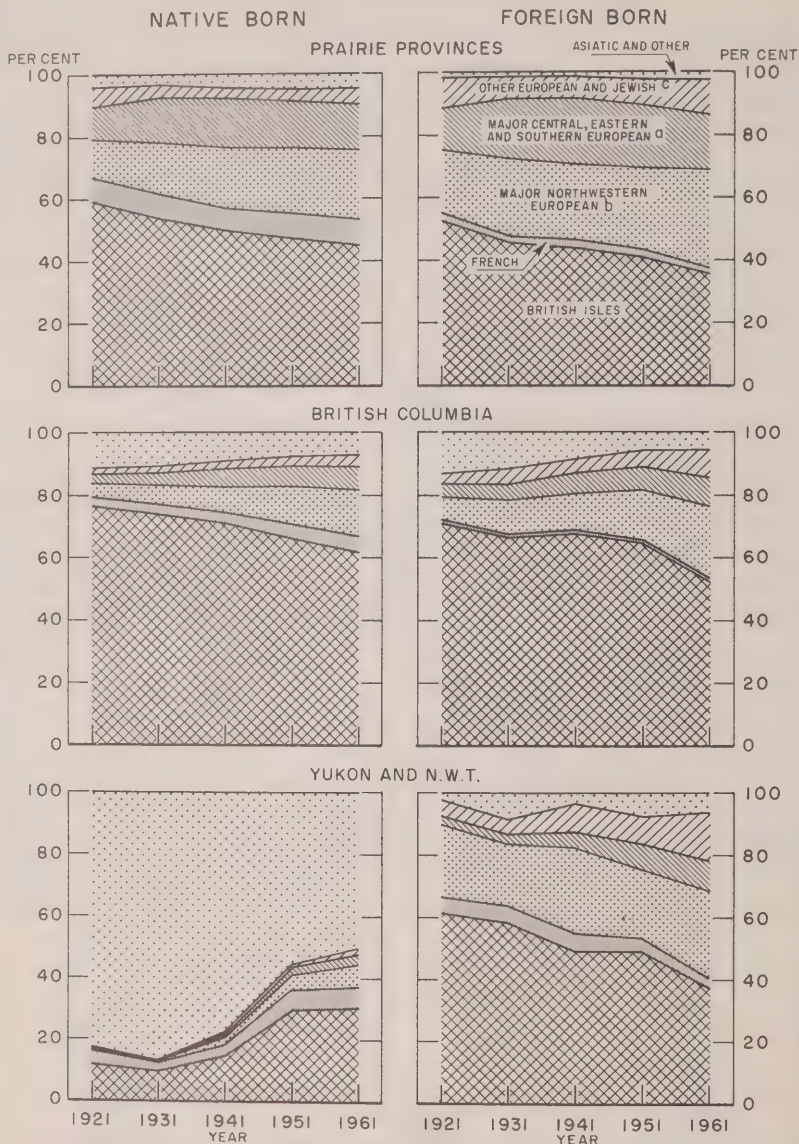


^a HUNGARIAN, ITALIAN, POLISH, RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN. ^b GERMAN, NETHERLANDS AND SCANDINAVIAN. ^c OTHER EUROPEAN ORIGINS NOT INCLUDED IN ^a OR ^b.

Sources: DBS 92-547, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.2-7; 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. I, p. 46-3, Table 46; 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 650, Table 42; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 710, Table 45; 1921 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 272, Table 49; 1911 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 448, Table XXII.

CHART 2.25—concluded

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS, BY REGION, CANADA, 1921-61



^a HUNGARIAN, ITALIAN, POLISH, RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN. ^b GERMAN, NETHERLANDS AND SCANDINAVIAN. ^c OTHER EUROPEAN ORIGINS NOT INCLUDED IN ^a OR ^b

Sources: DBS 92-547, 1961 Census, Bul. I. 2-7; 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. I, p. 46-3, Table 46; 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 650, Table 42; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 710, Table 45; 1921 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 272, Table 49; 1911 Census of Canada, Vol. II, p. 448, Table XXII.

Sex Ratios – As previously pointed out, the excess of foreign-born males in Canada has been declining rapidly since the peak immigration decade of 1901-11. All regions have followed this same pattern of decline, as is evident in Chart 2.26. Since 1931, the Atlantic Provinces have had the lowest sex ratios of any region, and since 1951 have had an excess of females. Both Ontario and Quebec had smaller excesses of males than for all regions combined while the western and northern regions have consistently had the largest numbers of males in relation to their female populations. Although the sex ratios for the Territories dropped considerably between 1921 and 1961, the North was still “man’s” country with 226.6 males for every 100 females in 1961.

The attraction of these areas for native-born males is also readily apparent in Chart 2.26. Sex ratios for native born were consistently higher for the Atlantic Provinces, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Territories, while those for Ontario and Quebec were lower than those for Canada as a whole.

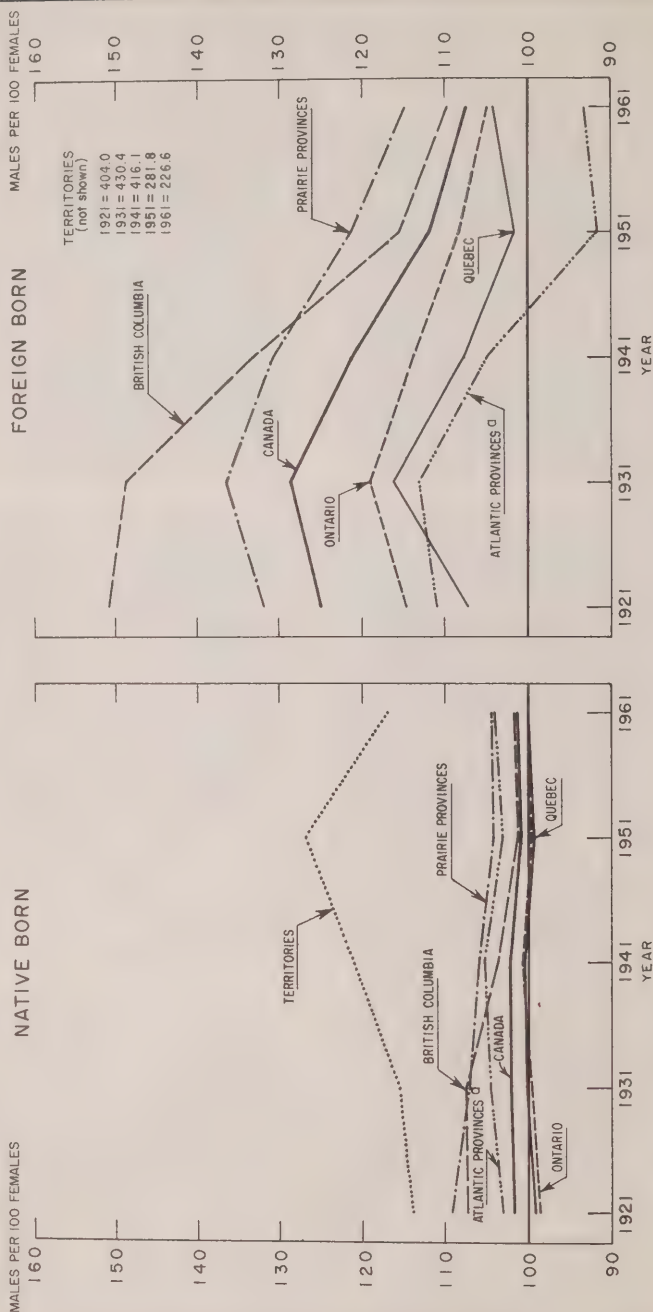
Age-Sex Structure – Both the sharp contrast in age distributions and similarity of changes in the broad age groupings over time for the native and foreign-born populations have been commented upon in an earlier Section. Regional variations in the basic pattern for the foreign born resulting from internal migration differentials as well as differences in the characteristics of immigrants by original area of destination are presented in Table 2.20.

Relative changes by decade in size of foreign-born populations under 15 years of age during this period are similar for all regions except the Territories. On the other hand, there is considerable regional variation in the proportion of the population in this younger age group. The Atlantic Provinces, for example, consistently had the largest proportion of population under 15 years of age. With the exception of 1941, Quebec and Ontario also had higher proportions under 15 years of age than did the foreign-born population for Canada as a whole. The remaining areas, i.e., British Columbia, the Territories and the Prairie Provinces, had consistently lower proportions.

For the population 65 years of age and over the situation was somewhat different. Only two regions—Quebec and Ontario—reflected the same patterns of change in the total foreign born, and Quebec was the only region to maintain its position relative to total foreign born throughout this period, i.e., its proportion 65 years of age and over was consistently lower than that for Canada as a whole during the entire 40 years. Three regions—the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and the Territories—had larger proportions during the early years and lower proportions during the later years. For the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia it was just the reverse, with the older population becoming relatively more significant during the depression decade and through the post-war years.

CHART 2.26

SEX RATIOS FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS,^a BY REGION, CANADA, 1921-61



^a INCLUDES NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1951 AND 1961.

Sources: DBS 92-562, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-11, Table 126; 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. I, Table 50; 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 43; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 51; 1921 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 61.

Table 2.20 – Percentage Distribution of the Foreign-born Population, by Regions and Broad Age Groups, Canada, 1921-61

Age group	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Canada					
0-14	9.5	6.7	4.3	4.7	9.4
15-64	85.0	86.6	83.8	76.2	71.8
65+	5.5	6.7	11.9	19.1	18.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Atlantic Provinces					
0-14	14.9	14.2	8.4	9.0	13.2
15-64	77.9	78.7	81.3	77.1	70.7
65+	7.2	7.1	10.3	13.9	16.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quebec					
0-14	10.5	7.6	3.7	5.5	11.3
15-64	84.9	87.3	86.6	79.7	75.8
65+	4.6	5.1	9.7	14.8	12.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ontario					
0-14	9.4	6.8	2.7	5.9	10.9
15-64	82.3	85.8	86.3	78.6	75.0
65+	8.3	7.4	11.0	15.5	14.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prairie Provinces					
0-14	9.6	6.2	1.6	3.1	6.5
15-64	86.7	87.6	86.2	74.3	65.1
65+	3.7	6.2	12.2	22.6	28.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.20 – Percentage Distribution of the Foreign-born Population, by Regions and Broad Age Groups, Canada, 1921-61 – concluded

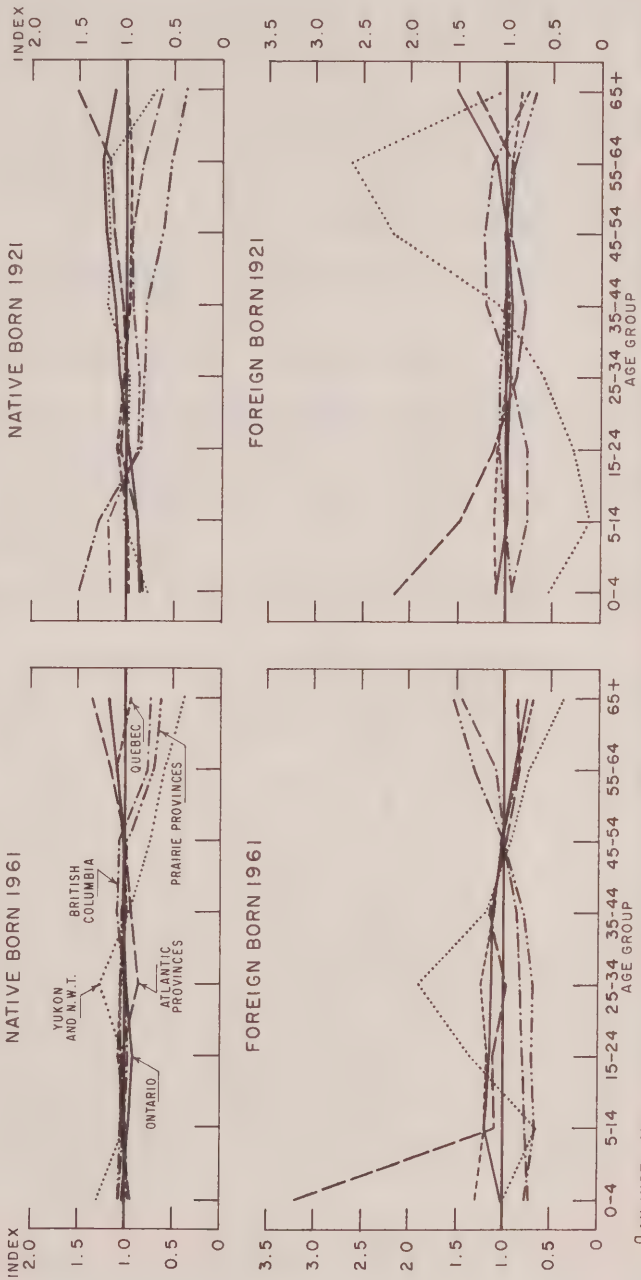
Age group	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
British Columbia					
0-14	7.4	4.6	1.6	3.2	7.2
15-64	88.4	88.1	83.5	70.5	65.6
65+	4.2	7.3	14.9	26.3	27.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Territories					
0-14	1.7	2.5	2.5	3.6	6.6
15-64	92.3	86.4	82.9	85.0	86.3
65+	6.0	11.1	14.6	11.4	7.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCES: DBS 92-555, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-4, Table 90; 1951 Census, Vol. II, Table 11; 1941 Census, Vol. III, Table 19; 1931 Census, Vol. III, Table 23; 1921 Census, Vol. II, Table 6.

The extent to which regional age distributions deviated from that of the total foreign born in 1921 and 1961 is graphically illustrated in Chart 2.27. The percentage distributions for the foreign born in the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories show the greatest relative deviations from the distributions for the total foreign born. Since part of this variability can be attributed to the relatively small populations in these regions, it is difficult to interpret its significance. In both 1921 and 1961, the Atlantic Provinces had disproportionately greater proportions in the youngest age groups, while the foreign born in the Territories exhibited almost a complete reversal, going from a situation where all age groups 45 years of age and over in 1921 had disproportionately larger proportions to one in which there were disproportionately fewer relative to the total foreign-born population 40 years later.

The average deviation for the age distributions of the remaining regions tended to increase from 1921 to 1961. Note that, in 1921, the indices indicate that the percentage age distributions for the foreign born below 65 years of age in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces were almost identical to the age distribution for the combined total foreign-born population. By 1961, a very distinct alteration in the distribution of these indices for the regions had occurred. British Columbia and the Prairie

INDICES OF RELATIVE DEVIATION^a FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS,
BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, BY REGION, CANADA, 1921 AND 1961



^a AN INDEX OF 1.00 MEANS THAT THE PROPORTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN OR NATIVE BORN IN A PARTICULAR REGIONAL AGE GROUP IS IDENTICAL TO THE PROPORTION FOR THAT AGE GROUP IN THE TOTAL POPULATION; e.g., IF ALL AGE GROUPS FOR THE FOREIGN BORN IN A PARTICULAR REGION HAD INDICES = 1.00, THE REGIONAL PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION WOULD BE THE SAME AS THE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION FOR ALL REGIONS COMBINED.

Sources: Based on data in DBS 92-555, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-4, Table 90; 1921 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 6.

Provinces now had consistently smaller proportions in all age groups below 45 years of age and consistently larger proportions for older age groups relative to the total foreign born. The distributions of indices of relative deviation for Quebec and Ontario in 1961 were very close to "mirror images" of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, indicating consistently larger proportions in the younger age groups and smaller in the older age categories. Movement of the younger foreign born from the western provinces plus the increasing number of recent immigrants destined for Ontario and Quebec could account for most of this shift.

By way of comparison, regional patterns of deviation from the percentage age distributions for the combined native-born population were quite different, both in 1921 and 1961. In 1921, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia had considerably larger proportions of their native born in age groups under 15 years of age and considerably smaller proportions above 15 years of age. Quebec's distribution was almost identical to that for the total native born, while the remaining regions showed lower proportions in the age groups under 15 years of age and higher proportions over 35 years of age. The average deviations for all age groups declined for each region between 1921 and 1961 except for Quebec and the Territories. However, in the case of Quebec, deviations were relatively small in both years.

In 1961, the percentage age distributions were quite similar, particularly for ages under 55 years. Only the Territories and the Atlantic Provinces provided significant exceptions. Both deviated appreciably from the relative distribution for all native born for the 0-4-year and 25-34-year age groups. The Territories had a noticeably larger percentage in both the 0-4-year and 25-34-year age groups while the Atlantic Provinces had smaller proportions than those characteristic of the total native born. For the 55-year-and-over age groups, both the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia had lower, and Ontario had higher proportions, a situation just the opposite of that for the foreign born. Again, as in 1921, Quebec's distribution was almost identical with that of the total native born.

While the relative distributions of foreign and native born within the same region tended to be dissimilar, the Territories were the noticeable exception in 1961. Both foreign and native born had considerably higher proportions in the 25-34-year age group and the lowest proportions above 45 years in relation to their respective total populations. This is not inconsistent with the fact that the Territories have attracted a considerable number of both native and foreign-born migrants during the post-war period and that the relatively large numbers of older population, which characterized the northern region in 1921, have been essentially eliminated through the normal processes of mortality.

Analysis of sex ratios by age for Canada's regions provides little new information beyond that already presented in Charts 2.16 and 2.26. The changing distributions from 1921 to 1961 shown in Chart 2.16 are generally representative of the regional changes. What the data in Chart 2.16 suggest, in conjunction with the information presented in Chart 2.26, is that the convergence in sex ratios for all ages combined has come about as a result of rapid declines in the sex ratios for age groups above 30 years since 1921 in the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Territories. In view of the fact that the maximum differences in 1961 were found in the age group 65 years and over, further reduction of regional differences may be expected through the normal aging process.

2.7 URBANIZATION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Definitional changes make it extremely difficult to use census data to analyse trends for foreign born living in urban areas. However, it is possible on the basis of published data to compare the relative urbanization of foreign and native born at each census date utilizing the specific definition of "urban" appropriate for each census.

Table 2.21 – Per Cent Urban^a for Native and Foreign-born Populations, Canada, 1921-61

Year	Total population	Native born	Foreign born
1921	49.5 ^b	47.6	56.4
1931	53.7 ^b	52.0	59.9
1941	54.3 ^b	53.0	60.5
1951	61.6	60.0	71.0
1961	69.6	67.5	81.4

^a Up until the 1951 Census, the urban population was defined to include all populations residing in places which, under the municipal Acts of the provinces, were incorporated as cities, towns or villages. All populations residing outside these urban communities were classified as rural. Changes in 1951, 1956 and 1961 were made to encompass more of the population living under urban conditions. For example, in 1951 incorporated cities, towns or villages under 1,000 population were excluded while unincorporated places of 1,000 or more were included. In addition, the whole metropolitan area of larger cities having built-up suburbs adjacent to the core city were included. Subsequent changes in 1956 and 1961 were designed to improve the measurement of populations living in urbanized areas surrounding the larger cities and towns. For a more detailed discussion of definitional changes and their implications, see DBS 99-512, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-2, pp. 2-1 to 2-3.

^b Excludes Newfoundland.

In Table 2.21 it may be seen that for each census, beginning in 1921, the proportion of foreign born living in urban areas exceeded that of native born. In addition, the difference in percentage points has been

increasing since 1941. Data on area of residence by period of immigration indicate that, since 1941, those immigrating to Canada during the five years preceding each census were even more urbanized than the total foreign-born population. This is shown in the following data taken from each of the three censuses showing per cent urban for recent immigrants, i.e., those arriving during the five-year period prior to the census, and total foreign born.

<u>Census year</u>	<u>Recent immigrants</u>	<u>Total foreign born</u>
1941.....	62.0	60.5
1951.....	73.9	71.0
1961.....	89.2	81.4

Since these data in their present form do not permit a comparative analysis of changes through time, an alternative approach must be employed. Data by birthplace for the central cities of Canada's 1961 metropolitan areas¹⁰ are available since 1911, and age-sex data since 1931. Use of these data does permit the analysis of the changing character of population within functionally significant areas even though the boundaries of these areas may have changed considerably through annexations during the period under consideration. It is unfortunate that analyses could not be included of changes in the character of metropolitan area populations since 1931, but the requisite data were not published for metropolitan areas in 1951.

Data in Table 2.22 show that for the central cities of the 16 metropolitan areas, the proportion of foreign born has been consistently higher than that for Canada as a whole. In addition, data in Table 2.23 indicate that the foreign born in these sixteen central cities had higher growth rates than the total foreign born in every decade since 1911, except during the depression decade. However, even during this period the foreign born in the central cities experienced a smaller decline than did the combined foreign-born population.

¹⁰ Only 16 of Canada's 17 metropolitan area central cities are used. Data for St. John's, Newfoundland, are not available prior to 1951.

Table 2.22 – Per Cent Foreign Born for 16 Metropolitan Area Central Cities and Canada, 1911-61

Year	Metropolitan area central cities ^a	Canada
1961	24.7	15.6
1951	21.2	14.7
1941	23.7	17.5
1931	29.6	22.2
1921	30.5	22.2
1911	31.0	22.0

^a Central cities for all metropolitan areas in 1961, except St. John's, Newfoundland.

SOURCE: Based on data from sources cited for Table 2.24.

Table 2.23 – Per Cent Change in Foreign-born Population, by Decades, for 16 Metropolitan Area Central Cities and Canada, 1911-61

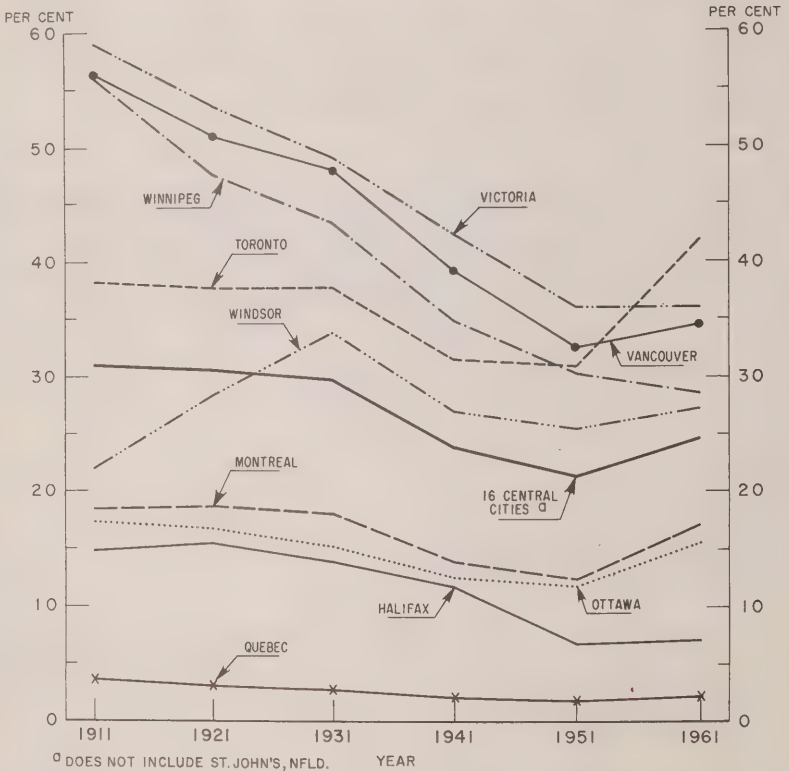
Decade	Metropolitan area central cities	Canada
1911-21	30.3	+ 23.2
1921-31	29.1	+ 18.0
1931-41	- 11.0	- 12.5
1941-51	3.5	+ 2.0
1951-61	40.9	+ 38.1

SOURCE: Based on data in Table 2.24.

The foreign born in most of these cities experienced a continuous decline in their proportion of the total population from 1911 to 1951 followed by an increase during the 1951-61 decade. This was as true for Quebec City, whose proportion of foreign born never exceeded 3.6 per cent, as it was for Vancouver, whose proportion never fell below 32.6 per cent. Several exceptions are apparent in Chart 2.28. The proportion of foreign born in Winnipeg showed a continuous decline between 1911 and 1961. This pattern was also characteristic of Calgary (not shown) and to a somewhat lesser extent for Victoria and Edmonton (not shown). The experience of the foreign born in Windsor was representative of those in Hamilton, Kitchener and Sudbury (not shown), in that the proportion of foreign born increased steadily between 1911 and 1931 before declining to 1951 and then increasing to 1961.

CHART 2.28

PERCENTAGE FOREIGN BORN FOR CENTRAL CITIES
IN SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS, CANADA, 1911-61



In terms of absolute numbers of foreign born, Halifax, Saint John, Victoria and Winnipeg achieved their maximum numbers in either 1921 or 1931, which they had not regained by 1961. The central cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver experienced actual numerical declines during the 1931-41 decade. However, they were able to recoup their losses and reach new highs by 1961. Ottawa, Sudbury and Windsor were notable in that their foreign-born populations showed steady numerical gains throughout the entire 50-year period. Totals for the foreign born in each of the 16 central cities for each census starting in 1911 are presented in Table 2.24.

Table 2.24 – Total Foreign-born Populations for 16 Metropolitan Area Central Cities and Canada, 1911-61

	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Central cities –						
Calgary	24,508	30,208	37,334	31,199	35,944	62,671
Edmonton	12,425	26,129	32,635	30,040	39,598	68,835
Halifax	6,954	8,996	8,211	8,234	5,669	6,510
Hamilton	29,925	44,346	60,967	51,582	58,712	85,738
Kitchener	2,970	4,150	6,739	5,948	7,969	16,688
London	11,133	16,701	18,538	16,858	18,796	36,522
Montreal	86,853	115,582	147,401	125,856	126,136	204,282
Ottawa	15,068	18,095	19,246	19,382	23,889	41,754
Quebec	2,811	2,879	3,457	3,096	2,655	3,687
Saint John	4,303	4,836	4,592	3,901	2,721	2,859
Sudbury	771	1,593	4,905	5,710	6,657	14,490
Toronto	144,172	197,125	238,212	209,691	208,952	281,877
Vancouver	56,423	59,957	118,197	108,259	112,242	132,835
Victoria	18,694	20,752	19,209	18,641	18,461	19,751
Windsor	3,932	10,967	21,289	28,249	30,507	31,161
Winnipeg	76,068	85,233	95,151	77,523	71,252	75,715
Totals, central cities	497,010	647,549	836,083	744,169	770,160	1,085,375
Canada	1,586,961	1,955,725	2,307,525	2,018,847	2,059,911	2,844,263

SOURCES: DBS 92-547, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.2-7, Table 55, pp. 55-1 to 55-3; 1951 Census, Vol. I, Table 48, pp. 48-1 to 48-10; 1941 Census, Vol. II, Table 45, pp. 710-721; 1931 Census, Vol. II, Table 47, pp. 742-759; 1921 Census, Vol. II, Table 54, pp. 342-367; 1911 Census, Vol. II, Table XVI, pp. 426-439.

2.7.1 THE FOREIGN BORN IN CENTRAL CITIES OF CANADA'S FOUR LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1931-61 -

Ethnic Origins - There is an apparent similarity between the changing ethnic compositions of the foreign born in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg between 1931 and 1961, shown in Chart 2.29, and the patterns of change characteristic of the regions within which these cities are located. In addition, such a comparison reveals that the proportion of British Isles origins in the central city tends to be consistent with that for the region within which it is located. For example, the proportion of British in Montreal's foreign-born population is considerably lower than it is for Toronto, as it is for the Province of Quebec in relation to Ontario. The relative proportions of British Isles origins in the other two central cities are also consistent with those of their respective regions.

The major difference between the observed trends in ethnic composition for the four central cities and their regional contexts is the generally more rapid decline in proportion of British Isles origins that has occurred in the central cities. This reflects the large urban-bound immigrant stream of the 1951-61 decade which was predominantly non-British in origin. All four central cities actually showed significant declines in numbers of foreign born of British Isles origins between 1931 and 1961, as may be seen in Table 2.25. In addition to the changing ethnic character of arriving immigrants, a part of the decline can be explained in terms of residential changes within the larger metropolitan areas. For example, the foreign born of British Isles origins living in the Toronto and Vancouver Metropolitan Areas increased by 23.4 and 18.8 per cent, respectively, between 1941 and 1961. On the other hand, the metropolitan areas of Montreal and Winnipeg showed declines of 2.5 and 26.9 per cent, respectively.

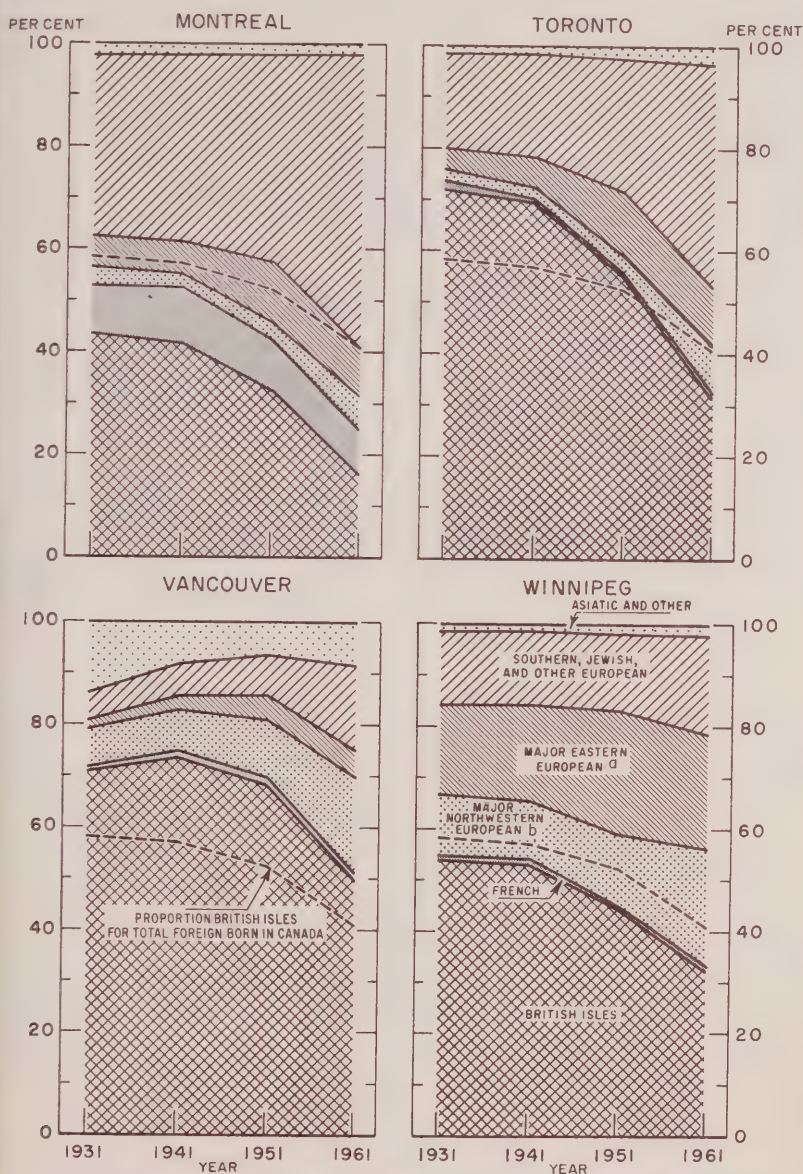
Table 2.25 - Per Cent Change in Foreign-born Population of British Isles Origins for Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg, 1931-61

Central city	1931	1961	Per cent change 1931-61
	No.	No.	
Montreal	63,786	32,978	- 48.3
Toronto	173,423	89,134	- 48.6
Vancouver	83,635	66,294	- 20.7
Winnipeg	51,150	24,286	- 52.5
Canada	1,348,064	1,151,006	- 14.6

SOURCES: DBS 92-563, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-12, Table 130; 1931 Census, Vol. IV, Table 6, pp. 206-302.

CHART 2.29

ETHNIC ORIGIN COMPOSITION OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS IN MONTREAL, TORONTO, VANCOUVER AND WINNIPEG, 1931-61



^a POLISH, RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN.

^b GERMAN, NETHERLANDS AND SCANDINAVIAN.

Sources: DBS 92-560, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-9, Table 116; 1951 Census of Canada, Vol. II, Table 39; 1941 Census of Canada, Vol. IV, Table 22; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. IV, Table 6.

Sex Ratios – The most obvious fact in Table 2.26, showing the distribution of males in relation to females in these four central cities, is that the sex ratios tend to be lower for both native and foreign-born populations than for their respective total populations in Canada. Only in one instance, i.e., Vancouver's foreign born in 1931, did the sex ratio exceed that for the total foreign born.

For the native born, all four sex ratios increased between 1951 and 1961, and in Toronto showed increases for every decade since 1931. On the other hand, the sex ratio for total native born dropped slightly from 102 in 1931 and 1941 to 101 in 1951 and 1961. It would appear that relatively greater numbers of males moved into these cities during the 1951-61 decade than had been the case previously for either native or foreign born. In Toronto, the more rapid increase among native and foreign-born male populations had been occurring much longer. Note also that the native-born male sex ratios increased more rapidly between 1951 and 1961 in the slower-growing central cities of Vancouver and Winnipeg while the foreign-born sex ratios showed increases during the same decade only in the two faster-growing cities of Montreal and Toronto.

Table 2.26 – Sex Ratios for Native and Foreign-born Populations in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg, 1931-61

Central city	1931	1941	1951	1961
Native born –				
Montreal	94.5	93.2	92.3	93.2
Toronto	88.2	89.0	89.1	90.1
Vancouver	99.1	94.2	90.0	93.1
Winnipeg	90.4	88.9	85.8	91.5
Canada	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.3
Foreign born –				
Montreal	118.2	109.4	104.7	105.8
Toronto	103.6	100.8	103.2	105.5
Vancouver	133.5	117.8	105.7	105.3
Winnipeg	115.8	111.2	105.6	105.1
Canada	128.7	121.2	111.9	107.4

SOURCES: DBS 92-555, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-4, Table 91; 1951 Census, Vol. I, Table 48, pp. 48-1 to 48-10; 1941 Census, Vol. II, Table 45, pp. 710-721; 1931 Census, Vol. II, Table 47, pp. 742-759.

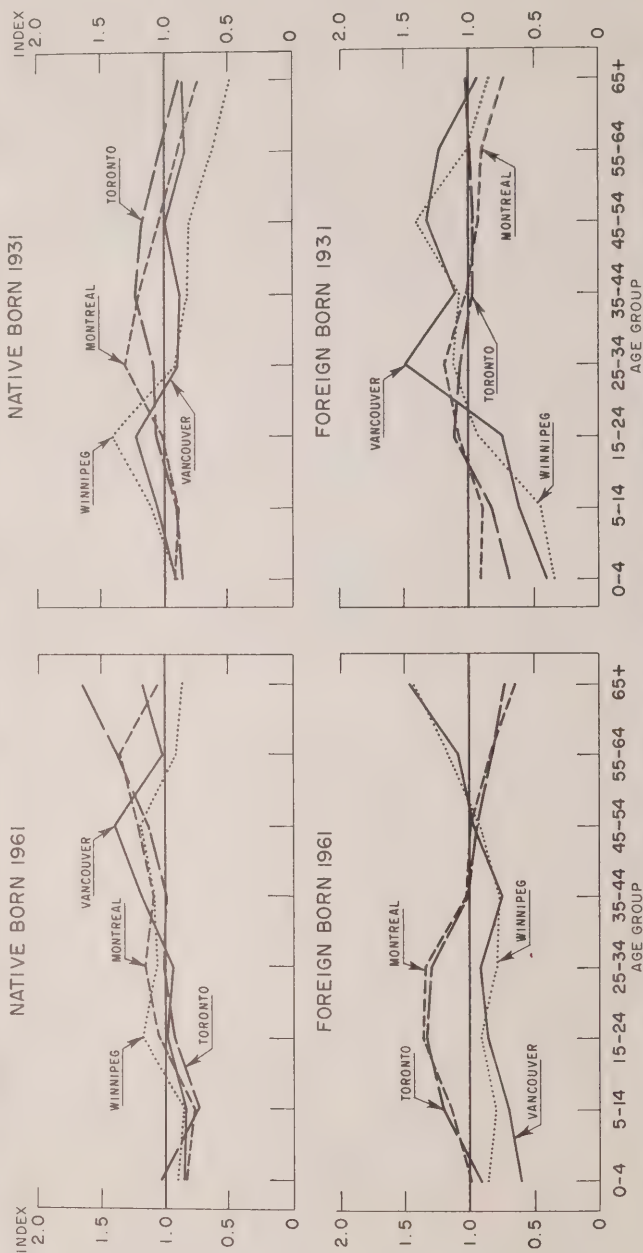
Age Distribution — Data in Chart 2.30 indicate the extent to which the percentage age distributions of the native and foreign-born populations in these four cities deviated from their respective total percentage age distributions by five-year age groups for Canada in 1931 and 1961. The patterns of relative deviation for the foreign born in 1931 were fairly mixed for these four cities. They all had relatively smaller percentages in the younger age groups, with Vancouver and Winnipeg showing the greatest deviations. For age groups over 45 years, Vancouver and Winnipeg had larger proportions, while Toronto and Montreal had smaller proportions in relation to the total distribution. In the prime age group for mobile populations, 25-34 years, all four cities exceeded the proportion for total foreign born with Vancouver's proportion being almost 50 per cent greater.

In 1961, a very distinct separation emerged between Montreal's and Toronto's foreign born on the one hand, and Vancouver's and Winnipeg's on the other. Below the 35-44-year age group, Montreal and Toronto both had considerably larger proportions than did the total foreign born, and increasingly smaller proportions relative to the total distribution above 45 years. On the other hand, both Vancouver and Winnipeg had relatively smaller proportions in the age groups below 45 years and larger proportions above, relative to the total percentage distribution for Canada's total foreign born. There is a considerable degree of similarity between the distributions of indices of relative deviation for these four cities and the four regions within which they are located (depicted in Chart 2.27).

The native born in these cities, like the native born in their regional populations, show a reduction in the variability of their distributions of indices between 1931 and 1961. In addition, when compared to the percentage age distributions of native born for Canada as a whole, there were proportionately more native born in the older age groups in 1961 and proportionately fewer in the 15-24-year age group. Changes in the older age groups were primarily reflective of changes in Montreal and Toronto, while those in the younger age group were essentially due to changes in Vancouver and Winnipeg. It is interesting that for the older age groups one finds disproportionate numbers of native born in Toronto and Montreal, but not of foreign born, while the reverse situation holds for Vancouver and Winnipeg. The attractiveness of these centres would appear to vary according to the age and nativity group concerned. In relation to the total population of foreign born, disproportionately greater numbers in the older ages are attracted to Vancouver and Winnipeg. On the other hand, Montreal and Toronto would appear to have been more attractive to the younger foreign born. The situation is almost reversed for the native born except that Vancouver's attractiveness for the older native born also appears to be increasing as it is for Montreal and Toronto.

CHART 2.30

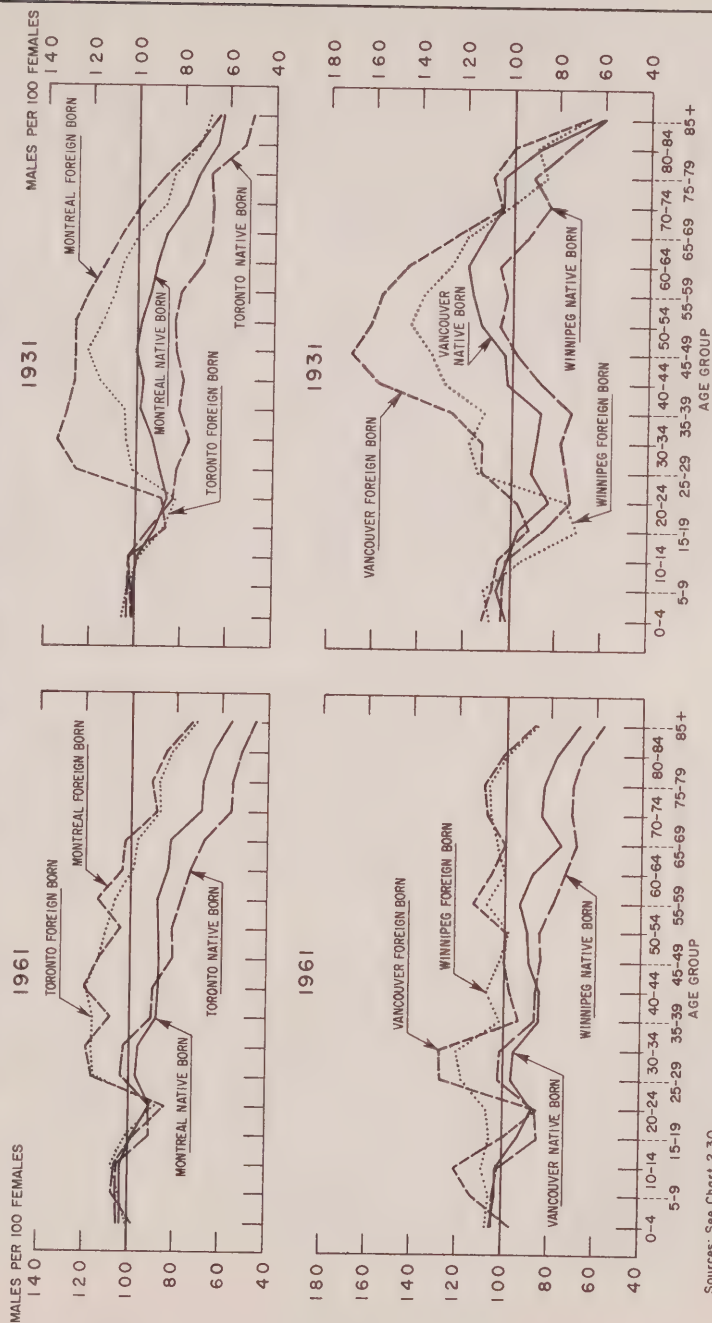
INDICES OF RELATIVE DEVIATION^a FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS IN MONTREAL, TORONTO, VANCOUVER AND WINNIPEG, BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 1931 AND 1961



^a AN INDEX OF 1.00 MEANS THAT THE PROPORTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN OR NATIVE BORN IN A PARTICULAR AGE GROUP IS IDENTICAL TO THE PROPORTION FOR THAT AGE GROUP IN THE TOTAL POPULATION; e.g., IF ALL AGE GROUPS FOR THE FOREIGN BORN IN A PARTICULAR CITY HAD INDICES = 1.00, THE CITY'S PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION WOULD BE THE SAME AS THE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION FOR CANADA AS A WHOLE.

Sources: Based on data in DBS 92-555, [1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-4, Table 91; 1931 Census of Canada, Vol. III, Table 25.

SEX RATIOS FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS IN MONTREAL, TORONTO, VANCOUVER AND WINNIPEG, 1931 AND 1961



Sources: See Chart 2.30.

Sex Ratios by Age — Sex ratios for total native and foreign-born populations in these four cities have been presented in an earlier Section. In view of the general convergence of sex ratios for both foreign and native-born populations, apparent in Table 2.26, further analysis of sex ratios by specific age groups is needed to clarify the nature of this convergence.

Examination of sex ratios by age groups in Chart 2.31 shows there is not as much "convergence" as might be expected on the basis of total sex ratios alone. However, the convergence of the distributions by age for the foreign born in Montreal and Toronto between 1931 and 1961 is quite clear, as it is for Vancouver and Winnipeg. Yet, as in the case of their age distributions, the patterns that are similar for Montreal and Toronto are noticeably different from those for Vancouver and Winnipeg. In 1931, the maximum values for sex ratios were higher for both native and foreign born in Vancouver and Winnipeg and occurred at older ages than was the case for Toronto and Montreal. By 1961, the distributions were much more similar for the native born, although the sex ratios dropped to lower values for the older age groups in Toronto and Montreal than they did in Vancouver and Winnipeg. The distributions of sex ratios by age for the foreign born in Toronto and Montreal would have been considerably more similar to those for the other two cities had it not been for the higher proportions of males between 35 and 55 years of age in the former as well as a much sharper decline in the sex ratio for age groups past 70 years.

With the exception of Winnipeg's foreign born in 1961, both native and foreign born showed the characteristic excess of females in the 20-24-year age group. Between 25 and 35 years of age, the 1961 native-born populations in all four cities showed higher sex ratios, e.g., close to 100, with ratios dropping rapidly beyond 35 years. This deficiency of males in the native born is more significant in the light of sex ratios, previously given in Chart 2.16, for the total native-born population. In this case, sex ratios were above or very close to 100 for all ages up to 60 years, beyond which the ratio declined rather consistently. The native born in these central cities between 15 and 25 years of age as well as over 35 are notable by their significant deficiency of males. The foreign-born populations, on the other hand, are still characteristically male under 15 years and between 25 and 65 years of age for the two largest cities and between 25 and 35 years for Vancouver and Winnipeg. The trends for the 1931-61 period are suggestive of even further declines in sex ratios for the future. Future declines in immigration and subsequent rapid aging of the foreign born would contribute to declining sex ratios, as would a continuing movement of unmarried females into the central cities.

Chapter Three

CONTRIBUTION TO POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

The period of post-World-War-II growth in Canada was notable in two respects. First, the decade rates of increase exhibited by the native born were the highest recorded since 1861; secondly, the rate of growth for the foreign born during the latter decade of this period was the second highest since 1861. The heavy immigration during 1951-61, which accounted for approximately 25 per cent of the total population growth during this period, reversed the long-term trend of a rapidly increasing proportion of native-born population for the first time since 1921. The direct contribution of post-war immigration to Canada's growth and structural change, as well as indirect contributions through natural increase and internal migration, are examined in the following sections.

1 IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION CHANGE

Data on births, deaths and immigration, in conjunction with annual population estimates, provide the basis for evaluating the significance of net migration relative to other components of population growth. These data are presented in summary form for both five- and ten-year periods in Table 3.1 and annual numbers of births, deaths and natural increase together with estimates of net migration are shown in Table 3.2.¹

¹ The estimates of net migration presented in this Section are based on the simplest of the residual methods which defines net migration for a particular area as the difference between the observed (or estimated) total change in population and its natural increase during a specified interval of time. This method was utilized primarily because of its simplicity and utility as a convenient summary of births, deaths and population estimates published by DBS. These estimates of net migration may be expected to differ from estimates appearing elsewhere to the extent that the data include or exclude certain areas, e.g., Newfoundland or the territories, or that they have been adjusted differently from the procedures indicated in the footnotes to Table 3.2. For an interesting and brief discussion of problems associated with both data and methods, as well as problems of reconciling a set of estimates with those published by DBS, see Isabel B. Anderson, *Internal Migration in Canada, 1921-1961*, Staff Study No. 13, Economic Council of Canada, Ottawa, Queen's Printer, March 1966, Appendix D. For a more general and comprehensive discussion of the types of errors associated with net migration estimates and a presentation of the elements of a theory for evaluating the quality of estimates, see Leroy O. Stone, "Evaluating the Relative Accuracy of Net Migration Estimates", *Demography*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1967, pp. 310-330.

Table 3.1 – Components of Population Growth, Canada, 1941-61

Period	Natural increase	Net migration	Annual population increase	Per cent increase due to net migration
	'000	'000	'000	
1951-61	3,149	1,080	4,229	25.5
1956-61	1,674	483	2,157	22.4
1951-56	1,475	597	2,072	28.8
1941-51 ^a	1,993	164	2,157	7.6
1946-51 ^a	1,197	175	1,372	12.8
1941-46	796	- 11	785	- 1.4
1941-61 ^a	5,142	1,244	6,386	19.5

^a Newfoundland included from 1949 to 1961.

Annual births, with only three exceptions, increased consistently during the 20-year period from 260,962 in 1941-42 to 479,197 in 1960-61. Deaths, smaller in numbers, fluctuated considerably from year to year but generally showed a trend similar to that for births, increasing from 114,751 to 140,518 over the same period. Births exceeded deaths by an increasing margin and the excess of births over deaths, i.e., the natural increase, has continued to be the dominant component in Canada's annual population growth. On the other hand, net migration has varied considerably in terms of its contribution to population increase. During the war years, 1941-46, there was an estimated net out-migration of 11,000. During the second half of the 1941-51 decade, the situation reversed itself and Canada experienced an estimated net in-migration of 175,000 which accounted for 13 per cent of the population growth between 1946 and 1951. The increased volume of immigration during the second decade of the post-war period contributed 29 and 22 per cent of the population growth for the 1951-56 and 1956-61 periods, respectively. High points for net migration occurred during the 1951-52 and 1956-57 census years, when 41 and 38 per cent of population growth was attributable to this source. Subsequent to 1956-57, the contribution of net migration to annual growth declined rapidly until it amounted to only eight per cent of the annual increase for the year prior to the 1961 Census.

Partly due to the net out-migration between 1941 and 1946, the significance of immigration for growth during the 1941-51 decade was negligible, accounting for only eight per cent of the increase. Foreign-born population increased by only 41,000 or two per cent and, in proportion to total popula-

Table 3.2 – Components of Annual Population Growth, Canada,^a 1941-61

Year	Population June 1 ^b	Total births ^c	Total deaths ^c	Natural increase	Net migration ^d	Annual population increase	Net migration as a per cent of annual increase
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
1961	18,238						
1960	17,870	479	141	338	30	368	8.15
1959	17,483	477	138	339	48	387	12.40
1958	17,080	474	139	335	68	403	16.87
1957	16,610	471	138	333	137	470	29.15
1956	16,081	461	132	329	200	529	37.81
1955	15,698	441	129	312	71	383	18.54
1954	15,287	442	127	315	96	411	23.36
1953	14,845	427	125	302	140	442	31.67
1952	14,459	408	128	280	106	386	27.46
1951	14,009	389	123	266	184	450	40.89
1950	13,712	379	126	253	44	297	14.81
1949 ^e	13,447	368	124	244	21	265	7.92
1948	12,823	351	120	231	48	279 ^f	17.20
1947	12,551	352	121	231	41	272	15.07
1946	12,292	354	116	238	21	259	8.11
1945	12,072	299	116	183	37	220	16.82
1944	11,946	285	133	152	- 26	126	- 20.63
1943	11,795	284	128	156	- 5	151	- 3.31
1942	11,654	280	121	159	- 18	141	- 12.77
1941	11,507	261	115	146	1	147	0.68

^a Including the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1941-61, and Newfoundland, 1949-61.

^b Population estimates from Table 1, DBS 91-201, *Estimated Population of Canada by Provinces at June 1, 1962 (annual)*.

^c Births and deaths adjusted to census years.

^d Net migration equals population increase (for census year) minus natural increase.

^e Includes Newfoundland from June 1, 1949; Canada, excluding Newfoundland, June 1, 1949, is 13,102,000.

^f Excludes Newfoundland; annual population increase including Newfoundland is 524,000.

SOURCE: Current Population Estimates and Projections Section, Census Division, DBS.

ion, declined from 17.5 to 14.7 per cent.² During the 1951-61 decade, the picture altered significantly. Net migration accounted for 25.5 per cent of the decade's growth. During this period, foreign-born population increased by 38 per cent and the proportion of foreign born in Canada increased from 4.7 per cent in 1951 to 15.6 per cent in 1961, reversing a long-term decline in process since 1921.

² Data on population growth included in this Section which are not presented in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 are cited from the General Review Bulletin 7.1-7, "Native and Foreign-born Populations", Tables I and II, pp. 7-3 and 7-5, 1961 Census of Canada.

3.2 IMMIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE

The preceding summary analysis of immigrant contribution to Canada's growth is an over-simplification of a more complex process. The actual contribution made by the foreign born would tend to be greater than that indicated if the balance sheet permitted net migrants to be credited with births occurring after establishing residence in Canada. Ideally, a separate accounting should be made of both native-born and foreign-born populations in order to properly assess the contributions of each to total population growth. However, in view of the paucity of certain requisite data, this Section must limit itself to a preliminary evaluation of fertility and mortality differentials during the post-war period.

3.2.1 FERTILITY OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS

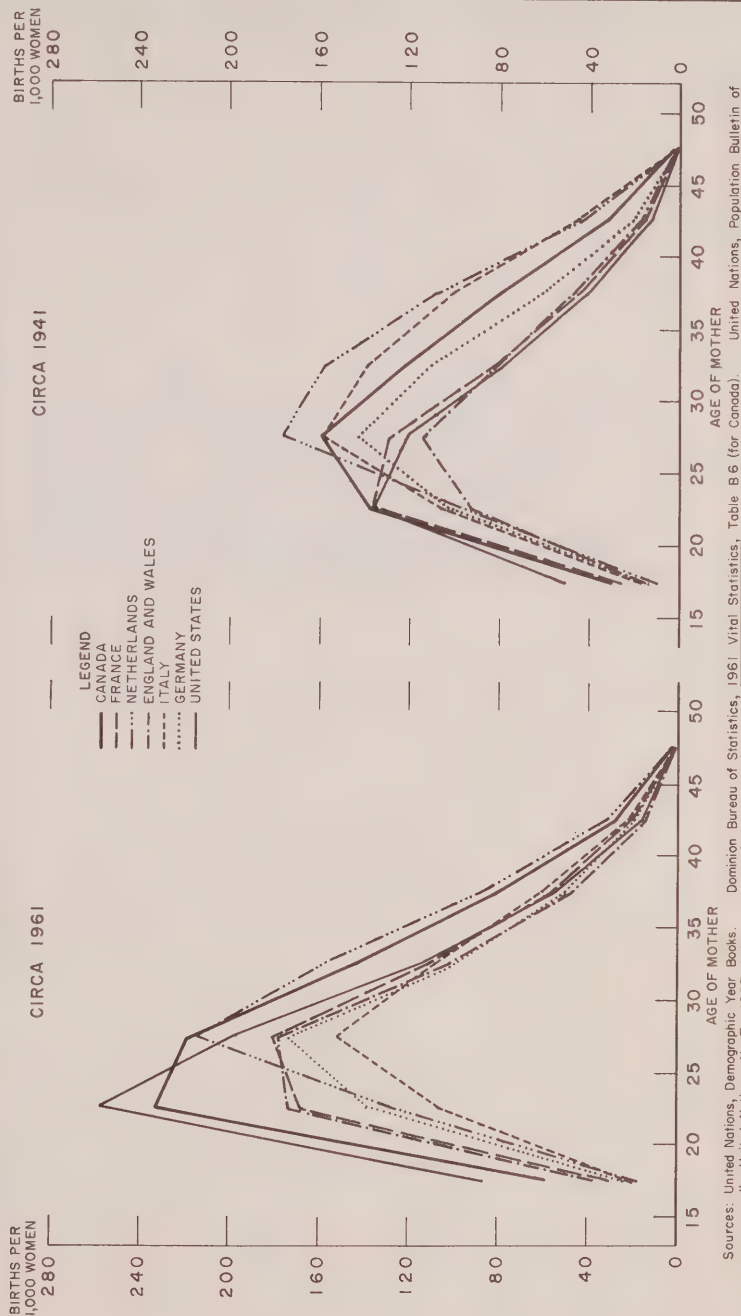
Fertility of Women in Major Countries of Immigration—Information on number of births by age of women and number of women in the child-bearing ages published by the United Nations³ provides a basis for a first estimation of fertility differentials between native-born and foreign-born women by country of birth. The validity of such estimates for analysing differentials within the Canadian populations is, of course, dependent upon the extent to which immigrant women in Canada are representative of women in child-bearing ages in their respective countries of birth.

Age-specific fertility rates, circa 1941 and 1961, for Canada and six countries that have made important contributions to Canadian immigration are presented in Chart 3.1. These data show that, just prior to the post-war period, Canada's fertility rates were exceeded by the United States in the youngest age group, by the Netherlands in age groups 25-29 and over, and by Italy in the age groups 30-35 and over. By 1951 the situation had altered considerably. Canada's rates were exceeded only by the United States in the two youngest age groups and by the Netherlands in the age groups over 30. All countries included in Chart 3.1 exhibited a decided shift in the pattern of age-specific rates to the younger ages and a definite peaking of Canada and United States rates in the 20-24-year age group.

On the basis of these data one could infer that fertility rates, in general, would be higher for Canadian-born women than for foreign-born women migrating from these countries if the latter were representative of women in their countries of origin. Obviously, the validity of such an inference is dependent upon the degree of selectivity exhibited by immigrants from these particular countries, especially with reference to such

³ United Nations, *Demographic Year Books*.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, BY SELECTED COUNTRIES



characteristics as age, marital status and reproductive behaviour. Marital status of female immigrant arrivals 15 years of age and over is shown annually for the period 1941-61 in Chart 3.2A; comparisons of the proportions married among female immigrant arrivals with native born in the same age range are presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 – Per Cent Married of Female Native Born and Immigrant Arrivals 15 Years of Age and Over, Canada, 1941-61

Type of female	1941	1951	1961
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Native born	49.8	64.4	65.6
Immigrant arrivals	54.2	66.8	53.4

SOURCES: Censuses of 1941, 1951 and 1961; and *Canada Year Books*, 1943-44, 1952-53 and 1962.

With respect to marital characteristics, immigrant arrivals from 1941 to 1951 showed about the same increase in percentage married as the native-born population. However, by 1961 the proportion had dropped to slightly below the 1941 level while the percentage of native born married showed a small increase. As may be seen in Chart 3.2B, the median age for married female immigrant arrivals is relatively high, e.g., slightly over 30 years of age, and has remained consistently at this level over the 20-year period with the exception of the war years 1943 to 1946. Possibly this is as important in assessing the fertility potential of immigrants as the proportion married. At this age level, arriving married female immigrants would not be expected to contribute a disproportionately large share of the total annual births since fertility rates appear to be peaking at younger ages. Thus, any tendency toward higher fertility among immigrant women due to slightly larger proportions married would be partially offset by the higher median age of female immigrant arrivals.

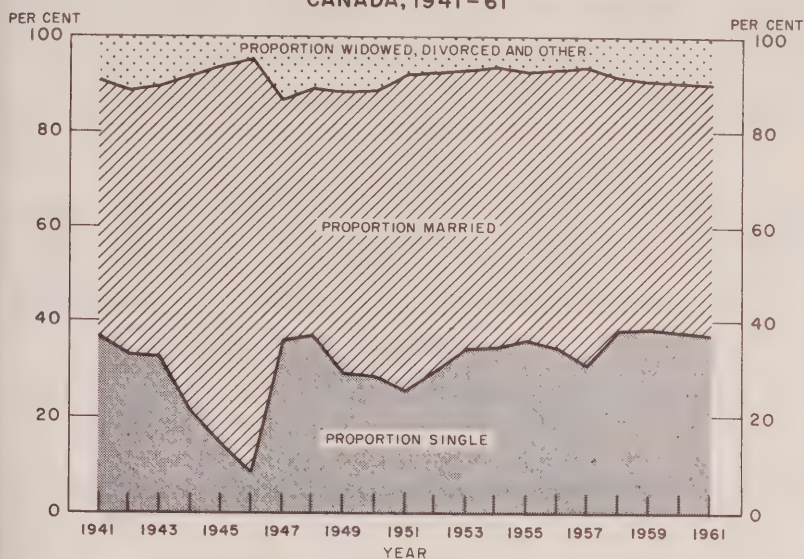
Fertility of Canadian Women by Country of Birth – With one major exception in 1931,⁴ practically no Canadian census data have been available for analysing fertility differentials by birthplace of mother. At that time Tracey reported a total fertility rate for Canadian-born women of 3.33 compared to 3.19 for all birthplaces combined. These data, along with data circa 1940, presented in Chart 3.1, suggest that native-born fertility has tended to exceed that of foreign-born women in Canada during the past 3

⁴ Tracey, W.R., *Fertility of the Population of Canada*, Census Monograph No. 3, DBS, 1931. Seventh Census of Canada, Vol. XII.

CHART 3.2

PROPORTION OF FEMALE IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS,
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS,
CANADA, 1941-61

(PART A)



MEDIAN AGE OF FEMALE IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, BY MARITAL STATUS,
CANADA, 1941-61

(PART B)



Source: Canada Year Books.

years. More recent data were collected in 1961 on the number of live births to women ever married by age of women, and these are presented in Chart 3.3 for total Canadian-born and foreign-born women. Clearly, there is a significant differential between the number of children born per 1,000 native-born and foreign-born women ever married at all age levels.

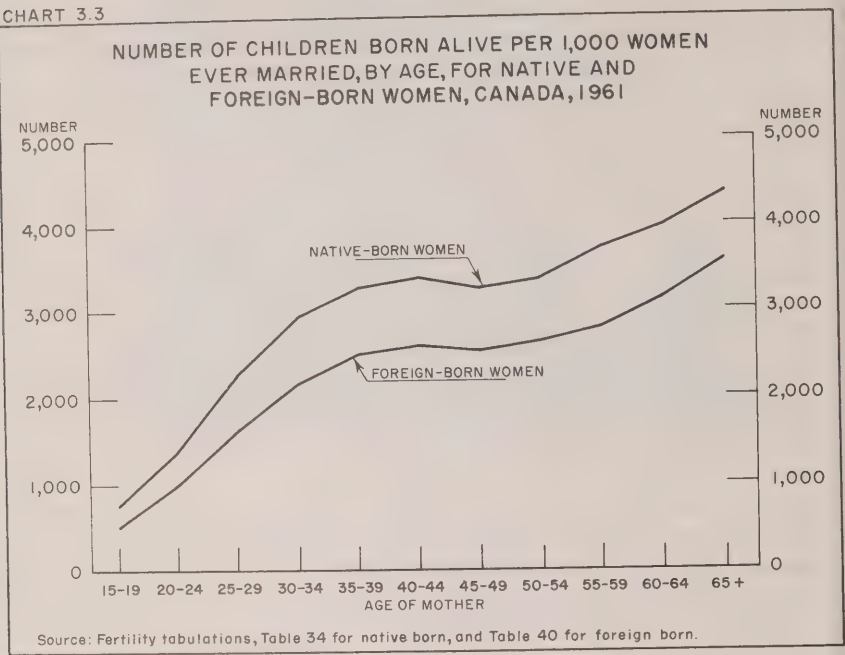


Table 3.4 – Number of Live-born Children per 1,000 Women Ever Married, as a Proportion of the Number of Live-born Children to Canadian Women Ever Married to Canadian Men, Canada, 1961

Birthplace of women and their husbands	Present age of women										
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65
F _c M _c	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
F _c M _i	79	80	81	82	81	78	87	74	73	70	6
F _i M _c	81	77	80	87	88	80	76	72	68	73	-
F _i M _i	59	70	68	69	69	71	75	75	72	73	-

SOURCE: See footnote⁵.

Data in Table 3.4 show the relative significance of women's nativity in relation to that of their husbands.⁵ The intermediate values for mixed nativities have considerable sociological interest in that they reflect the effects of various cultural and social milieus in combination. The importance of these data is that they point out the inadequacy of any method of estimating fertility of foreign born based on an assumption that their fertility is equivalent to the native born, and the additional complexities in cases where mixed nativities constitute a sizable proportion of the marriages being studied.

It would be helpful to know whether or not this differential holds for all major ethnic origin groupings. Tracey's analysis⁶ in 1931, while indicating a higher total fertility rate for native-born relative to all foreign-born women, showed that native-born fertility was actually less than that for women born in Europe and Asia. However, in the case of European-born women in Canada, this was true only for age groups under 30 years of age. Unfortunately, published data do not permit direct comparisons of native and foreign born by detailed ethnic origins or countries of birth for recent censuses. Data for women ever married of British Isles origins and those born in the United Kingdom suggest the same differential between native born and foreign born as shown in Chart 3.3 for all ethnic origin groups combined.⁷ However, since these data do not permit comparisons between any of the other major ethnic origin groups and comparable countries of birth for foreign-born women, no definite conclusions can be reached concerning the significance of ethnic origin for fertility differentials between native and foreign-born women.

Fertility and Period of Immigration – Considerable variation in the age pattern of fertility occurs by period of immigration. Chart 3.4 presents the number of children born per 1,000 foreign-born women ever married by age for periods of immigration since 1941. For women under 45 years of age, length of residence appears to be positively related to fertility, i.e., those who arrived in the period 1941-45 generally reported larger numbers of children born (per 1,000 women ever married) than those arriving in Canada during subsequent years. Above age 45, the reverse appears to be true with the most recent post-war immigrants reporting larger numbers of children born, and the earliest groups reporting the lowest numbers. Because of the various factors involved and the difficulty of holding their relative effects constant in this analysis, interpretation of these differences is very difficult.

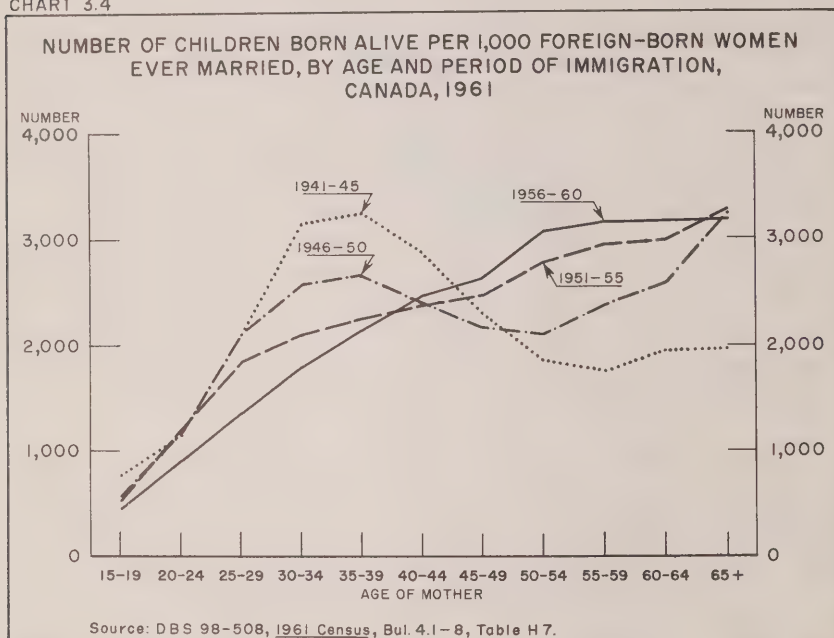
⁵ Henripin, J., *Tendances et facteurs de la fécondité au Canada*, Monographie du recensement de 1961, Bureau fédéral de la statistique, Division du recensement, Ottawa, tableau 6.2.

⁶ Tracey, W.R., *Ibid.*

⁷ DBS 98-508, 1961 Census, Bul. 4.1-8, Tables H4 and H6.

For example, length of residence apparently had a different significance for women who were under 45 when they arrived in Canada than for women who are essentially past the child-bearing ages. In the latter case, differentials reflect the varied conditions and influences affecting women prior to their migration to Canada, while in the former there exists a more complex interaction between the Canadian milieu and their former place of residence depending upon their age and length of residence. It is not surprising that those women who came to Canada at a relatively young age and who have been in Canada for longer periods of time should exhibit higher fertility, i.e., fertility patterns most like the native born.

CHART 3.4



3.2.2 MORTALITY OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS - Because of the generally low mortality levels that have been achieved in both Europe and North America, mortality has considerably less significance than fertility as a factor contributing to variations in natural increase. Previous studies of mortality differentials between foreign- and native-born whites in the United States indicate that differences in mortality have been insignificant since the 1930-40 decade.⁸ Whether or not this is also true for Canada

⁸ Lee, Miller, Brainerd and Easterlin, *Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870-1950*, Vol. I, pp. 55 and 56.

cannot be readily determined as there are no data bearing directly on this problem. However, there are data from United Nations and Canadian sources of a somewhat tangential nature, which provide a basis for tentative statements concerning mortality differentials in Canada.

Age-specific mortality rates for males in selected countries, and for ethnic origin groups resident in Canada are presented in Chart 3.5. First, note that there are no differences in mortality for populations between the ages of five and 50 years in the countries illustrated. Significant differences occur only in the very youngest and in the older age groups, and Canada appears to have a more favourable mortality than other countries with the exception of the Netherlands. Secondly, these mortality differentials by nativity appear to hold for the various ethnic origins, i.e., mortality rates for specific origins in Canada tend to be lower than those in other countries with corresponding ethnic populations. Thirdly, mortality differentials by ethnic origin in Canada differ from those exhibited by major countries or origin. For example, age-specific rates for populations of Italian ethnic origin tend to fall below the rates for combined origins in Canada, whereas Italy tends to exceed Canadian rates. Also, it should be pointed out that rates for Italian ethnic origins are not consistently lower than those for Hungarians in Canada, as one would expect if existing rates in Hungary and Italy had significance for ethnic differentials in Canada. Since the percentage of foreign born is approximately the same for each of these ethnic groups and mortality levels are relatively low, it may be that random variations in mortality rates exceed the actual but minimal ethnic origin differentials.

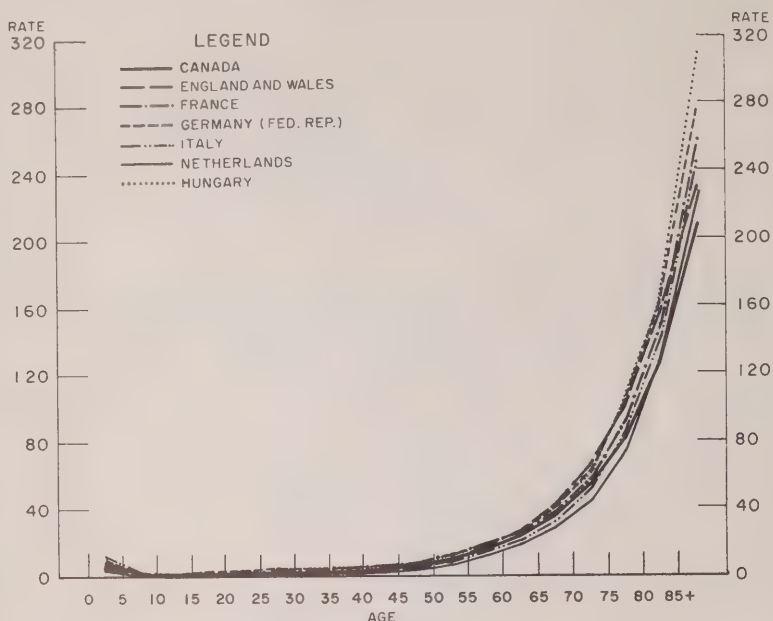
In Canada, a more important factor in determining the contribution of foreign-born groups to natural increase is their age distribution. The foreign-born population is older than the native born and, even assuming parity of rates, the foreign born will contribute a much larger share of the total deaths. The median age of foreign-born males increased continuously from 30.1 years in 1911 to 50.9 years in 1951 with a subsequent decline to 45.0 years during the 1951-61 decade. This contrasted sharply with the minimal change from 21.3 to 21.7 years in median age of native born over the corresponding period.⁹ An older population as well as an aging population thus contributes a greater proportion of total deaths since more of its population is exposed to the higher mortality rates.

Within the foreign born of Canada, ethnic origin will have varying significance for mortality depending upon their characteristic age distribution and whether or not they are continuing to receive new additions through

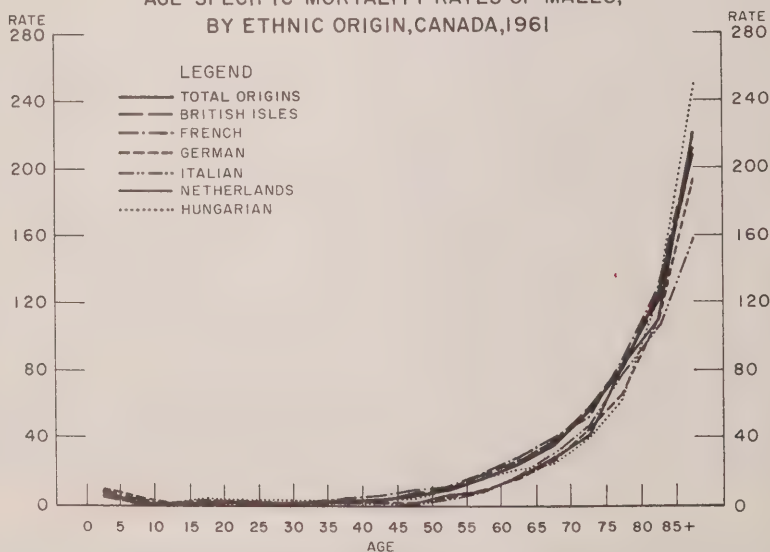
⁹ DBS 92-555, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-4, p. 89-1; 1951 Census, Vol. II, Table 10, p. 10-1; 1911 Census, Bul. XVIII, Table II, p. 16.

CHART 3.5

(PART A) AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES OF MALES, BY SELECTED COUNTRIES, CIRCA 1960



(PART B) AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES OF MALES, BY ETHNIC ORIGIN, CANADA, 1961



immigration. The average age of immigrants since 1956 has been approximately 25 years, an age still within the range of minimal mortality. However, Table 3.5 shows considerable age variation between ethnic origin groups. Immigrants with eastern European and Jewish ethnic origins tend to average five to seven years older than other immigrants, and these groups will contribute relatively more deaths. In short, total mortality in Canada is less a function of ethnicity than age structure of the various component populations.

Table 3.5 – Median Age of Immigrant Arrivals for Selected Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1956-61

Ethnic origin	1956-61	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.
British	25.6	25.8	25.6	25.1	25.5	25.0	25.5
German	23.7	23.9	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.9
Netherlands	23.1	22.7	23.0	23.4	23.0	23.2	24.0
Hungarian	25.7	25.3	25.0	29.0	36.0	33.5	32.3
Italian	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.4
Polish	30.4	31.0	31.7	31.7	29.8	29.5	28.0
Russian	36.0	35.5	34.1	36.2	42.2	36.5	41.7
Ukrainian	32.0	31.6	31.6	32.5	32.6	33.5	32.5
Jewish	30.5	30.0	29.5	31.6	31.6	32.0	29.8
Asiatic ^a	23.4	23.2	23.9	22.8	23.3	23.7	24.9
Totals	24.9	25.0	25.1	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.9

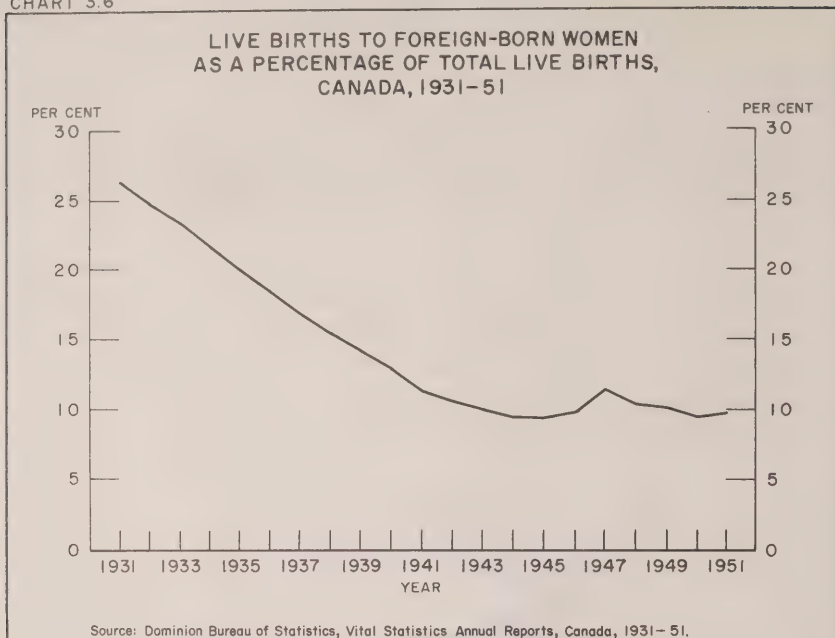
^a Includes Chinese and Japanese only.

SOURCE: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Statistics, Annual Reports, 1956 to 1961.

3.2.3 ESTIMATING THE FOREIGN-BORN COMPONENT OF NATURAL INCREASE

Births to Foreign-born Women – Until 1951, Canada published information on nativity of parents which permitted determination of the proportion of births to foreign-born women. These data are presented in Chart 3.6 for the period 1931-51. They clearly show that the proportion of births to foreign-born women has declined from 25.9 to 9.6 per cent during this 20-year period. The major portion of the decline occurred during the first decade with the proportion of births to foreign-born women remaining close to 10 per cent between 1941 and 1951.

CHART 3.6



Lacking data on births by nativity of mothers subsequent to 1951, estimates of the proportion of births to foreign-born women must be based on the most relevant available data. In this case, the only data that can provide a relative index of fertility for native and foreign-born women are data showing number of children born to women ever married by age of women.¹⁰

By calculating the number of live-born children per 1,000 foreign-born women ever married as a proportion of the total number of live-born children per 1,000 women ever married, a basis may be obtained for estimating numbers of births to foreign-born women and the proportion of all births that occurred to foreign-born women in Canada for 1961. These data and computations are shown in Table 3.6. The estimate of 11.4 per cent, representing an increase in the proportion of births to foreign-born women, appears to be reasonably consistent with the increase in immigration during the latter half of the 1951-61 decade.

Deaths to Foreign-born Population – Estimates of the proportion of deaths occurring to foreign-born population, shown in Table 3.7, were based on the assumption that no significant difference between foreign- and native-

¹⁰ DBS, 98-508, 1961 Census, "Number of Children Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married", Bulletin 4.1-8. Native and foreign-born totals by age groups were obtained from unpublished tabulations.

Table 3.6 — Estimated Proportion of Total Births to Foreign-born Women, Canada, 1961

Age group	No. of live-born children per 1,000 women ever married		Ratio of col. 2 to col. 1	Fertility rates: total women ^b (per 1,000)	Estimated fertility rates: foreign-born women (col. 3 x col. 4)	No. of foreign-born women ^c	Estimated number of births to foreign-born women (col. 5 x col. 6)
	Total ^a women	Foreign-born women ^a					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	735	507	0.690	58.2	40.2	54,866	2,206
20-24	1,327	995	0.750	233.6	175.2	70,901	12,422
25-29	2,178	1,609	0.739	219.2	162.0	94,406	15,294
30-34	2,775	2,155	0.777	144.9	112.6	117,602	13,242
35-39	3,102	2,497	0.805	81.1	65.3	135,080	8,821
40-44	3,231	2,554	0.790	28.5	22.5	93,269	2,099
45-49	3,110	2,517	0.809	2.4	1.9	84,681	161

Total births in 1961 = 475,700

Estimated births to foreign-born women in 1961 = 54,245

$$\text{Proportion of total births to foreign-born women} = \frac{54,245}{475,700} = 0.114$$
^a Unpublished fertility tabulations, Tables 34 and 40.^b DBS, *Vital Statistics, 1962*, Table B6, p. 101.^c DBS 92-555, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-4, Table 89.

born groups existed with respect to age-sex specific mortality rates. This would not appear unreasonable considering the generally low levels of mortality and the lack of direct evidence supporting the existence of significant differentials throughout the 20-year period.¹¹ Age-sex specific mortality rates were applied to native- and foreign-born populations of 1941, 1951 and 1961 and the following proportions obtained. Even though the assumed age-sex mortality rates may have over-estimated the proportion of all deaths occurring to the foreign-born population, the trend toward a higher proportion of deaths emphasizes the structural changes which were occurring during this particular period.

Table 3.7 – Proportions of Total Deaths Estimated to Have Occurred to the Foreign-born Population, Canada, 1941, 1951 and 1961

Census year	Total	Male	Female
1961	0.311	0.321	0.296
1951	0.279	0.296	0.258
1941	0.256	0.266	0.244

The Foreign-born Contribution to Natural Increase – The estimates of natural increase for the foreign-born population given in Table 3.8 are based on the estimated proportions of foreign-born births and deaths derived in the preceding Sections. Their accuracy, of course, is dependent upon the validity of the various assumptions employed in developing estimates of both levels and trends of fertility and mortality. These estimates in-

¹¹ During the final editing process, the author became aware of the existence of unpublished data on deaths by place of birth, age and sex for the 1941-51 period and the computation of death rates by age-sex for foreign-born and native populations to be included in the forthcoming Census Monograph by M.V. George, *Internal Migration in Canada: Demographic Analyses*. The somewhat surprising fact revealed is that mortality rates for almost every age group of the foreign born, at least for this particular period, were more favourable than those for the native born. Standardized rates by sex calculated by M.V. George were as follows:

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>
Males	8.5	10.7
Females.....	7.0	8.9

Of relevance to the assumption of equivalence in mortality employed in this section is the fact that the differences reported by M.V. George tended to be greatest for the population under 15 years of age. Since the foreign-born population is relatively small in the younger age group, the estimates presented in Table 3.7 may not be too seriously affected. Not having similar data for either the earlier or most recent decades makes it impossible to judge the stability of these differentials. Lacking evidence to the contrary, M.V. George assumed that these differentials held throughout the 1931-61 period for which he derived net migration estimates.

indicate that the foreign born have contributed between one fourth and one third of all deaths, and between nine and 11 per cent of births for each of three decade benchmarks when the foreign born constituted 17.5, 14.7 and 15.6 per cent of the total population in 1941, 1951 and 1961, respectively.

Table 3.8 – Estimated Natural Increase of the Foreign-born Population in Canada, 1941-42, 1951-52 and 1961-62

Census year	Total population			Estimated births and deaths to foreign-born population				Estimated natural increase
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Proportion of total		Estimated number		
				Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1961-62	472,000	143,000	329,000	0.114	0.311	54,000	44,000	10,000
1951-52	389,000	123,000	266,000	0.096	0.279	37,000	34,000	3,000
1941-42	261,000	115,000	146,000	0.111	0.256	29,000	29,000	—

SOURCE: Births and deaths by census year obtained from the Population Estimates and Projection Section, Census Division, DBS.

3.3 POST-WORLD-WAR-II NET MIGRATION AND THE AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

The dominant factor in Canada's growth since World War II has been fertility. While the significance of immigration has not been very great in terms of total numbers, its effect on specific segments of the population age structure has been considerably greater.¹² Cohort analysis of population change during the two post-World-War-II decades based on census distributions and life table survival ratios provides the basis for (1) an examination of the relative size of net migration for the various age and sex groups, and (2) determination of its significance for changes in the age-sex structure during this 20-year period. In order to simplify the analysis, no attempt was made to provide separate estimates of net migration for native- and

¹² In an interesting analysis presented to the 1967 Sydney Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Leroy O. Stone showed that external migration has had "just a slight impact on the age structure of the population of Canada". During 110 years, 1851-1961, the median age changed only slightly from what it would have been had no external migration whatsoever occurred. However, the sex ratio did show marked fluctuation, particularly during the period of heavy immigration circa 1911. Stone attributes the relatively minor impact on the age-sex structure to (1) the decline in fertility, (2) low levels of net intercensal migration during most of the decades since 1851, and (3) the level of sex-age selectivity in net migration to Canada. See Leroy O. Stone, "External Migration and the Age Structure of the Canadian Population, 1851-1961", Contributed Papers, Sydney Conference, 21-25 August 1967, Australia International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, pp. 775-785.

foreign-born populations.¹³ The primary concern of Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 is to show the selective effects of net migration during the post-World-War-II period on specific age-sex groups.¹⁴

3.3.1 NET MIGRATION RATES BY AGE AND SEX, 1941-61 – Estimates of net migration by age and sex are presented in Table 3.9 for 1941-51 and 1951-61. The net migration rates for all ages combined of the population 10 years and over were considerably higher for males and females during the 1951-61 decade than they were for the 1941-51 decade. The relatively higher rates for the more recent decade held for each of the specific age groups except for females 75 years of age and over in 1951.

Net immigration rates for females were highest for the 30-44-year age group during both decades, with the next highest rates shifting from the 75-year-and-over age group during the 1941-51 period to the 20-29-year age group during the most recent decade. For males, the pattern was similar to that of females during the 1951-61 decade but with considerably higher rates for the 30-44 and 45-59-year age groups, e.g., 154.1 and 51.3 (per 1,000) for males compared to 107.9 and 31.0 for females. For the earlier decade, the differential effects of World War II and its aftermath are reflected in the rates for the 20-29 and 30-44-year-old males with net migration rates of -33.7 and 18.6 compared to 17.2 and 30.3 for females.¹⁵

3.3.2 INFLUENCE OF NET INTERCENSAL MIGRATION ON CHANGES IN THE AGE-SEX STRUCTURE, 1941-61 – There are several ways of viewing the effects of migration on a particular population. By analysing the experience of specific age-sex cohorts through time, the relative significance of migration and mortality can be assessed for each of the cohorts as they move through the total age-sex structure. On the other hand, the individual experience of each of the cohorts makes its own unique contribution to

¹³ Special tabulations by type of movement and nativity indicate that approximately 88.2 per cent of the 1961 resident Canadian population reporting that they were living abroad in 1956 were foreign born.

¹⁴ Since the analyses for this Chapter were completed, M.V. George has completed extensive estimates of net intercensal migration for Canada for the period 1931-61 which will appear in his Census Monograph *Internal Migration in Canada: Demographic Analyses*. Utilizing special tabulations of place-of-birth by place-of-residence data in conjunction with age-sex data by nativity and other relevant census and vital data, M.V. George has produced detailed estimates of net intercensal migration for provinces and Canada for the foreign-born population as well as for the native born. Of further interest is his discussion of the differences between his estimates and previously published estimates based on different data and utilizing other estimation techniques.

¹⁵ Although grouping age data into broader categories tends to reduce errors due to incorrect age reporting, it often results in the loss of useful information. In this case, the highest net migration rates for both sexes during the 1951-61 decade were found in the 30-34-year age group in 1961-196 and 138 for males and females, respectively. The next highest rates of 158 and 131 were observed in the 25-29-year age group for males and females, respectively.

Table 3.9 – Estimates of Net Intercensal Migration, by Sex and Broad Age Groups of the Population 10 Years Old and Over in 1951 and 1961, Canada, 1941-51^a and 1951-61^b

Sex and age group	Estimated mid-decade population for age cohort, 1951-61 ^c	Estimated net migration ^d	Net migration rate (per 1,000 mid-decade population)
1961^b	No.	No.	
Males –			
10-19	1,656,000 ^e	57,000	34.4
20-29	1,154,200	109,400	94.8
30-44	1,719,200	264,900	154.1
45-59	1,328,800	68,200	51.3
60-74	812,800	27,400	33.7
75+	394,800	8,700	22.0
Totals, males	7,065,800	535,600	75.8
Females –			
10-19	1,589,300 ^e	53,600	33.7
20-29	1,136,700	117,900	103.7
30-44	1,743,000	188,000	107.9
45-59	1,269,500	39,400	31.0
60-74	793,400	22,000	27.7
75+	399,200	6,400	16.0
Totals, females	6,931,100	427,300	61.6
Canada	13,996,900	962,900	68.8
1951^a	Estimated mid-decade population for age cohort, 1951-61 ^c	Estimated net migration ^d	Net migration rate (per 1,000 mid-decade population)
Males –			
10-19	1,083,500 ^e	– 4,000	– 3.7
20-29	1,092,800	– 36,800	– 33.7
30-44	1,432,800	26,600	18.6
45-59	1,039,000	– 1,600	– 1.5
60-74	724,700	8,200	11.3
75+	274,900	4,100	14.9
Totals, males	5,647,700	– 3,500	– 0.6

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 3.9 – Estimates of Net Intercensal Migration, by Sex and Broad Age Groups of the Population 10 Years Old and Over in 1951 and 1961, Canada, 1941-51^a and 1951-61^b – concluded

Sex and age group	Estimated mid-decade population for age cohort, 1941-51 ^c	Estimated net migration ^d	Net migration rate (per 1,000 mid-decade population)
	No.	No.	
Females –			
10-19	1,056,400 ^e	- 4,000	- 3.8
20-29	1,101,800	18,900	17.2
30-44	1,411,400	42,700	30.3
45-59	965,800	- 3,200	- 3.3
60-74	643,000	8,300	12.9
75+	273,900	5,300	19.4
Totals, females	5,452,300	68,000	12.5
Canada	11,100,000	64,500	5.8

^a Excludes Newfoundland.

^b Includes Newfoundland.

^c The mid-decade population for any sex and age cohort was based on the average of its size at the beginning and end of each decade.

^d Estimates of net migration are based on the difference between expected survivors of a cohort after 10 years of mortality experience and the observed population. The forward cohort survival technique was employed using average decade survival ratios based on Canadian life tables. Five-year age and sex groups were used in the original calculations.

^e 0-4 and 5-9-year age groups at the beginning of each intercensal period were corrected for under-enumeration using J. Henripin's estimates of under-enumeration for the 0-4-year age group of 3.03 per cent in 1941, 2.78 per cent in 1951 and 4.98 per cent in 1961. On the basis of estimates of under-enumeration for the 5-9-year age group during the 1956 Census, under-enumeration for this group was assumed to be 88 per cent of that reported for the 0-4-year age group.

changes in the proportionate distribution of age-sex groups in addition to the effect produced by variations in initial size of cohorts created by fluctuating levels of fertility.

Significance of Net Migration for Specific Cohorts – In general, it would be expected that the percentage change in size of cohort attributable to migration for any particular decade would be related to the age-sex specific net migration rates. This would probably be less true at the extremes of the age distributions where mortality would assume greater significance. For example, the male cohort 30-44 years of age in 1961 has both the highest net migration rate (154 per 1,000) and the highest proportion of change in cohort size during the decade due to net migration (90 per cent). The proportion of total decade change experienced by each of the

age and sex cohorts that can be attributed to net migration is shown in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10 – Per Cent of Change Experienced by Specific Age-Sex Cohorts Due to Net Migration During 1941-51 and 1951-61

Age of cohort	Per cent of change due to migration, 1951-61	
	Male	Female
1961		
10-19	57.8	62.0
20-29	79.5	85.0
30-44	90.1	94.1
45-59	80.9	80.9
60-74	25.7	26.5
75+	6.6	8.1
	Per cent of change due to migration, 1941-51	
	Male	Female
1951		
10-19	29.2	35.6
20-29	69.5	69.7
30-44	57.4	59.2
45-59	44.3	45.9
60-74	21.3	23.4
75+	5.3	7.0

It would appear that migration is a more significant factor for women than for men as far as changes in size of cohorts are concerned. That this is possible in view of the generally higher net migration rates for men during the 1951-61 decade suggests the significance of differentials in mortality that favour women. With the exception of the two age groups over 50 years and the 20-29-year groups, the proportion of cohort change attributable to migration has almost doubled for each age-sex cohort between the 1941-51 and 1951-61 decades.

Significance of Net Migration for Changes in the Proportionate Distributions of Age and Sex Groups – Apart from its significance for specific age-sex cohorts through time, net migration produces changes in the proportionate distributions of any given set of age groups within the male and

female populations. In this case, variations of the proportionate distributions of any given set of age groups that occur from one census date to the next reflect variations in numbers of annual births in addition to deaths and net migrants. The problem to be addressed here is the determination of that proportion of change in the age-sex structure, observed during the intercensal period, that can be attributed to net migration.¹⁶

Data and computational procedures are presented in summary form in Table 3.11. Net in-migration to Canada accounted for an average of 24 per cent of each of the 1951-61 decade changes in the proportions which make up the male age distribution presented in columns A and C. Net in-migration of females accounted for somewhat less, with 21 per cent of the change being attributed to this source. For the 1941-51 decade, the male net out-migration had less significance, i.e., accounting for an average of 19 per cent of each of the decade changes in proportions; for females, net in-migration accounted for considerably less, or just 12 per cent on the average.

For the 1951-61 decade, the influence of net intercensal migration increased with age up to the 60-74-year age group where it reached its maximum, and then declined sharply. While the pattern for males and females was similar, the influence of net migration for females in the 45-59 and 60-74-year age groups was almost twice that for males, with 84 and 96 per cent of the change due to net migration compared to only 37 and 54 per cent, respectively, for the same age groups of males. Despite this, migration was still more significant for males as a group than for females.

The 1941-51 period differs considerably from the 1951-61 decade. In addition to the fact that the average influence of migration was considerably lower for both total males and females, the age group of males affected most was younger, i.e., between 45 and 60 years of age rather than 60-74-year-olds in the more recent decade. Thus, not only has migration contributed considerably to change in specific age-sex groups, but the pattern has changed with time. Migration has become the predominant cause of change for the 60-74-year age group of males and for the 45-59 and 60-74-year age groups of females. For the latter group it has become almost the sole cause of change in that 96 per cent of the total change in this age group could be attributed to migration.

¹⁶ The analysis follows the procedures developed by Leroy O. Stone and reported in "Net Migration and the Sex-Age Composition of Puerto Rico, 1950-60" *The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, Vol. 2, May 1965, pp. 108-116

Table 3.11 - Influence of Net Intercensal Migration on the Percentage Age Distributions of Male and Female Populations, Canada, 1941-51 and 1951-61

Sex and age group at end of decade	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Observed population 1961 (A)	Expected population 1961 (B)	Observed population 1951 (C)	Observed change 1951-61 (A) - (C)	Change due to migration 1951-61 (A) - (B)	Unexplained residual 1951-61 (B) - (C)	Per cent of total change due to migration 1951-61 (E) / (E) + (F)
1951-61							
Males -							
10-19	24.90	25.31	22.93	1.97	- 0.41	2.38	14.70
20-29	17.99	18.72	15.52	2.47	- 0.73	3.20	18.58
30-44	19.79	18.71	22.48	- 2.69	1.08	- 3.77	22.27
45-59	18.30	17.63	18.75	- 0.45	0.67	- 1.12	37.43
60-74	11.77	12.21	12.58	- 0.81	- 0.44	- 0.37	54.32
75+	7.23	7.41	7.73	- 0.50	- 0.18	- 0.32	36.00
Totals, males	9,322,963	8,656,327	7,130,801	...	3.51	10.86	24.43
Females -							
10-19	24.32	24.50	22.52	1.80	- 0.18	1.98	8.33
20-29	17.68	18.16	15.53	2.15	- 0.48	2.63	15.43
30-44	19.95	18.89	23.85	- 3.90	1.06	- 4.96	17.61
45-59	18.63	18.37	18.32	0.31	0.26	- 0.05	83.87
60-74	11.57	12.08	12.10	- 0.53	- 0.51	- 0.02	96.23
75+	7.86	8.01	7.68	0.18	- 0.15	0.33	31.25
Totals, females	9,118,736	8,574,410	6,960,750	...	2.64	9.97	20.94

Table 3.11 — Influence of Net Intercensal Migration on the Percentage Age Distributions of Male and Female Populations, Canada, 1941-51 and 1951-61 — concluded

Sex and age group at end of decade	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Observed population 1961 (A)	Expected population 1961 (B)	Observed population 1951 (C)	Observed change 1951-61 (A) - (C)	Change due to migration 1951-61 (A) - (B)	Unexplained residual 1951-61 (B) - (C)	Per cent of total change due to migration 1951-61 (E) / (E) + (F)
1941-51							
Males —							
10-19	22.76	22.27	18.43	4.33	0.49	3.84	11.32
20-29	15.46	15.60	18.91	- 3.45	- 0.14	- 3.31	4.06
30-44	22.49	23.27	24.24	- 1.75	- 0.78	- 0.97	44.57
45-59	18.83	18.43	18.17	0.66	0.40	0.26	60.61
60-74	12.67	12.90	13.66	- 0.99	- 0.23	- 0.76	23.23
75+	7.77	7.51	6.58	1.19	0.26	0.93	21.85
Totals, males	6,944,248	6,922,314	5,930,840	...	2.30	10.07	18.59
Females —							
10-19	22.32	22.06	18.88	3.44	0.26	3.18	7.56
20-29	15.46	15.77	19.50	- 4.04	- 0.31	- 3.73	7.67
30-44	23.93	23.84	24.94	- 1.01	0.09	- 1.10	7.56
45-59	18.41	18.27	17.63	0.78	0.14	0.64	17.95
60-74	12.17	12.55	12.35	- 0.18	- 0.38	0.20	65.52
75+	7.71	7.51	6.69	1.02	0.20	0.82	19.61
Totals, females	6,783,113	6,692,651	5,635,610	...	1.38	9.67	12.49

3.4 IMMIGRATION AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1941-61

3.4.1 DISTRIBUTION OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS – The significance of post-war immigration for the changing distribution of population within Canada can be readily assessed by examining the data presented in Table 3.12. If the distribution of foreign born by region coincided with the distribution of native born, it would be apparent that they were not contributing disproportionately to the growth of any particular region. However, with 55 per cent of all post-war immigrants enumerated in Ontario, this is hardly the case. The attraction of Ontario has been so great that only one other province, British Columbia, drew a proportion of post-war immigrants greater than its proportionate share of native born.

A better method for showing the extent of deviation from a uniform distribution of post-war immigrants is to compare their proportionate share of the population of a given province or region with their proportionate share of Canada's total population. For example, if such a population were distributed evenly throughout Canada, it would constitute the same proportion of population in any selected sub-area as it would for the total population. If the post-war immigrants, who comprised 8.3 per cent of Canada's total population in 1961, were uniformly distributed throughout Canada, they would have constituted 8.3 per cent of the population in each of the defined areas such as provinces, census divisions, etc. Data in Table 3.12 have already shown that Ontario has a larger share of the post-war immigrant population than any other province, but these data do not reveal the extent of the disproportionality. This is more readily accomplished by the index of relative concentration which would compare the percentage of Ontario's population which is post-war immigrant (13.4 per cent) with the proportion of post-war immigrants in Canada's total population (8.3 per cent). In this

case, as an illustration, the index is $\frac{13.4}{8.3} \times 100$ or 161. Since an index of

100 would indicate that the relative concentration of post-war immigrants in a particular area was the same as for Canada as a whole, an index of 161 shows that the post-war immigrant's relative concentration in Ontario was 61 per cent greater than its proportionate share of the total population of Canada.¹⁷

¹⁷ For a more detailed discussion of the computation and interpretation of this index as applied to geographical and occupational distributions in the United States, see E.P. Hutchinson, *Immigrants and Their Children, 1850-1950*, New York, Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1956, Appendix C.

Table 3.12 – Percentage Distribution of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Region of Residence in 1961

Region	Native born	Foreign born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Atlantic Provinces	11.9	2.3	2.6	2.1
Quebec	31.6	13.6	10.5	16.4
Ontario	31.7	47.6	38.9	55.3
Prairie Provinces	16.7	21.4	29.5	14.1
British Columbia	7.8	14.9	18.4	11.8
Territories	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Canada, Per cent	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Canada, Number	15,393,984	2,844,263	1,337,147	1,507,116

SOURCES: DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Table III; P.W.I. tabulations, Table A2.

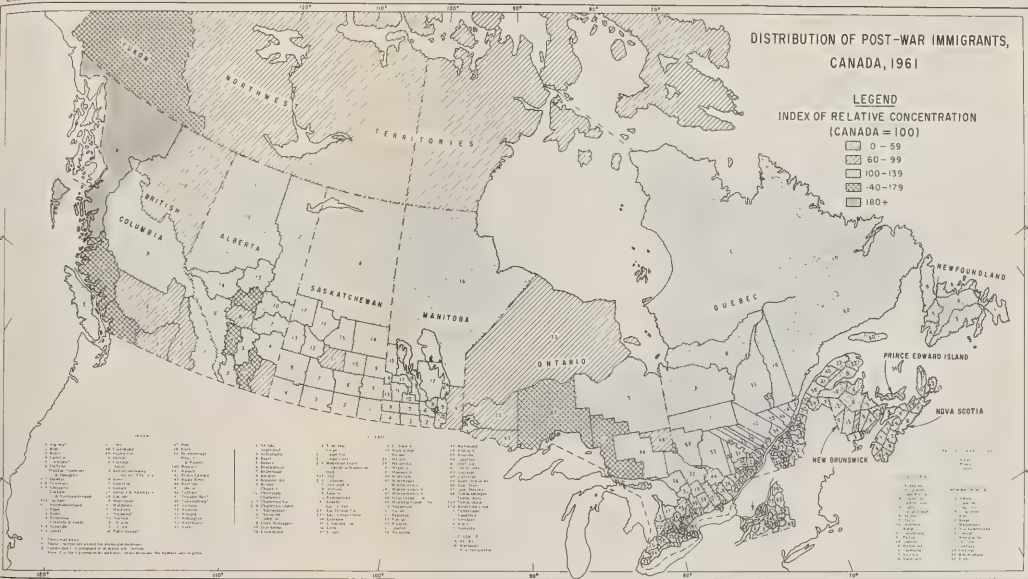
One of the problems of an index of this kind is that its sensitivity is affected by the size of the areal unit. For this reason, the smallest units for which the necessary data were available have been utilized in this analysis. These indexes based on census divisions are presented graphically for post-war and pre-war immigrants in Charts 3.7 and 3.8, respectively. Note that, in Chart 3.7, the largest numbers of census divisions with the highest relative concentration of post-war immigrants were located in the Toronto area with York, Halton, Wentworth, Peel and Lincoln having indices of 270, 204, 202, 188 and 179, respectively.

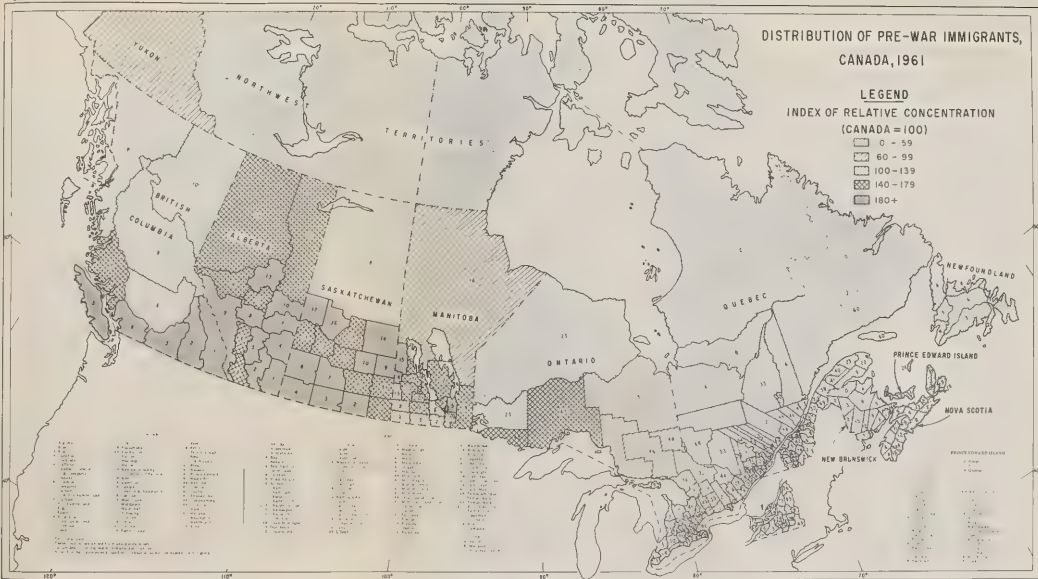
Next to York, the census divisions that include Winnipeg and the northwest coast of British Columbia had the second and third highest relative concentrations of post-war immigrants with indices of 217 and 215, respectively. Other areas of relatively high concentrations may be noted adjacent to the Toronto area plus Middlesex, Algoma and Thunder Bay divisions in Ontario; the southwest coast of British Columbia including the Vancouver Metropolitan Area; and the Edmonton and Calgary areas plus the south-central Census Division 2 in Alberta. The only area east of Ontario with a concentration above the average percentage of foreign born for Canada as a whole was Île-de-Montréal, with an index of 134.

There is also a considerable difference in regional distributions of pre-war and post-war immigrant populations. While Ontario still had a larger proportion of pre-war immigrants, in contrast to native born, the difference was relatively small. The more important concentrations of pre-war immigrants were found in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

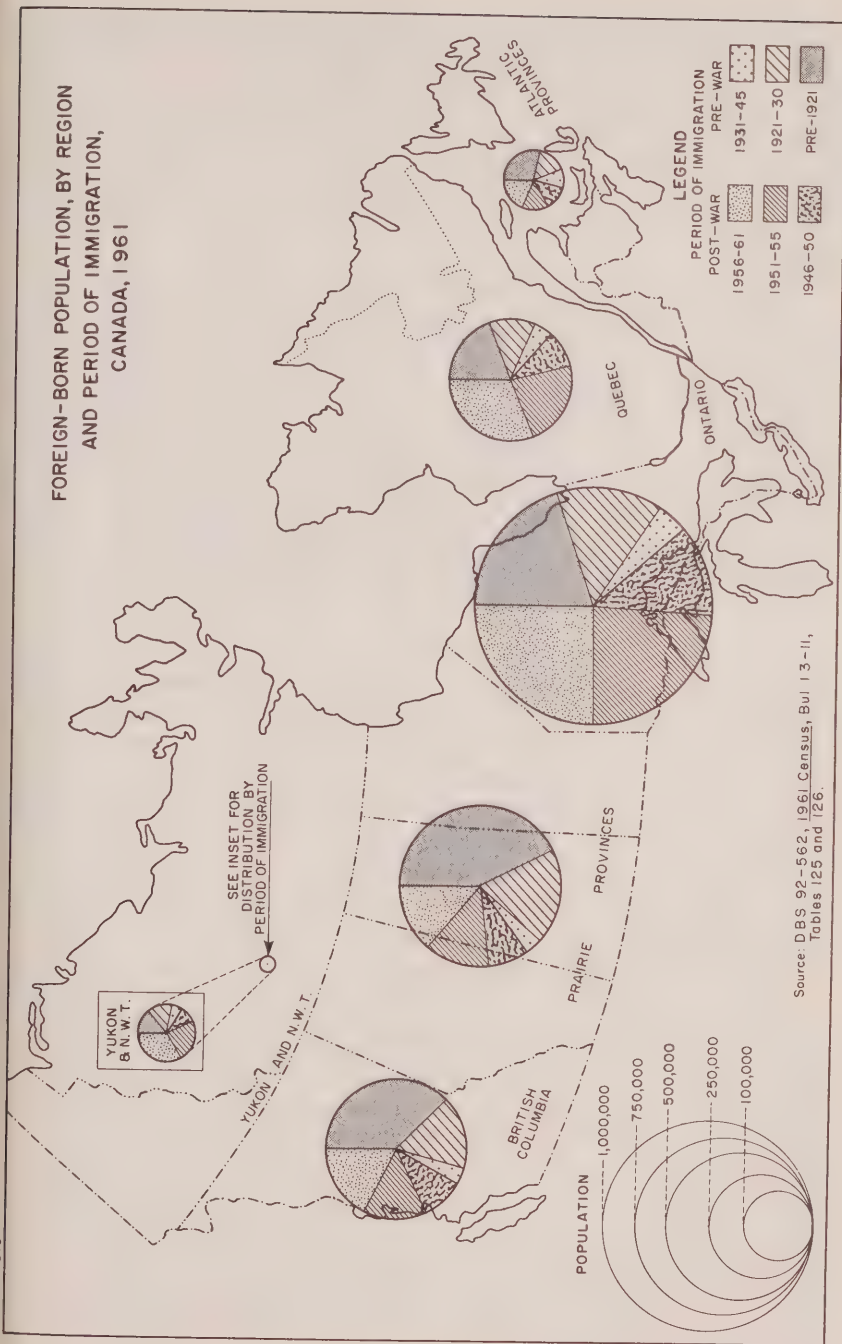
DISTRIBUTION OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS, CANADA, 1961

LEGEND
INDEX OF RELATIVE CONCENTRATION
(CANADA = 100)





FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY REGION AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, CANADA, 1961



Source: DBS 92-562, 1961 Census, Bul 13-II,
Tables 125 and 126.

Chart 3.8 clearly reveals the extent of the heavy concentrations of pre-World-War-II immigrants still living in the west. Census Divisions 10 and 13 just north and east of Edmonton had the highest and fourth highest concentrations, with indices of 256 and 229, respectively. Census Divisions 4 and 16 in Saskatchewan had the second and sixth highest, with indices of 240 and 224, respectively. British Columbia's Census Division 3, the southeast corner of the province, had the third highest index of 231 and Vancouver Island, with an index of 226, had the fifth highest relative concentration.

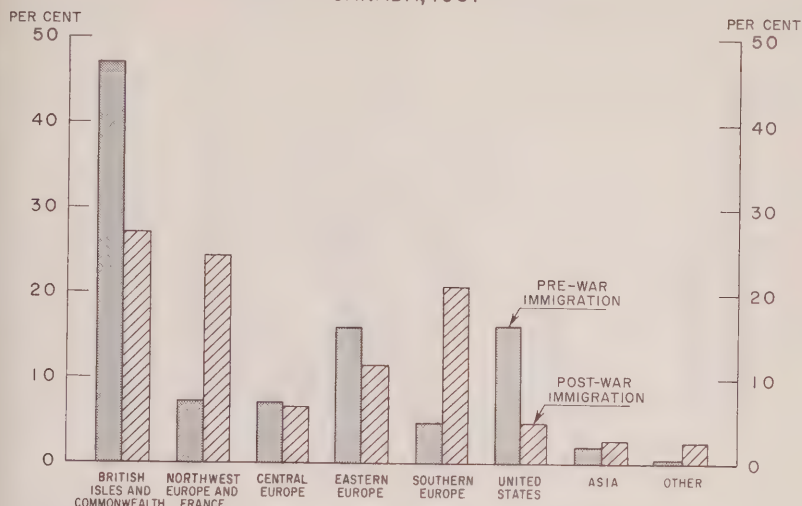
Chart 3.9 indicates the relative sizes of foreign-born populations by region and their distribution by period of immigration. Post-war immigrants clearly constituted the majority of foreign born in Quebec, Ontario and the Territories. It is also clear that the 1956-61 immigrants were a larger proportion of the post-war group in Quebec and the Territories than they were in Ontario. Chart 3.9 also reveals the larger proportions of pre-war immigrants found in the Prairies, British Columbia and the Maritimes. The greater significance of pre-war immigrants in these regions in relation to post-war immigrants is due to the greater proportions of pre-1931 immigrants. A very definite shift in the regional distribution of immigrants has occurred for these two groups of foreign-born population.

3.4.2 BIRTHPLACE OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS – The data in Chart 3.10 show that the pattern for birthplace of post-war immigrants has also shifted in comparison to that of pre-war immigrants. The overwhelming importance of the British Isles as the birthplace of pre-war immigrants has been reduced almost to equality with Northwestern and Southern Europe with 27 per cent of post-war immigrants born in the British Isles compared to 24 and 21 per cent, respectively, for the latter two regions. Another notable difference is the proportion of immigrants born in the United States with only five per cent of post-war immigrants compared to 16 per cent of pre-war immigrants having given this as their birthplace.

Regional Variations in Birthplace – Since over half of all post-war immigrants are in Ontario, their distribution by birthplace was very close to the pattern for Canada. Variations from this general pattern exhibited by other regions are evident in Chart 3.11. The proportion of post-war immigrants in the Atlantic Provinces born in the United States was relatively high. Quebec was somewhat unique with respect to its relatively small proportion born in the British Isles and much larger proportion born in Southern Europe. The Prairie Provinces had proportionately greater numbers of post-war immigrants born in Northwestern Europe and fewer from Southern Europe. British Columbia had proportionately more from the British Isles, Northwestern Europe, and Asiatic countries. In the Territories proportionately more were from Northwestern and Central Europe, the United States and the British Isles.

CHART 3.10

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN BORN,
BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION,
CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A2.

Among post-war immigrants, those born in the British Isles now constitute the largest group in the Atlantic Provinces, British Columbia and Ontario. The second largest group in these areas came from Northwestern Europe, except for Ontario where those born in Southern Europe had a slight edge. Post-war immigrants born in the United States do not constitute a significant proportion in any region outside of the Atlantic Provinces. This is a considerable contrast to the situation among pre-war immigrants where British Isles born constituted the largest single group, and those born in the United States the next largest for all regions except the Prairies and Ontario where they were exceeded only by those from Eastern Europe.

Changes in Birthplace of Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration — The character of the immigrant stream, as reflected in place-of-birth data, has varied considerably during the post-war period. Chart 3.12 shows that the largest proportion of those migrating during the immediate post-war period were born in the British Isles and in Eastern Europe. For immigrants arriving the next five years, the largest proportion had been born in Northwestern Europe, with the next largest groups coming from the British Isles and Southern Europe. Of the most recent migrants, 26.5 per cent were born in the British Isles, 25.6 per cent in Southern Europe and 21.8 per cent in Northwestern Europe and France. Those born in Southern Europe exhibited the most consistent increases throughout the three post-war

CHART 3.11

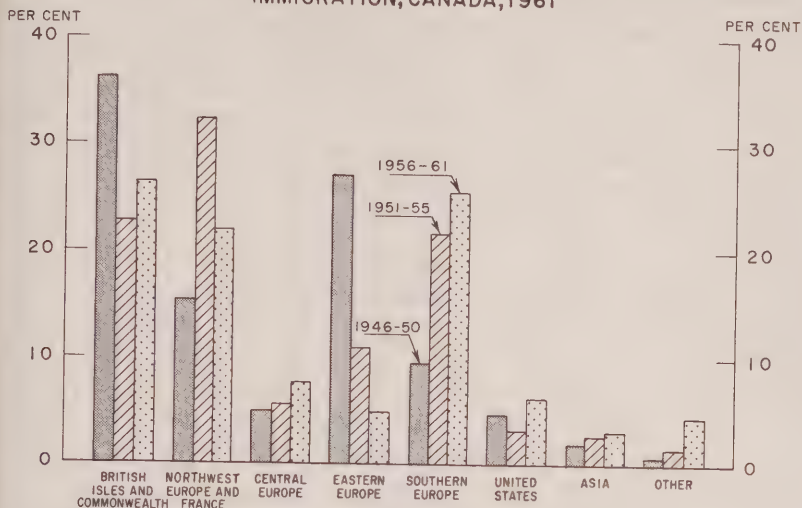
POST-WAR IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY REGION AND BIRTHPLACE, CANADA, 1961



Source: Same as Chart 3.10.

CHART 3.12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHPLACE FOR
POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS, BY PERIOD OF
IMMIGRATION, CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Table B4.

periods, while those born in Eastern Europe showed the most rapid decline. Considering the varying importance of specific birthplaces for regional foreign-born populations, variations in the birthplace characteristics of recent immigrants, such as those illustrated in Chart 3.12, can have a considerable impact on the character of regional populations. If these changes had equal validity for all regions, the position of British Isles and Eastern European-born populations was most enhanced by the immediate post-war period, that of northwestern Europeans by the 1951-55 migration, and that of southern Europeans by the 1956-61 migration.

Ethnic Composition of Post-war Immigrants Born in the United States — With the exception of immigrants born in the United States and those of Jewish origin, there is a certain degree of comparability between the birthplace and ethnic origin categories used here. Since considerable importance has been attached to the ethnic origin composition of Canada and the significance of immigration in relation to changes in this character, the ethnic origin of immigrants from the United States will be examined before proceeding with an analysis of the total effect of immigration in relation to Canada's ethnic composition.

Of the 283,908 Canadian residents born in the United States, only 10,027 or 24.7 per cent were post-war immigrants. British Isles origins,

Table 3.13 – Post-war Immigrants Born in the United States: Percentage Distribution by Ethnic Origin Groups, Canada and Regions, 1961

Ethnic origin	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	49.9	63.1	43.7	49.7
French	9.6	17.8	25.6	5.5
Northwestern European.....	20.3	9.0	7.9	21.4
Central, eastern and southern European	9.8	3.8	9.0	13.3
Central European	1.7	0.6	1.4	2.1
Eastern European.....	4.1	1.5	3.0	5.6
Southern European	4.0	1.7	4.6	5.5
Jewish	3.3	1.2	7.3	3.2
Asiatic	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.7
Totals, Per Cent ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number ^a	70,027	5,040	12,560	29,567
	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Territories	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
British Isles	47.4	55.2	52.5	
French	4.6	4.1	4.6	
Northwestern European	31.1	24.3	19.7	
Central, eastern and southern European	7.3	6.9	5.0	
Central European	1.8	1.5	1.5	
Eastern European	3.5	2.7	1.9	
Southern European	2.0	2.7	1.5	
Jewish	2.2	1.1	—	
Asiatic	0.5	1.0	0.4	
Totals, Per cent ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Totals, Number ^a	13,288	9,313	259	

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A3.

with 49.9 per cent, constituted the largest proportion of this group. The northwestern Europeans, with 20.3 per cent, were the next largest group and those of French origin, with 9.6 per cent, were the third largest.

As in the case of post-war immigrants with birthplaces outside continental North America, the various ethnic origins born in the United States were not found in the same proportion in every region. In Table 3.13, the British Isles origin exceeds the national proportion (49.9 per cent) in the Atlantic Provinces, British Columbia and the Territories, with 63.1, 55.2 and 52.6 per cent, respectively. Quebec attracted the lowest proportion, although its proportion was not much below the average for all Canada.

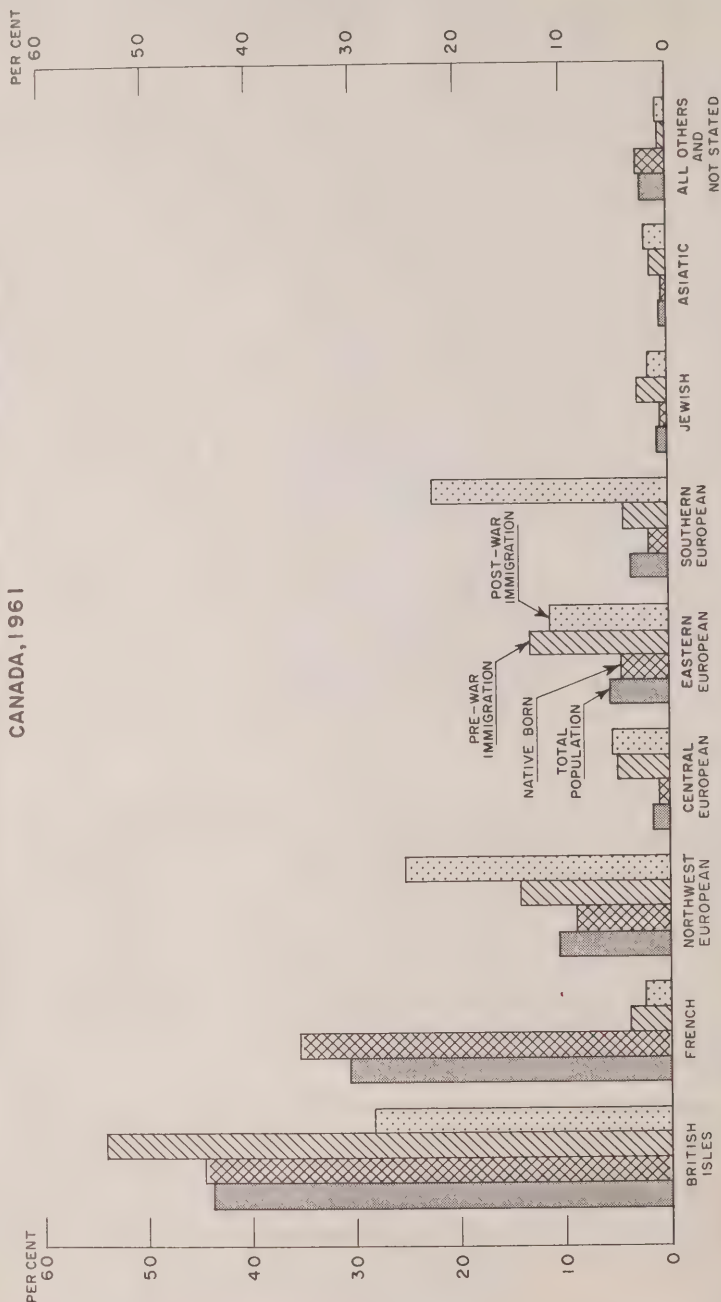
The next largest ethnic origin group among those born in the United States was the northwestern Europeans. Their highest relative concentrations were in the Prairie Provinces (31.1 per cent) and Ontario (21.4 per cent), and their lowest in Quebec (7.9 per cent) and the Atlantic Provinces (9.0 per cent). As would be expected, those of French origin born in the United States had their highest relative concentrations in Quebec (25.6 per cent) and the Atlantic Provinces (17.8 per cent).

While post-war immigrants born in the United States did not have the same significance as pre-war immigrants from that country, the patterns of settlement by ethnic origin appear to be consistent with those born outside the United States, i.e., those of British Isles origins appear to have been drawn to those areas with the greatest concentrations of post-war immigrants born in the British Isles, and the same for the French and northwestern European origins.

3.4.3 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF POST-WAR IMMIGRATION FOR CHANGES IN ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION – The analysis of post-war immigration by ethnic origin rather than birthplace does not alter the results in any significant way, even though there is not a one-to-one correspondence between ethnic origin and country of birth. However, analysis by origin permits the identification of the small yet significant Jewish origin group and permits, as well, the more detailed analysis of the contribution of migrants from the United States presented in the preceding Section.

In addition, and more importantly, it permits a relatively simple analysis of immigration in relation to the existing ethnic structure of the Canadian population. For example, Chart 3.13 shows that post-war immigration has made a relatively important contribution to the growth of southern, northwestern and eastern European components of the population. By way of contrast, post-war immigration has contributed to a relative decline in proportion of British Isles origins in the total combined population as was also the case for French origin, although its effect on the total proportion

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS,
BY SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGIN GROUPS AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION,
CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A1.

Table 3.14 — Percentage Distribution of Total Population, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Regions and Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Canada			Atlantic Provinces			Quebec			Ontario		
	Total population	Pre-war immigration	Post-war immigration	Total population	Pre-war immigration	Post-war immigration	Total population	Pre-war immigration	Post-war immigration	Total population	Pre-war immigration	Post-war immigration
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	43.8	54.2	28.3	72.1	72.3	58.1	10.8	40.9	16.9	59.5	62.3	29.3
French	30.4	3.8	2.5	18.7	7.4	5.4	80.6	19.7	10.0	10.4	1.4	0.8
Northwestern European ^a	10.6	14.3	25.3	5.5	7.6	20.4	1.4	4.5	13.2	10.9	6.9	23.2
Central European ^b	1.7	5.0	5.4	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.6	4.0	6.4	2.0	6.0	5.2
Eastern European ^c	5.7	13.1	11.2	0.5	4.0	3.3	1.4	10.5	9.6	6.2	12.4	13.1
Southern European ^d	3.4	4.1	20.4	0.4	2.0	5.1	2.7	6.9	31.9	5.8	5.9	22.9
Jewish	0.9	2.8	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.4	10.8	5.9	1.0	2.8	1.3
Other European ^e	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	2.2
Asiatic	0.7	1.7	2.2	0.3	1.8	2.6	0.3	1.5	2.1	0.6	1.3	1.3
Totals^f	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 3.14 – Percentage Distribution of Total Population, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Regions and Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Ethnic origin	Prairie Provinces			British Columbia			Territories		
	Total population	Pre-war immigration	Post-war immigration	Total population	Pre-war immigration	Post-war immigration	Total population	Pre-war immigration	Post-war immigration
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	43.1	40.5	26.3	59.3	64.2	35.8	53.1	45.4	34.4
French	7.1	2.3	1.1	4.1	1.5	1.0	10.5	5.3	2.3
Northwestern European ^a	24.8	26.6	42.0	17.2	16.7	32.6	17.1	26.7	31.1
Central European ^b	3.3	5.8	5.7	2.4	2.9	5.2	3.1	4.4	9.4
Eastern European ^c	14.7	19.7	11.4	6.3	6.7	5.6	6.6	10.7	4.9
Southern European ^d	1.7	1.6	7.9	3.3	3.0	10.9	2.9	2.5	12.4
Jewish	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	--	--	--
Other European ^e	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.6
Asiatic	0.7	1.1	2.9	2.5	3.6	6.0	1.0	2.0	2.4
Totals^f	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Includes Belgian, German, Netherlands and Scandinavian.^b Includes Austrian, Czech, Hungarian and Slovak.^c Includes Byelorussian, Estonian, Finnish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian.^d Includes Greek, Italian, Romanian and Yugoslavian.^e All other European origins not specifically included in the above.^f Includes other origins and origins not stated.^g Native Indian and Eskimo origins excluded from the total population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories for this table only.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A1 and B3.

French was very slight. All of the remaining origin groups except "all others and not stated" have been assisted by immigration, i.e., their relative proportions of Canada's total population have increased.

Previous analysis as well as the data in Table 3.14 show very clear regional differences in the distribution of major ethnic origins. These data also provide a basis for determining the significance of these regional concentrations for the distribution of post-war immigrants. For example, higher-than-average proportions of both total British Isles origin and British Isles post-war immigrants are found in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario, British Columbia and the Territories (if native Indian and Eskimo populations are excluded from the latter region). The only region where total French origin has a higher proportion than for Canada as a whole is Quebec, but higher-than-average proportions of French post-war immigrants are found in the Atlantic Provinces as well as in Quebec. For Jewish origins, an above-average concentration of post-war immigrants appears only in Quebec while relatively high concentrations of total Jewish origins are found in both Ontario and Quebec.

Both central and eastern European origins show concentrations in all regions west of Quebec and in the north. However, among the post-war immigrants, concentrations of central Europeans are found only in the Prairies, the Territories and Quebec, while eastern Europeans are concentrated only in the Prairies and Ontario. Post-war immigrants of Asiatic origins are found concentrated in the Atlantic Provinces in addition to British Columbia, the Territories and the Prairie Provinces where higher-than-average proportions of total Asiatic origins are found.

During the post-war period, immigration has tended to increase the proportions of all major ethnic origins in the total population other than British and French. For the remaining groups, post-war immigration has been a relatively more significant factor than pre-war immigration with the exception of eastern European and Jewish origins. Again, there are a number of regional variations from this more general pattern. Probably one of the more interesting is found in Quebec where the proportions of both pre- and post-war immigrants of British Isles origins exceeded the proportion of native-born British and were effective in increasing their total proportion in Quebec. Central European origins contributed to several deviations from the general pattern by virtue of the relative equality of their proportions of pre- and post-war immigrants for Canada as a whole.

5 POST-WAR IMMIGRANT MOVERS AND MIGRANTS

5.1 TYPE OF MOVEMENT — The distributional patterns of foreign-born populations described in the preceding Section are a reflection of a number

of forces operating on the immigrant to Canada. First, the areas of destination of migrant streams from overseas are indications of perceived differentials in socio-economic opportunities at the time of migration. Secondly, since these patterns of opportunity differentials are continuing to change in response to underlying social and economic forces, additional pressures for continued mobility are brought to bear on the immigrant after his arrival in Canada. The concept of permanent settlement, while possessing some validity when used in reference to earlier settlement of the Prairies, appears to be less valid today. As society becomes increasingly industrialized and the labour force more mobile, its population is drawn increasingly to and between the rapidly growing urban centres in response to relatively specific job situations and to personal factors.¹⁸ A recent study of internal migration in Canada between 1921 and 1960 estimated that internal net migration was twice as large as the net movement into Canada.¹⁹ Not only does there tend to be considerable movement within the country, but there is also a sizable return movement of foreign born through emigration. This emigration of foreign born from Canada has been estimated by Sametz at approximately 23 per cent for the 1951-61 decade.²⁰ Additional evidence for relatively high levels of population mobility was found in the results of a survey of immigrants where only 46 per cent of the respondents stated that they had the original intention of settling permanently.²¹ The nature of long-distance migration is clearly changing in the direction of increasing "mobility orientation", at least for people in the urbanizing and industrializing areas of the world such as Canada.

The distribution of the post-war immigrants as of June 1, 1961, gives only the net result of the original movement to Canada plus subsequent moves within the country. There is little question as to the significance of the post-war immigrant with respect to movement from abroad.²² However, the nature of regional variation in mobility and its significance, as well as the role played by post-war immigrants in the various types of internal movement subsequent to their arrival, are important questions to be examined in the following sections.

¹⁸ For more detailed discussion of population redistribution and streams of migration see Henry S. Shryock, Jr., *Population Mobility Within the United States*. Community and Family Study Center, University of Chicago, 1964, pp. 416-423.

¹⁹ Anderson, Isabel B., *Internal Migration in Canada, 1921-1961*, Staff Study No. 13, Economic Council of Canada, March 1966, p. 15.

²⁰ Camu, Pierre; Weeks, E.P.; Sametz, Z.W., *Economic Geography of Canada, 1964*, pp. 69 and 70.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 68 and 69. A more detailed analysis of this same survey data with respect to return migration of immigrants from the United Kingdom appears in A.H. Richmond's, *Post-War Immigrants in Canada*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1967, pp. 229-252.

²² Of those living abroad five years prior to the census, 87.1 per cent were post-war immigrants, 1.2 per cent pre-war immigrants and 11.7 per cent native born.

In 1961, approximately 449,000 or 2.8 per cent of the total population stated that they had been living abroad in 1956. For regions, as may be seen in Table 3.15, the percentage varied from a low of 0.7 to a high of 4.4 for the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario, respectively. The pattern was somewhat different for post-war immigrants with considerably higher proportions coming from abroad. The proportion moving from abroad for all post-war immigrants was 27.7 per cent, with the lowest proportion also appearing in the Atlantic Provinces; the highest proportion, 37.3 per cent, was found in the Territories and the next highest, 31.4 per cent, in Quebec.

Further evidence of the post-war immigrants' generally higher mobility was found in the fact that the proportion of post-war immigrants moving within the same municipality, i.e., local mobility, during this period exceeded that of the native born—28.3 per cent versus 23.5 per cent. However, this was true only for Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The exceptions were the native born in the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia who slightly exceeded the post-war immigrants, and in the Territories where the proportion of local movers for the native born was over twice that for the post-war immigrants—33.6 per cent versus 14.4 per cent. This latter case appears to reflect the high local mobility of native Indian and Eskimo populations.

Excluding the migrants "from abroad" as well as the non-movers provides a clearer picture of the post-war immigrants' contribution to internal mobility of Canadian population. Table 3.16 indicates that 66.6 per cent of mobile post-war immigrants were local movers compared to 26.1, 3.7 and 3.6 per cent who moved within the same province, from a contiguous province, and from a non-contiguous province, respectively. Not only was the post-war immigrant more likely to have made a move within the same municipality than a distance move, but the probability of his moving was higher than for the native born, i.e., 66.6 per cent reported local moves compared to 58.6 per cent for the native born.

Generally speaking, while more than half of the movers were local movers, the proportion of movers decreased with an increase in the distance moved. The major exceptions were in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, where movers from non-contiguous provinces exceeded those from contiguous ones. Only in three cases was the proportion of local movers less than 50 per cent and this occurred only for post-war immigrants in the Atlantic Provinces and for both foreign-born groups in the Territories. In each of these three cases, the lower proportion of local movers was due to a proportion of migrants from outside the province or territory in excess of those migrating within the same province.

**Table 3.15 – Type of Movement, 1956-61, for Native Born, Pre-war
and Post-war Immigrants Five Years of Age and Over,
by Regions, Canada, 1961**

Region	Total popu- lation	Non- movers	Movers and migrants					Mover status not stated
			Total	Local movers ^a	Distance movers		Not stated	
					Dif- ferent munici- pality	From abroad		
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada								
Total population	100.0	51.4	42.9	23.8	16.1	2.8	0.2	5.7
Native born	100.0	53.8	40.7	23.5	16.6	0.4	0.2	5.5
Pre-war immigrants ..	100.0	63.3	30.9	19.6	10.8	0.4	0.1	5.8
Post-war immigrants ..	100.0	22.1	70.5	28.3	14.2	27.7	0.3	7.4
Atlantic Provinces								
Total population	100.0	62.6	29.8	16.5	12.4	0.7	0.2	7.6
Native born	100.0	63.5	28.9	16.4	12.0	0.3	0.2	7.6
Pre-war immigrants ..	100.0	66.2	26.8	13.3	12.5	0.9	0.1	7.0
Post-war immigrants ..	100.0	30.6	60.6	14.7	20.7	25.0	0.2	8.8
Quebec								
Total population	100.0	53.1	42.1	26.0	14.2	1.8	0.1	4.8
Native born	100.0	55.1	40.2	25.6	14.2	0.2	0.2	4.7
Pre-war immigrants ..	100.0	56.9	37.4	26.0	10.8	0.5	0.1	5.7
Post-war immigrants ..	100.0	17.4	76.6	32.2	12.8	31.4	0.2	6.0
Ontario								
Total population	100.0	48.3	44.6	24.1	15.9	4.4	0.2	7.1
Native born	100.0	52.1	41.2	23.5	17.0	0.5	0.2	6.7
Pre-war immigrants ..	100.0	61.9	29.9	20.0	9.3	0.5	0.1	8.2
Post-war immigrants ..	100.0	22.8	68.4	28.4	13.2	26.5	0.3	8.8
Prairie Provinces								
Total population	100.0	52.4	43.9	23.0	18.3	2.4	0.2	3.7
Native born	100.0	52.4	44.0	23.5	19.8	0.4	0.3	3.6
Pre-war immigrants ..	100.0	69.4	27.5	16.7	10.4	0.2	0.2	3.1
Post-war immigrants ..	100.0	23.1	72.1	28.5	15.1	28.2	0.3	4.8
British Columbia								
Total population	100.0	44.2	50.4	24.5	22.0	3.8	0.1	5.4
Native born	100.0	44.7	49.9	25.3	23.9	0.6	0.1	5.4
Pre-war immigrants ..	100.0	59.8	35.3	20.6	14.2	0.4	0.1	4.9
Post-war immigrants ..	100.0	22.7	71.2	24.3	18.5	28.2	0.2	6.1
Territories								
Total population	100.0	31.4	65.1	31.9	30.6	2.5	0.1	3.5
Native born	100.0	32.2	64.3	33.6	30.4	0.3	--	3.5
Pre-war immigrants ..	100.0	39.5	56.6	16.9	38.6	1.1	--	3.9
Post-war immigrants ..	100.0	17.3	79.9	14.4	27.3	37.3	0.9	2.8

^a Movers within the same municipality.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A47 and A48.

Table 3.16 – Type of Movement,^a 1956-61, for Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Movers Within Canada, Five Years of Age and Over, by Regions, Canada, 1961

Region	Total movers in Canada		Local movers	Distance movers		
	Number	Per cent		Same province	Contiguous province	Non-contiguous province
Canada			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Total population	6,484,100	100.0	59.6	32.1	4.3	4.0
Native born	5,456,300	100.0	58.6	33.0	4.4	4.0
Pre-war immigrants	405,300	100.0	64.4	28.2	3.9	3.5
Post-war immigrants	622,500	100.0	66.6	26.1	3.7	3.6
Atlantic Provinces						
Total population	491,800	100.0	57.3	30.4	3.5	8.8
Native born	473,000	100.0	57.7	30.4	3.5	8.4
Pre-war immigrants	9,000	100.0	51.5	28.9	5.0	14.6
Post-war immigrants	9,800	100.0	41.5	28.2	5.1	25.2
Quebec						
Total population	1,863,100	100.0	64.8	31.6	2.8	0.8
Native born	1,709,100	100.0	64.3	32.3	2.6	0.8
Pre-war immigrants	49,600	100.0	70.6	24.9	3.5	1.0
Post-war immigrants	104,400	100.0	71.6	22.4	4.3	1.7
Ontario						
Total population	2,288,500	100.0	60.3	33.1	3.2	3.4
Native born	1,780,600	100.0	58.0	34.7	3.5	3.8
Pre-war immigrants	157,700	100.0	68.3	27.3	2.4	2.0
Post-war immigrants	350,200	100.0	68.2	27.6	2.3	1.9
Prairie Provinces						
Total population	1,154,900	100.0	55.7	30.9	8.2	5.2
Native born	963,700	100.0	54.2	31.7	8.6	5.5
Pre-war immigrants	104,700	100.0	61.7	29.8	5.4	3.1
Post-war immigrants	86,500	100.0	65.4	22.5	7.0	5.1
British Columbia						
Total population	668,300	100.0	53.0	33.9	4.5	8.6
Native born	513,600	100.0	51.4	35.2	4.6	8.8
Pre-war immigrants	83,800	100.0	59.3	29.8	4.1	6.8
Post-war immigrants	70,900	100.0	56.8	29.4	4.4	9.4
Territories						
Total population	17,500	100.0	51.2	20.2	19.6	9.0
Native born	16,300	100.0	52.5	20.5	18.5	8.5
Pre-war immigrants	500	100.0	30.5	26.5	33.7	9.3
Post-war immigrants	700	100.0	34.6	10.5	35.9	19.0

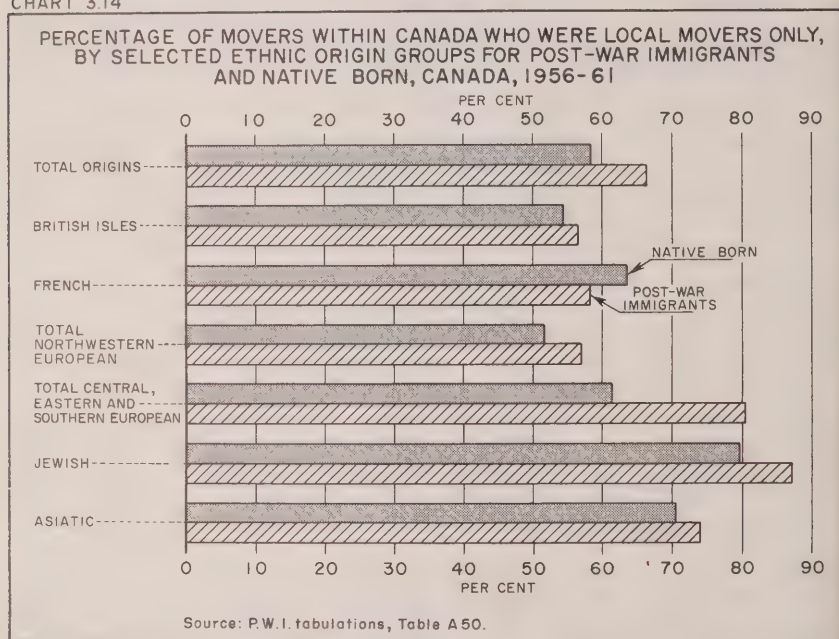
^a Percentage distributions calculated on data for just those movers in Canada for whom type of movement was known.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A50.

3.5.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS WITHIN CANADA

Ethnic Origins of Post-war Immigrant Movers – The greater percentage of local movers for post-war immigrants compared to native born held for five of the six major ethnic origin groupings shown in Chart 3.14. The French origin group is the only one in which the native born had a higher percentage of local movers than their post-war immigrant counterpart – 64 per cent versus 58 per cent. However, as data in Table 3.17 indicate, this was true only in Eastern and Central Canada, i.e., the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, where the bulk of the French origin population was located. The Jewish, with 87 per cent of their movers classified as local movers, had the highest proportion for any post-war immigrant group compared to the British Isles group which had the lowest proportion, or 57 per cent. The national average was 66.6 per cent for all ethnic origins combined.

CHART 3.14



Among post-war immigrants, the British Isles, French and northwestern Europeans had smaller proportions of local movers than all origins combined, while central, eastern and southern European origins, Jewish and Asiatic origins had larger proportions. There was no significant variation from this general pattern at the regional level, although neither the Jewish nor the British were consistently highest and lowest, respectively. For example, the Asiatics had the highest proportion of local movers in British

Columbia (79 per cent), and the central, eastern and southern European had the highest proportion in the Territories (58 per cent). The British, although having the highest proportion of migrants among all movers for Canada as a whole (or the lowest proportion of local movers), did not maintain the same relative position in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario or British Columbia.

Table 3.17 – Local Movers as a Per Cent of Total Movers Within Canada, 1951-61, for Major Ethnic Origin Groupings of Native Born and Post-war Immigrants, by Regions, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Territories
Native born							
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	54.6	57.4	51.6	56.7	51.9	51.0	24.3
French	63.8	60.7	65.6	59.0	54.8	48.5	21.4
Northwestern European	51.7	53.2	46.7	53.2	52.5	48.0	28.8
Central, eastern, and southern European	61.4	53.4	70.6	67.9	57.0	55.0	32.2
Jewish	79.9	69.8	80.0	81.9	77.2	74.7	50.0
Asiatic	70.7	73.4	71.2	73.0	64.1	71.4	36.8
Totals	58.6	57.7	64.3	58.0	54.2	51.4	52.5
Post-war immigrants							
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	56.6	40.4	46.4	60.7	55.8	53.3	19.7
French	58.3	49.1	60.8	51.2	62.1	50.0	...
Northwestern European	57.1	32.4	55.1	55.8	65.0	52.2	40.1
Central, eastern, and southern European	80.5	62.0	83.4	81.6	75.6	67.3	57.7
Jewish	87.1	80.0	87.4	88.3	80.6	78.6	50.0
Asiatic	74.1	61.0	72.9	73.2	70.1	79.1	50.0
Totals	66.6	41.5	71.6	68.2	65.4	56.8	34.6

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A50.

In comparing the type of movement for regions characteristic of post-war immigrants and native born by ethnic origins, one outstanding similarity

was the consistently high proportion of local movers found among the total movers of Jewish origin in both groups. The Jewish post-war immigrants still exhibited the higher local mobility characteristic of all post-war immigrants; in addition, the proportion of local movers among all native-born movers tended to be higher than that exhibited by most of the other groups of post-war immigrants.

Sex and Age Characteristics of Post-war Immigrant Movers – The foreign born in Canada have always had an excess of males, although the sex ratio has been decreasing rather rapidly since 1911. Post-war immigrants in 1961 had a sex ratio of 107 compared to 108 for pre-war immigrants and 101 for the native-born population. Hence, all other things being equal, any sizable movement of the foreign born into areas having a predominantly native-born population would tend to raise the sex ratio. That this has been the case for many areas of heavy in-migration of foreign born from overseas has been amply demonstrated before. This Section is primarily concerned with the characteristics and effects of the movement of post-war immigrants after their initial settlement in Canada.

Post-war immigrant movers within Canada were characterized by a greater excess of males than that observed for all post-war immigrants combined. The sex ratios presented in Table 3.18 show that this was true for all types of internal movement as well. By way of contrast, the native-born movers, with the possible exception of movers from non-contiguous provinces, had a lower ratio of males to females than the total native-born population. The probability of subsequent moves within Canada after arrival for post-war immigrant males was somewhat higher than for females, and there was some indication that moves of greater distance tended to be more characteristically a male than a female phenomenon, for both post-war immigrant and native-born groups.

The characteristics of internal movers relative to the total population of post-war immigrants and native born were not consistent throughout the entire age range. Post-war immigrant movers tended to have higher sex ratios than the total post-war immigrant group between the ages of 25 and 65, as may be seen in Chart 3.15. Over 65 years of age and between 15 and 25 years, sex ratios were lower for the movers. Between five and 15 years of age the sex ratios appear identical. In other words, internal movement was more characteristic of male than of female post-war immigrants between 25 and 65 years of age. At the other ages, excluding those under 15, post-war immigrant movers had proportionately more females.

A somewhat similar situation existed for the native born, except that the native-born movers had relatively more females at all ages up to 55 years of age and differed to a greater extent from sex ratios for the total native-born population between the ages of 15 and 25, and over 55, and to

a much lesser extent between 25 and 55 than was characteristic of the post-war immigrant.

Table 3.18 – Sex Ratios of Movers Within Canada, by Type of Movement, 1956-61, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961^a

Type of movement	Native born	Post-war immigrants
Local movers	98	113
Movers within same province	96	111
Movers from contiguous province	100	120
Movers from non-contiguous province	101	112
Totals	98	113

^a Based on the 20 per cent 1961 Census sample data where sex ratios are 100 and 104 for total native born and post-war immigrants, respectively, compared to 101 and 107 for the two groups based on the 100 per cent enumeration.

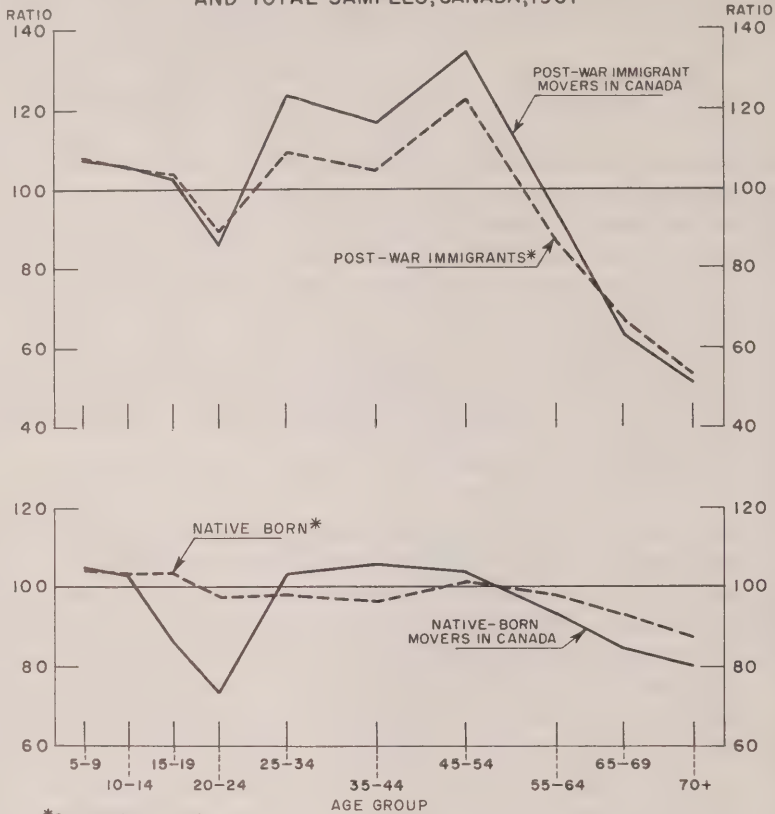
SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A47 and A48.

There were distinctive regional variations in the sex composition of the various age groups of post-war immigrant movers. However, these variations tended to reflect the character of total post-war immigrants in these regions rather than variations between the movers themselves. In other words, given the particular distribution of sex ratios by age for a given region, the post-war immigrant movers in that region varied from the total post-war immigrants in much the same way as that depicted in Chart 3.15A. There were some minor variations from this general pattern, but the most obvious exceptions occurred in the Atlantic Provinces for the 20-24 and 35-44-year age groups. In the younger age group there were fewer women among the post-war immigrant movers than would be expected and, for the older group, considerably more women. This situation may be due, in part, to the unusually low sex ratios of post-war immigrants for the age groups between 15 and 55 years. Sex ratios by age for post-war immigrants and post-war immigrant movers for the Atlantic Provinces are presented in Chart 3.15B.

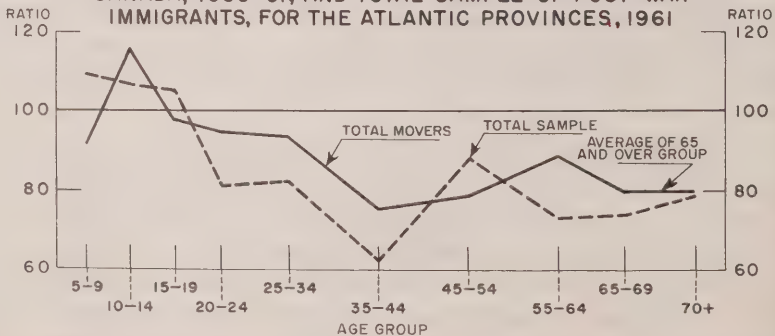
The age distribution of post-war immigrant movers did not vary significantly from that for all post-war immigrants combined. As may be seen in Chart 3.16, there was considerable similarity between the two curves. The movers had a slightly larger proportion between the ages of 25 and 45, i.e., 55 per cent compared to 50 per cent of all post-war immigrants, and relatively smaller proportions over 45 and between 15 and 25 years of age. By way of contrast, Chart 3.17 indicates that the proportion

CHART 3.15

A.
SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUPS, FOR POST-WAR IMMIGRANT AND NATIVE-BORN
MOVERS WITHIN CANADA, 1956-61,
AND TOTAL SAMPLES, CANADA, 1961



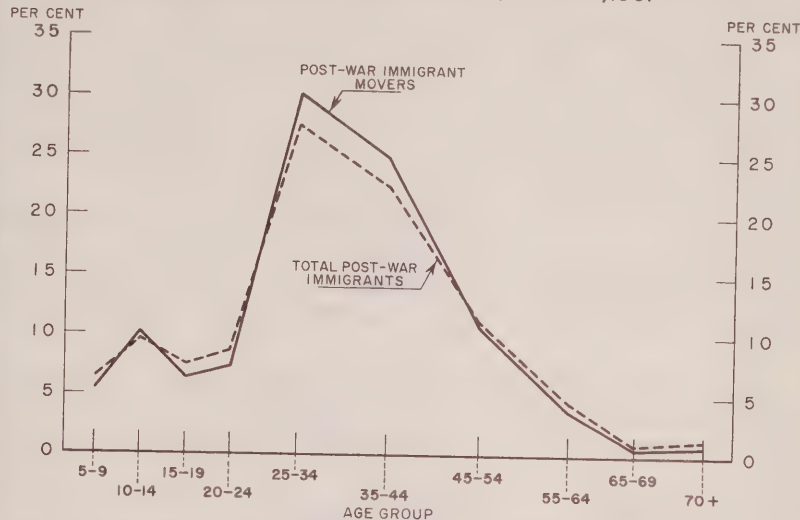
B.
SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUPS, FOR POST-WAR IMMIGRANT MOVERS WITHIN
CANADA, 1956-61, AND TOTAL SAMPLE OF POST-WAR
IMMIGRANTS, FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A 47 and A 48.

CHART 3.16

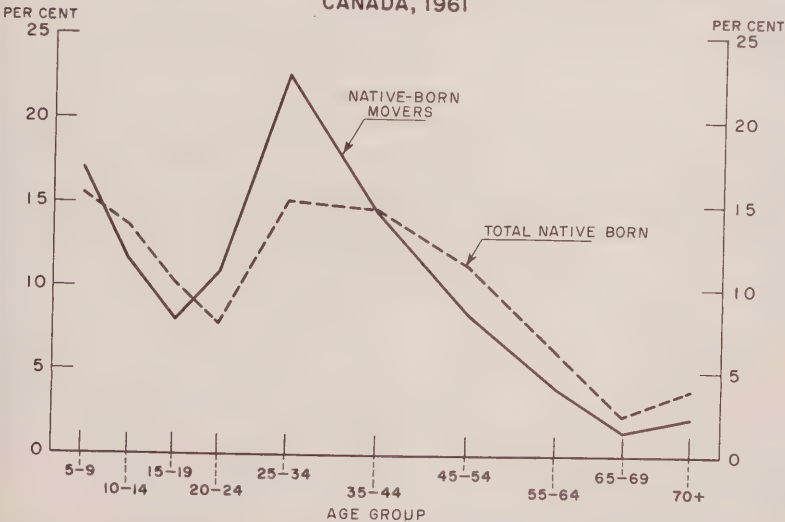
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANT MOVERS
WITHIN CANADA, 1956-61, AND TOTAL POST-WAR
IMMIGRANTS, BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A 47 and A 48.

CHART 3.17

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE-BORN MOVERS WITHIN CANADA,
1956-61, AND TOTAL NATIVE BORN, BY AGE GROUPS,
CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A 47 and A 48.

of native-born movers 20-34 years of age exceeded by about 10 per cent the proportion of total native born in the same age range. While both post-war immigrant and native-born movers had the highest proportion in the age group 25-34, the native-born movers included a significantly larger proportion of children between five and 10 years of age, hence a lower median age for the group as a whole. There was little difference in the age distribution of movers by type of movement other than a tendency for the percentage of movers in the age group 25-34 to increase with distance of move. This tendency was observed for both native-born and post-war immigrant populations.

Considering the sex and age distributions together, the relative excess of males among movers coincided with the modal age group for both post-war immigrant and native-born movers. The relatively greater female mobility occurred at a younger age where proportionately fewer were involved.

Marital Characteristics of Post-war Immigrant Movers – The post-war immigrant population over 15 years of age in Canada had a considerably higher proportion married than the native born. Thus, the proportion of population married would tend to increase in any area receiving large numbers of post-war immigrants from overseas. Subsequent moves within Canada would tend to reinforce this tendency only if those making additional moves were representative of the total post-war immigrant group with respect to their marital characteristics.

Table 3.19 indicates that movers within Canada tended to have higher proportions married than their respective total populations for both post-war immigrants and native born, with only minor variations in percentage married by type of movement. Movers within Canada would tend to increase the proportion married in the receiving areas while decreasing the proportion in the sending areas, the effect being relatively greater for post-war immigrant movers than for native-born movers. There were no significant variations from this general pattern for Canada's major regions.

Table 3.19 – Per Cent Married of Population 15 Years of Age and Over, by Type of Movement Within Canada, 1956-61, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

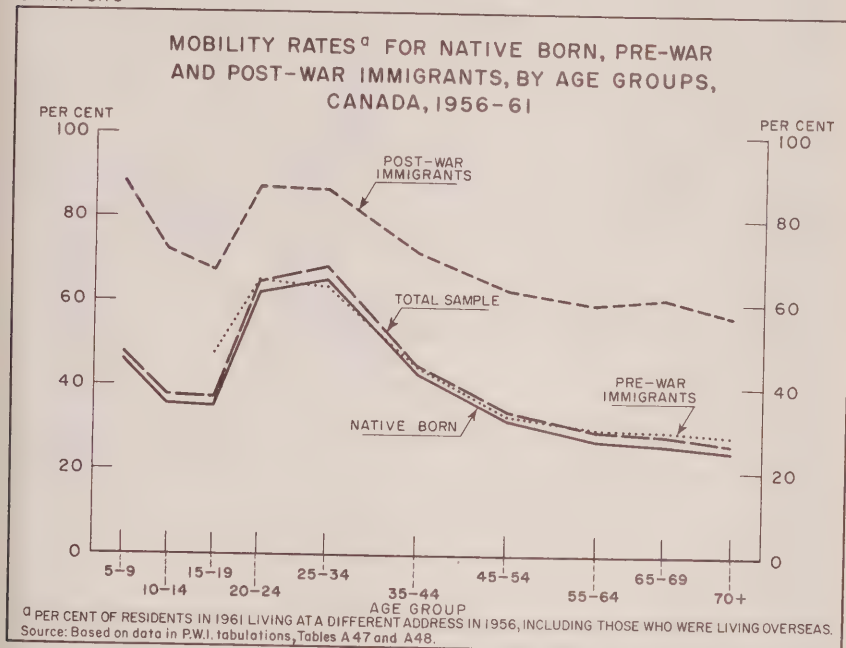
Nativity	Total population	Movers in Canada				
		Total movers	Local movers	From same province	From contiguous province	From non-contiguous province
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Native born	66.8	74.0	73.7	74.3	75.1	76.4
Post-war immigrants ..	75.7	79.8	79.4	81.4	78.6	77.2

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A49.

Mobility Rates for Local Movers and Other Movers Within Canada –

Post-war immigrants were clearly the most mobile component of the total population, as shown in Chart 3.18. Mobility rates exceeded those for the total population for every age group, with the highest rates of 88 and 87 per 100 occurring for the youngest ages and for those between 20 and 35 years.

CHART 3.18

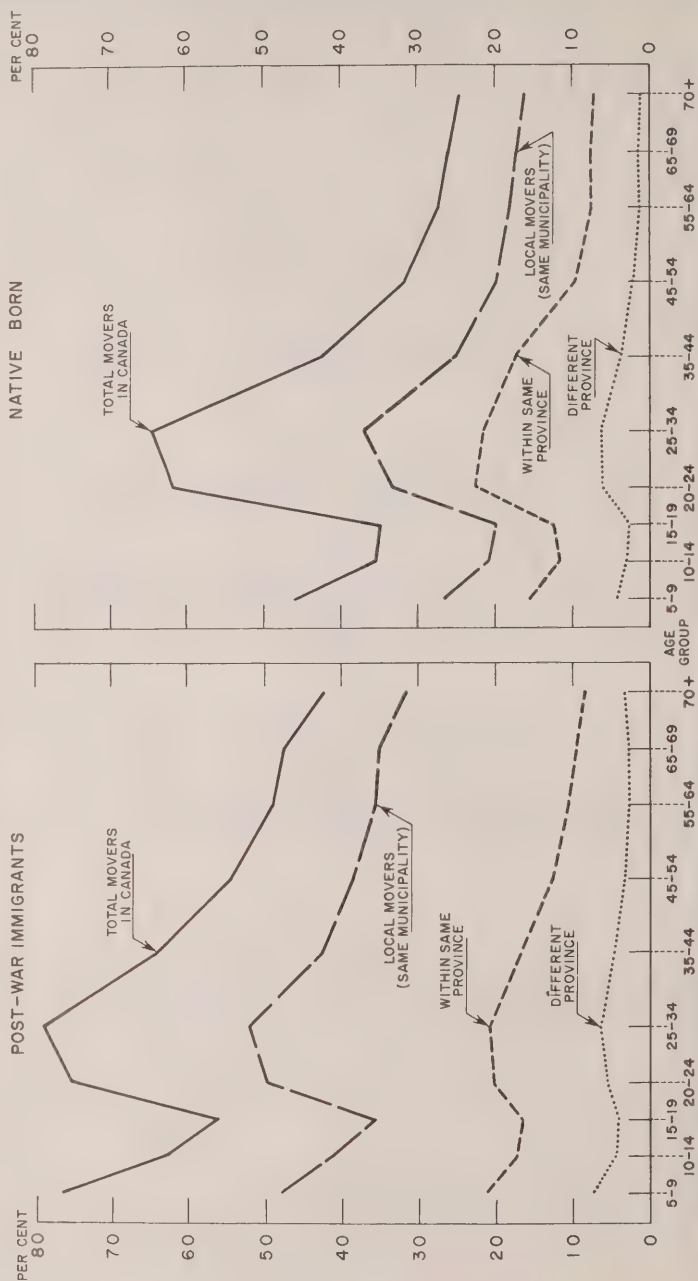


Even when migrants from abroad are removed and rates computed only on the basis of those living in Canada in 1956, post-war immigrants were still more mobile than the native born. The peak rate of 79 per 100 now occurred for the 25-34-year age group, followed by the five-to-nine-year-olds with a rate of 76 per 100. Although the relative number of post-war immigrant movers was quite small, the differences in rates were sufficient to produce a noticeable effect on rates for the total combined population.

From the data displayed in Chart 3.19, it becomes apparent that the higher mobility rates for post-war immigrant movers within Canada in relation to the native born was primarily a function of the higher local mobility rates for all age groups. The rates for internal migrants, i.e., movers from within and from outside the province, were both lower and more similar to those of the native born.

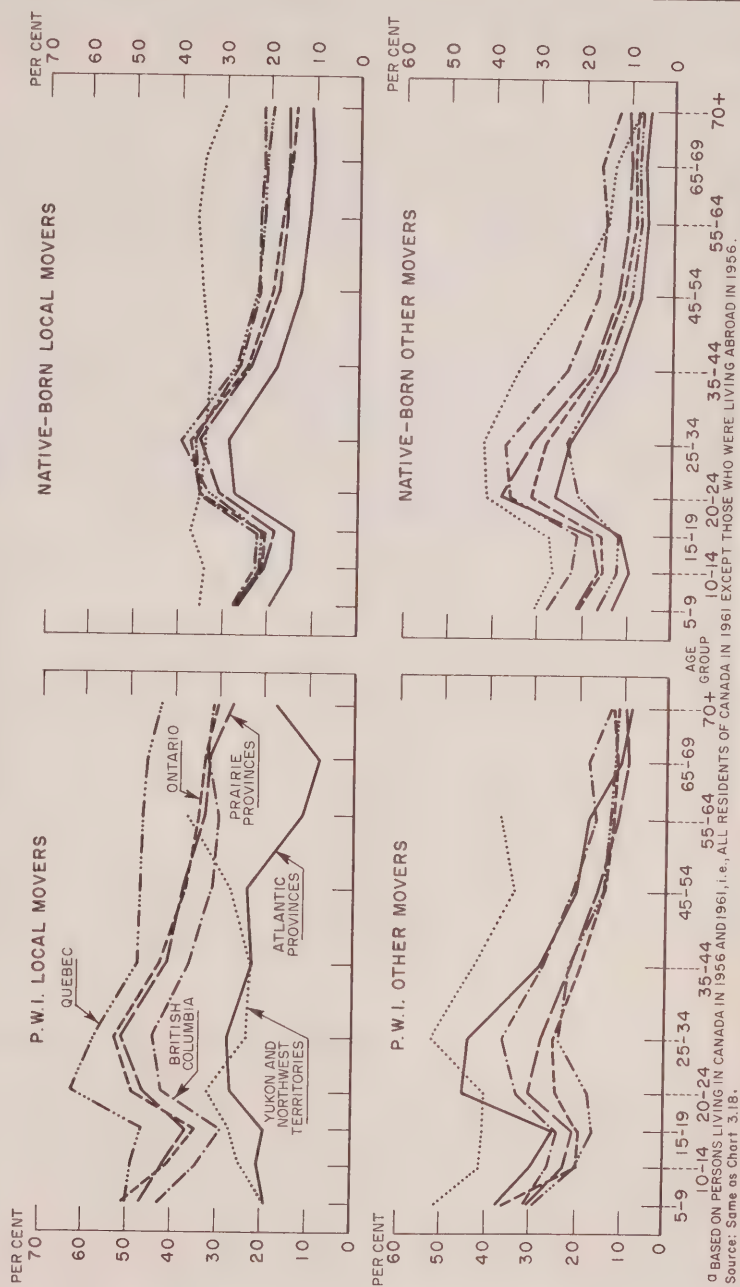
CHART 3.19

MOBILITY RATES^a BY AGE GROUPS, AND TYPE OF MOVEMENT, FOR NATIVE-BORN AND POST-WAR
IMMIGRANT MOVERS WITHIN CANADA, 1956-61



^a BASED ON PERSONS LIVING IN CANADA IN 1956 AND 1961, I.E., ALL RESIDENTS OF CANADA IN 1961 EXCEPT THOSE WHO WERE LIVING ABROAD IN 1956.
Source: Same as Chart 3.18.

MOBILITY RATES^a FOR NATIVE-BORN AND POST-WAR IMMIGRANT MOVERS WITHIN CANADA,
BY AGE GROUPS AND REGION, 1956-61



There was considerable regional variation in mobility rates by type of movement with greater variation for post-war immigrants than native born. This greater regional variation for both local movers and other movers within Canada is evident in Chart 3.20.

Local mobility was relatively more significant for all ages of post-war immigrant movers (in contrast to native born) in all regions except the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories. However, since local movement does not affect the over-all age-sex structure of the area concerned, it is only the movement from outside the area that can produce an observable effect. Since the mobility rates for "other" post-war immigrant movers significantly exceeded those for native born only in the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories, subsequent mobility of immigrants within Canada had relatively little effect on the age-sex and marital character of Canada's regional populations. With the two exceptions noted, the post-war immigrant would appear to have been a relatively significant factor in affecting a region's age-sex marital structure only at the time of his initial arrival, since his subsequent mobility was predominantly local in character.

Chapter Four

CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-WORLD-WAR-II IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA, 1961

The 1951-61 decade was a decade of considerable significance for Canada's foreign born. Preceding Chapters have dealt with the reversal of the long-term decline in proportion of the foreign born, their contribution to Canada's total and urban populations, and the changing ethnic structure. Prior analyses have also dealt with the more general aspects of such changes as have occurred in religious composition, age-sex structure, marital status, and other characteristics of the foreign born during the pre-war years as well as the 15-year period following World War II.

This Chapter is concerned with the detailed characteristics of post-World-War-II immigrants still resident in Canada on June 1, 1961. This specific immigrant population is contrasted with both the pre-war immigrant and native-born populations and, where data have been available, their characteristics have also been examined by length of residence in Canada. There are certain methodological difficulties associated with the comparison of groups that have been exposed to mortality and emigration for varying periods of time. However, if such comparisons and their limitations can be viewed within the context of the preceding Chapters, additional insights can be obtained concerning the nature of changes that occurred in the immigrant population during the post-war period.

1.1 BIRTHPLACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

Data on birthplace as well as ethnic origin provide information on the ethnic and cultural background of the foreign-born immigrant. Although there is not a one-to-one correspondence between birthplace and ethnic origin, there is considerable overlap between the two. In addition, birthplace data provide a means of identifying those born in certain countries such as the United States where birthplace may have more cultural significance than ethnic origin data. Because of the inadequacies of each, both are again utilized in this analysis to provide a more complete picture of the ethnic and cultural background of the post-war immigrant.

4.1.1 PLACE OF BIRTH BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION – The significant shift in the distribution of the foreign born by birthplace which distinguished post-war from pre-war immigrants has been previously noted (see Chart 3.10). Additional data presented in this Chapter permit a closer examination of this shift and a greater degree of specification with respect to the birthplaces which made significant contribution to this change. The proportions of post-war immigrants born in the British Isles and Commonwealth countries, Central and Eastern Europe, and the United States were considerably lower than their proportions in the pre-war immigrant population. Data in Table 4.1 show that these declines were not necessarily uniform for the specific categories of birthplace comprising the larger regional groupings. For example, the proportions of post-war immigrants born in each of the Commonwealth countries actually were higher than for the pre-war immigrants. The somewhat lower proportion of post-war immigrants born in Central Europe (as compared to pre-war immigrants) reflected declines for Austria and Czechoslovakia, while the proportions for those born in Switzerland and Hungary increased. On the other hand, the lower proportion of post-war immigrants born in Eastern Europe was characteristic for each of its major components, i.e., Finland, Poland and Russia.

Similarly, there were significant intra-regional variations for those groupings of birthplaces that experienced increases between the pre-war and post-war periods. The northern and western European countries, i.e., the Scandinavian countries of Iceland, Norway and Sweden, along with the Republic of Ireland, showed declines in opposition to the general increase for this region as a whole. The regional increase was clearly the result of large increases in the proportions born in Germany and the Netherlands. For the specific southern and other European birthplaces, only Romania showed a smaller proportionate share of the post-war immigrants. Similarly, for Asian birthplaces only Japan had a smaller proportion of post-war immigrants than pre-war immigrants.

A further breakdown of the data for immigrants by period of post-war immigration provides additional clues as to shifts in the character of net post-war immigration. By way of illustration, birthplace data for 1956-61 immigrants in contrast to those of the earlier periods show a reversal of the earlier declines in the proportion born in England, Wales and Scotland. Other significant changes in trends also may be seen for those born in Germany and especially the Netherlands. After significant increases during the first 10 post-war years, their proportions have declined.

For the remaining countries of birth, the data in Table 4.1 identify their significant periods of immigration. Notable here is the importance of the immediate post-war years for those born in Poland and Russia, and the increasing importance of the more recent periods for all of the southern and other European birthplaces with the single exception of Romania.

BIRTHPLACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

Table 4.1 - Percentage Distribution of the Foreign Born for Total Population, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Birthplace and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Birthplace	Total population	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants			
			Total	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
United Kingdom -						
England	22.4	29.5	16.2	23.9	12.9	15.3
Wales	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
Northern Ireland	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5
Scotland	8.6	11.6	5.9	8.0	5.2	5.4
Other	a	0.1	a	0.1	0.1	--
Commonwealth -						
Australia	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
West Indies	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9
Other	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
United States	10.0	16.0	4.7	4.5	3.1	6.1
Northern and Western Europe -						
France	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.0	2.1	2.0
Belgium	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
Germany	6.7	1.7	11.2	4.4	14.8	11.1
Netherlands	4.7	0.7	8.3	7.7	12.2	5.2
Republic of Ireland	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3
Denmark	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.8
Iceland	0.1	0.2	a	a	0.1	a
Norway	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Sweden	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Central Europe -						
Austria	2.5	3.4	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.1
Czechoslovakia	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.4
Hungary	2.6	1.7	3.2	1.7	1.5	5.6
Switzerland	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Eastern Europe -						
Finland	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.9
Poland	6.1	6.7	5.4	13.1	4.7	2.5
U.S.S.R.	6.5	8.0	5.3	13.7	5.0	1.3
Southern Europe -						
Greece	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.8	1.6	3.5
Italy	9.0	2.2	15.2	5.6	16.3	18.8
Romania	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.5
Yugoslavia	1.8	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.9
Other European	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	2.7

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Table 4.1 – Percentage Distribution of the Foreign Born for Total Population, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Birthplace and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Birthplace	Total population	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants			
			Total	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Middle East and Asia –						
India and Pakistan	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
China	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.5
Japan	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Other Asiatic	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9
Other countries –						
South Africa	0.2	0.1	0.2	a	0.1	0.3
Other	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.5
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	2,844,262	1,337,146	1,507,116	303,984	567,190	635,942

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A2 and B4.

4.1.2 ETHNIC ORIGIN BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION – The general effects of allocating the foreign population born in the United States to their respective ethnic origin groups and the separation of Jewish origins from birthplace data were previously illustrated in Chart 3.13. As in the case of birthplace data, it is possible to present greater detail in Table 4.2 not only with respect to specific ethnic origins but also in regard to period of post-war immigration. For British Isles origins as a whole, this allocation increased percentages for both pre-war and post-war immigrants with the earlier immigrants showing the greater increase. Each of the specific origin groups showed the same relative changes without exception. For the French, the relatively large number born in the United States, particularly among the pre-war immigrants, produced a somewhat different pattern from that obtained on the basis of birthplace data alone. Considering those of French ethnic origin, their proportion of the post-war immigrants – unlike those born in France – was lower than that for pre-war immigrants. However, they are consistent in that both sets of data show increasing proportions during the post-war period.

Generally speaking, the proportions of specific northern and western European origins were larger than those based on country-of-birth data while their patterns for each of the post-war periods were very similar

Table 4.2 – Percentage Distribution of the Total Population, Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Total population	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
British Isles –							
English	22.9	22.7	32.3	17.2	23.6	13.4	17.3
Irish	9.7	10.4	6.9	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.3
Scottish	10.4	10.6	13.5	6.6	8.7	5.8	6.4
Welsh	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
Other	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
French	30.4	35.4	3.8	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.9
Northern and western European –							
Belgian	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
German	5.8	4.9	6.6	13.2	7.0	17.5	12.4
Netherlands ..	2.3	1.8	1.7	8.9	8.1	12.8	5.7
Danish	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.9
Icelandic	0.2	0.2	0.2	a	a	0.1	0.1
Norwegian	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Swedish	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Central European –							
Austrian	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.8	2.1	1.1
Czech	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.2
Hungarian	0.7	0.4	1.8	3.3	1.7	1.5	5.5
Slovak	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Eastern European –							
Byelorussian ..	a	a	a	a	a	0.1	a
Estonian	0.1	a	0.1	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.1
Finnish	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.9
Latvian	0.1	a	0.1	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.2
Lithuanian	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.2
Polish	1.8	1.3	4.3	4.8	10.5	4.2	2.5
Russian	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.3
Ukrainian	2.6	2.4	5.3	2.5	6.6	2.3	0.7
Southern European –							
Greek	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.8	1.7	3.6
Italian	2.5	1.2	2.3	15.5	5.8	16.5	19.3
Romanian	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
Yugoslavic ...	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.6
Jewish	1.0	0.7	2.9	1.8	3.1	1.6	1.5
Other European ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.6	1.2	3.4

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Table 4.2 – Percentage Distribution of the Total Population, Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Ethnic origin	Total population	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Middle Eastern and Asian –							
Chinese	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4
East Indian ...	a	a	a	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Japanese	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	a	a	0.2
Syrian-Lebanese	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other Asiatic	a	a	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other and not stated	2.6	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.4
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	18,236,655	15,392,393	1,337,146	1,507,116	303,984	567,190	635,942

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A1 and B3.

Again, this reveals the particular character of the contribution from the United States which favoured the British and French and other northern and western European origins. The picture is very much the same for the central Europeans, whichever data are used. On the other hand, the more detailed ethnic data for eastern European origins reveal that most of the Russian born and a considerable portion of the Polish born were of Ukrainian ethnic origin. These data also show that the small numbers of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians were more significant among the post-war immigrants than among pre-war immigrants. However, like other eastern European origins, their proportions declined rapidly after the first five-year period following World War II. After the first major resettlement of refugees following the war, further emigration from these areas was extremely difficult, if not impossible.

For southern and other European as well as Asiatic origins, the comparative patterns of pre-war and post-war immigrants by ethnic origin were practically identical to those observed in birthplace data. Patterns of change during the post-war period were also similar. The smaller proportion of Jewish origins in the post-war immigrant population compared to the pre-war immigrants, in addition to the rapid decline during the post-war

period, suggests that the Jewish were primarily from eastern European countries.

Despite their declining proportions during the post-war period, post-war immigrants of the combined British Isles ethnic origins group remained one of the most important during this time. Those of English origin ranked first for the combined post-war period, as they did among the pre-war immigrant ethnic groups. Only when the data are examined by period of post-war immigration does the significance of changes in the character of immigrant streams become apparent. These can be examined in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 – The Five Largest Ethnic Origin Groups Ranked by Size, for Native and Foreign-born Populations, by Period of Immigration for the Foreign Born, Canada, 1961

Rank order	Native born	Foreign born				
		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants			
			Total	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
1	French	English	English	English	German	Italian
2	English	Scottish	Italian	Polish	Italian	English
3	Scottish	Irish	German	Scottish	English	German
4	Irish	German	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Scottish
5	German	Ukrainian	Scottish	German	Scottish	Netherlands
6	Ukrainian	Polish	Polish	Ukrainian	Polish	Hungarian

The English ranked first for the total post-war period due to their large influx immediately following World War II, plus the fact that they also ranked third and second in size for the 1951-55 and 1956-61 periods, respectively. The Italians ranked second as a result of their large number of immigrants during 1951-55 and 1956-61 periods, while the Germans, who ranked fifth, first and third for each of the post-war periods, respectively, were third largest for the entire post-war period. Of those remaining, only the immigrants of Netherlands and Scottish origins appeared in the rankings for the six largest groups during each of the post-war periods.

4.1.3 ETHNIC ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE – For birthplaces, such as the United States, which do not correspond to ethnic origin categories, data in Table 4.4 permit analyses of their contributions to the ethnic structure described in the preceding Section. For example, 45.3 per cent of those born in "Other Commonwealth" countries were of British Isles origins, 5.8 per

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Table 4.4 – Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Origin for the Foreign Born,
by Period of Immigration and Major Birthplace Categories,
Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Total	Pre-war	Post-war	Total	Pre-war	Post-war
	Total birthplaces			United Kingdom		
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	40.4	54.1	28.2	97.2	98.5	94.9
French	3.1	3.8	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
German	10.1	6.6	13.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Netherlands	5.5	1.7	8.9	0.3	0.1	0.7
Scandinavian	3.7	5.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hungarian	2.5	1.8	3.2	a	a	0.1
Other central European	2.7	3.2	2.2	0.1	a	0.1
Polish	4.5	4.3	4.8	0.3	0.1	1.0
Russian	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.1	a	0.1
Ukrainian	3.9	5.4	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other eastern European	1.5	0.4	2.4	0.2	a	0.2
Italian	9.3	2.4	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Jewish	2.3	2.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
Other European ^b	6.5	4.0	8.8	0.1	a	0.3
Asiatic	2.0	1.6	2.2	0.1	a	0.0
Other and not stated ^c	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	2,844,262	1,337,146	1,507,116	969,715	605,283	364,432
	Other Commonwealth			United States		
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	51.7	72.4	45.3	46.9	45.9	49.9
French	1.6	1.6	1.6	15.9	18.0	9.6
German	1.6	1.2	1.8	12.2	12.2	12.3
Netherlands	1.5	0.7	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.7
Scandinavian	0.7	0.7	0.7	9.6	11.2	4.8
Hungarian	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other central European	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2
Polish	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.9
Russian	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.2
Ukrainian	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6
Other eastern European	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Italian	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.8	2.7
Jewish	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	3.3
Other European ^b	15.3	4.4	18.8	1.5	1.2	1.9
Asiatic	10.7	6.5	11.9	0.3	0.1	0.8
Other and not stated ^c	14.1	10.7	15.2	3.9	3.2	6.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	47,887	11,274	36,613	283,908	213,881	70,027

For footnotes, see end of Table.

BIRTHPLACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

Table 4.4 – Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Origin for the Foreign Born,
by Period of Immigration and Major Birthplace Categories,
Canada, 1961 – concluded

Ethnic origin	Total	Pre-war	Post-war	Total	Pre-war	Post-war
	Northern and western European			Other European		
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
British Isles	7.7	13.5	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
French	5.9	6.2	5.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
German	31.3	16.2	36.1	8.8	11.3	7.2
Netherlands	25.4	6.8	31.4	0.8	1.8	0.2
Scandinavian	14.2	36.0	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hungarian	0.3	0.1	0.4	7.3	6.4	7.8
Other central European	0.3	0.1	0.3	7.6	11.7	5.1
Polish	1.7	0.3	2.3	11.8	15.6	9.6
Russian	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.0	5.8	1.2
Ukrainian	1.0	0.1	1.2	10.8	20.0	5.3
Other eastern European	0.6	0.1	0.8	4.0	1.6	5.5
Italian	0.4	0.1	0.5	27.2	8.2	38.6
Jewish	0.6	0.4	0.7	5.4	9.4	3.0
Other European ^b	10.1	19.8	7.0	12.2	6.8	15.4
Asiatic	0.1	--	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other and not stated ^c	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	523,493	126,997	396,496	944,564	353,737	590,827
	Other countries					
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
British Isles	8.3	10.6	7.0			
French	3.3	1.5	4.4			
German	3.9	1.4	5.1			
Netherlands	4.3	1.1	6.1			
Scandinavian	0.4	0.3	0.4			
Hungarian	0.3	a	0.4			
Other central European	0.3	0.1	0.5			
Polish	1.0	0.2	1.4			
Russian	1.1	0.6	1.3			
Ukrainian	0.3	0.2	0.4			
Other eastern European	0.2	0.1	0.3			
Italian	1.4	0.6	1.7			
Jewish	4.3	0.8	6.2			
Other European ^b	4.8	1.7	6.5			
Asiatic	64.4	80.1	56.1			
Other and not stated ^c	1.7	0.7	2.2			
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Totals, Number	74,695	25,974	48,721			

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

^b Includes Other northwestern European.

^c Includes Native Indian and Eskimo.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A3.

cent were of northern and western European origins (including the French); 3.0 per cent were central, eastern and southern European, or Jewish; and 45.9 per cent consisted of other European origins (18.8 per cent), Asiatic (11.9 per cent), and the residual category of other and not stated origins (15.2 per cent). In the pre-war immigrant population, this latter combined group constituted only 21.6 per cent of the total and the British Isles origins 72.4 per cent. The shift in ethnic composition of those born in "Other Commonwealth" countries exhibited the same shift experienced by the total immigrant population combined.

For post-war immigrants born in the United States, a majority, or 79.3 per cent, were of British, French and other northern and western European origins. The difference in proportions observed for the pre-war and post-war immigrants was due almost entirely to the smaller proportions of French and Scandinavian origins. With only one exception, the remaining ethnic groups had larger proportions in the post-war immigrant population than in the pre-war group.

In view of the large regional groupings employed, ethnic data for the remaining birthplace categories permit only a rough check on the homogeneity of birthplace data relative to the dominant ethnic origin. Those born in the United Kingdom showed a high degree of ethnic homogeneity. The pre-war immigrants were almost entirely of British Isles origins (98.5 per cent). The percentage dropped only slightly to 94.9 per cent for post-war immigrants with most of the other origin groups uniformly showing slight increases. Ethnic origins normally included in "Northern and western European", i.e., the French, German, Netherlands and Scandinavian origins constituted 80.4 per cent of the post-war immigrants compared to 65.2 per cent for the pre-war immigrants. As the proportions of French and Scandinavian origins were significantly smaller for the post-war immigrants, this change was due solely to the large post-war influx of immigrants of German and Netherlands origins. All of the others, with the exception of "Other Europeans", showed small gains.

Ethnic origins corresponding to sub-categories of "Other European" birthplaces in Table 4.4 constituted 85.5 and 91.5 per cent of the total for pre-war and post-war immigrants, respectively. However, an additional 11.3 and 7.2 per cent of pre-war and post-war immigrants were of German ethnic origin and most likely born in Austria, which is included in the "Other European" group. As would be expected, the residual birthplace category "Other countries" was predominantly Asiatic for both pre-war and post-war immigrants, although the proportion Asiatic was considerably lower for the latter, being only 56.1 per cent compared to 80.1 per cent for the former. Greater numbers of post-war immigrants of all other origins relative to the pre-war immigrant population, with the exception of British

Isles origins, were the cause for this lower percentage of post-war Asiatic immigrants born in "Other countries".

The broad birthplace categories utilized make it difficult to assess the specific nature of the differences in the ethnic origin distributions for pre-war and post-war immigrants. Considering only those ethnic origins that do not correspond to their birthplace category, there is evidence of an increase in their proportionate share of the post-war immigrant population in comparison to pre-war immigrants for those origins born in the United Kingdom and "Other countries". In other words, there appears to be a greater ethnic diversity among post-war immigrants born in these places. The situation is just the reverse for the two major European birthplace categories with evidence of increasing homogeneity. For the remaining birthplace categories, "Other Commonwealth" had a proportion of British origins considerably lower for the post-war immigrants, while for those born in the United States, their proportion of post-war immigrants was only slightly higher than for the pre-war immigrants. In fact, for all birthplace categories except the United States, the proportion of British origins was smaller for post-war immigrants. This difference is least for "Other European" birthplaces and greatest for "Other Commonwealth". The general decline in migration of populations of British origins reflected in these data is quite apparent.

The possible degree of heterogeneity in ethnic composition of migrants from any particular birthplace is limited by both the number of such groups and their relative sizes. However, the data are suggestive of a relationship between changes in the volume of immigrant streams and their degree of ethnic heterogeneity.

2.2 RELIGIOUS CHARACTERISTICS

Analyses of trends in the proportion foreign born by various religious denominations in an earlier Chapter have already provided evidence as to the general significance of the 1951-61 decade. The general decline in proportion of foreign born, characteristic of most of the religious denominations between 1931 and 1951, was reversed for the Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Lutheran denominations as a result of sizable immigrations during this decade. Table 4.5 presents both frequency and percentage distributions by religious denominations for post-war and pre-war immigrant populations as well as for the native-born and total populations. The same trends that were apparent in Table 2.16 are also evident here. The Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Lutheran are the only denominations to have larger numbers as well as larger proportions in the post-war immigrant population than they had in the pre-war immigrant population. All other denominations had both smaller numbers and smaller percentages of post-war immi-

Table 4.5 – Number and Percentage Distribution for the Total Population, Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Religious Characteristics, Canada, 1961

Religious denomination	Total population	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Number				
Catholic	8,777,057	7,715,329	353,362	708,366
Greek Orthodox	239,616	127,996	49,581	62,039
Roman Catholic	8,347,857	7,461,706	263,749	622,402
Ukrainian Catholic	189,584	125,627	40,032	23,925
Major Protestant	8,437,705	6,961,240	846,799	629,666
Anglican	2,407,427	1,896,438	306,352	204,637
Baptist	592,517	523,245	41,885	27,387
Lutheran	662,228	389,381	101,304	171,543
Mennonite	152,259	121,603	17,173	13,483
Pentecostal	141,433	124,052	10,686	6,695
Presbyterian	816,674	622,746	113,521	80,407
United Church	3,665,167	3,283,775	255,878	125,514
Jewish	254,216	149,581	55,794	48,841
All others	767,677	566,243	81,191	120,243
Totals, All Denominations ...	18,236,655	15,392,393	1,337,146	1,507,116
Percentage distribution				
Catholic	48.1	50.1	26.4	47.0
Greek Orthodox	1.3	0.8	3.7	4.1
Roman Catholic	45.7	48.5	19.7	41.3
Ukrainian Catholic	1.1	0.8	3.0	1.6
Major Protestant	46.2	45.2	63.3	41.7
Anglican	13.2	12.3	22.9	13.5
Baptist	3.2	3.4	3.1	1.8
Lutheran	3.7	2.5	7.6	11.4
Mennonite	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9
Pentecostal	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5
Presbyterian	4.4	4.1	8.5	5.3
United Church	20.1	21.3	19.1	8.3
Jewish	1.4	1.0	4.2	3.3
All others	4.3	3.7	6.1	8.0
Totals, All Denominations ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A13.

grants in comparison to pre-war immigrants. Among the three Catholic denominations identified in Table 4.5, only the Ukrainian Catholics among the post-war immigrants were smaller numerically and proportionately than their pre-war immigrant counterparts.

Comparisons of the percentage distributions for post-war and pre-war immigrants with the native born show the extent to which they have contributed to raising, or lowering, their proportionate share in the total population. For example, both pre-war and post-war immigrants belonging to the Anglican denomination contributed to a higher proportion of the total population than would have been obtained on the basis of the native born alone. Also, it is obvious that, in the case of Anglicans, post-war immigration was not as significant as pre-war immigration. Similarly, both foreign-born groups of Lutherans were of assistance in increasing their percentage of the total population, although post-war immigration was clearly the more significant. Note that only in the case of the Roman Catholic, Baptist and the United Church did the proportion of either group of foreign born fail to exceed that of the native born, hence contributing to a lower proportion in the total population than would have occurred on the basis of the native born alone. In like manner, the relative importance of each group of post-war immigrants representing a specific denomination can be evaluated in relation to the pre-war immigrant and native born with respect to their proportion of the total population. In addition to those already mentioned, Ukrainian Catholic, Baptist, Mennonite, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, United Church and Jewish all constituted smaller proportions of the post-war immigrants than they did of the pre-war immigrants. The differences were greatest between pre-war and post-war immigrants who reported United Church or Pentecostal denominations.

2.1 RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION BY BIRTHPLACE – A change in the foreign born proportion of Roman Catholic, Anglican or some other denomination would suggest a shift in immigration streams to or away from countries that were predominantly Roman Catholic, Anglican, etc. That is to say, if one observes a considerably smaller proportion of United Church members among the post-war immigrant population than among pre-war immigrants, one might expect that post-war migration from countries that were predominantly Methodist, Presbyterian, etc., had been less than during the pre-war period. However, what the data in Table 4.6 actually show is that the proportion of post-war immigrants who were United Church members was smaller than pre-war immigrants for all the countries or regions of birth identified in this table. The converse was true for the Roman Catholics. That is to say, they constituted larger proportions of the post-war immigrants from all birthplace categories with the one exception of those born in the United States where the proportions of post-war and pre-war immigrants were identical. The Anglicans, like United Church members, con-

Table 4.6 - Religious Composition of the Foreign Born, by Birthplace and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Religious denomination	Birthplace						
	Total foreign born	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth	United States	North-western European	Other European	Other countries
Pre-war immigrants							
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Anglican	22.9	43.3	42.9	10.3	6.8	1.6	9.4
Baptist	3.1	3.6	3.5	4.9	2.0	1.8	1.3
Greek Orthodox	3.7	a	0.4	0.2	0.1	13.5	4.8
Jewish	4.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.9	13.6	0.9
Lutheran	7.6	0.3	0.6	8.5	44.0	7.0	0.6
Mennonite	1.2	a	0.1	1.2	0.3	4.0	0.8
Pentecostal	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.3
Presbyterian	8.5	15.0	6.4	5.3	2.9	1.6	5.2
Roman Catholic	19.7	6.5	13.3	29.5	23.6	36.1	10.1
Ukrainian Catholic	3.0	a	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.1	0.1
United Church	19.2	25.0	18.8	29.3	12.3	5.0	25.9
All others	6.1	5.2	12.6	7.9	6.0	3.9	40.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number ..	1,337,146	605,283	11,274	213,881	126,997	353,737	25,974
Post-war immigrants							
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Anglican	13.5	46.2	27.5	12.1	2.8	0.6	5.5
Baptist	1.8	2.2	2.4	6.9	1.8	0.9	1.4
Greek Orthodox	4.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	9.5	4.6
Jewish	3.2	1.1	1.2	5.4	1.2	5.3	9.9
Lutheran	11.4	0.4	1.0	5.3	29.1	8.4	1.2
Mennonite	0.9	0.1	a	1.7	0.5	1.2	6.0
Pentecostal	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
Presbyterian	5.4	15.6	5.5	7.5	2.1	0.9	4.5
Roman Catholic	41.3	14.1	35.3	29.5	34.3	66.4	19.7
Ukrainian Catholic	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.4	0.2
United Church	8.4	15.3	10.0	19.0	8.8	1.3	20.3
All others	8.0	4.4	15.7	10.8	17.4	1.7	26.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number ..	1,507,116	364,432	36,613	70,027	396,496	590,827	48,721

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A14.

stituted a significantly smaller proportion of post-war immigrants in comparison to pre-war immigrants. This was due to smaller proportions of Anglicans from all birthplaces except the United Kingdom and United States where the proportion of post-war immigrants was just one to two percentage points higher. However, in this case, the other birthplaces contributed larger numbers of immigrants so that the contribution of those born in the United Kingdom and United States had little effect on the combined total. For the three largest religious denominations among the pre-war immigrants, the denominational differences between pre-war and post-war immigrants tended to be characteristic of immigrants from all birthplaces.

For the smaller denominations there was considerably more variation, and the differences between the two immigrant groups for all birthplaces combined often obscured divergent trends for the various birthplace categories. As a case in point, post-war immigrant Jews were a smaller proportion than were pre-war immigrants. This relatively small decline, from 4.2 to 3.2 per cent, was the primary result of two rather divergent trends. There was a substantial decline in the percentage Jewish between pre-war and post-war immigrants born in other European countries, i.e., the central, eastern and southern European countries. On the other hand, all other birthplaces showed larger percentages of post-war immigrants reporting Jewish religion than pre-war immigrants.

The religious composition of immigrants born in the United States and the United Kingdom did not significantly vary between pre-war and post-war immigrant groups. However, their numerical contribution, hence influence on religious character of post-war immigrants, was greatly reduced. For the two categories of birthplaces that experienced large numerical increases between pre-war and post-war immigrant groups, the changes in religious character were somewhat more complex. For those born in Northern and Western Europe, the Roman Catholic became the predominant group in the post-war immigrant population, followed by the Lutheran which was predominant in the pre-war immigrant population. For other European birthplaces, the Roman Catholic was still the dominant group but it now constituted two thirds of all post-war immigrants compared to one third for pre-war immigrants, while the next most dominant denominations in the latter population, i.e., Greek Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic and Jewish, were considerably reduced. In fact, the only other denomination besides the Roman Catholic to show a higher proportion for post-war immigrants than for pre-war immigrants was the Lutheran.

4.2.2 ETHNIC ORIGINS AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS – The overlap between the birthplace data shown in Table 4.6 and ethnic origin data shown in Table 4.7 is most evident for the United Kingdom and British

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Table 4.7 – Religious Composition of Selected Ethnic Origin Groups for Native and for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations, Canada, 1961

No.	Ethnic origin	Total Population		Percentage Distribution		
		Number	Per cent	Ang- lican	Baptist	Greek Ortho- dox
		Native born				
1	British Isles	6,845,136	100.0	22.8	5.7	a
2	French	5,451,491	100.0	1.0	0.3	a
3	German	762,282	100.0	7.8	5.3	0.1
4	Netherlands	273,988	100.0	10.4	6.0	a
5	Scandinavian	281,613	100.0	10.8	3.5	0.1
6	Hungarian	54,423	100.0	5.2	2.1	0.6
7	Other central European	102,405	100.0	6.4	1.9	4.9
8	Polish	194,529	100.0	4.9	1.4	2.4
9	Russian	87,143	100.0	4.2	2.8	5.6
10	Ukrainian	363,138	100.0	5.0	1.3	22.9
11	Other eastern European	21,402	100.0	5.4	1.6	1.2
12	Italian	185,135	100.0	3.4	0.7	0.1
13	Other European	88,582	100.0	7.5	1.7	25.1
14	Asiatic	65,775	100.0	10.9	1.6	4.5
15	Other and not stated ^b	440,367	100.0	22.0	6.8	0.1
16	Totals, All Origins ^c	15,392,393	100.0	12.3	3.4	0.8
		Pre-war immigrants				
17	British Isles	724,702	100.0	39.7	4.0	a
18	French	50,823	100.0	4.2	1.0	0.1
19	German	88,019	100.0	3.6	5.1	0.1
20	Netherlands	22,130	100.0	6.1	4.1	0.1
21	Scandinavian	71,099	100.0	4.5	2.5	a
22	Hungarian	23,459	100.0	2.1	1.5	1.9
23	Other central European	43,934	100.0	2.4	1.4	11.7
24	Polish	57,490	100.0	2.1	1.4	5.7
25	Russian	23,071	100.0	2.1	3.5	20.2
26	Ukrainian	72,022	100.0	1.2	1.2	35.2
27	Other eastern European	6,303	100.0	3.0	1.2	1.5
28	Italian	31,350	100.0	1.4	0.3	a
29	Other European	26,362	100.0	2.6	1.3	34.6
30	Asiatic	22,300	100.0	6.2	0.9	4.6
31	Other and not stated ^b	9,419	100.0	20.3	9.5	0.8
32	Totals, All Origins ^c	1,337,146	100.0	22.9	3.1	3.7
		Post-war immigrants				
33	British Isles	426,304	100.0	43.2	2.7	0.1
34	French	37,437	100.0	3.8	1.0	0.4
35	German	199,124	100.0	2.6	3.7	0.2
36	Netherlands	133,498	100.0	1.9	1.8	0.1
37	Scandinavian	33,758	100.0	5.0	1.6	0.2
38	Hungarian	48,338	100.0	1.3	0.6	0.7
39	Other central European	33,254	100.0	2.9	1.0	1.5
40	Polish	71,461	100.0	1.3	1.0	2.4
41	Russian	9,721	100.0	2.1	2.8	47.8
42	Ukrainian	38,097	100.0	0.8	1.4	28.0
43	Other eastern European	36,668	100.0	1.1	1.8	2.7
44	Italian	233,818	100.0	0.2	0.1	a
45	Other European	104,601	100.0	0.8	0.4	38.4
46	Asiatic	33,678	100.0	3.6	1.4	5.2
47	Other and not stated ^b	12,844	100.0	24.6	8.2	0.6
48	Totals, All Origins ^c	1,507,116	100.0	13.6	1.8	4.1

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

^b Includes Native Indian and Eskimo.

^c Includes Other northwestern European and Jewish.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A13.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.7 – Religious Composition of Selected Ethnic Origin Groups for Native and for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations, Canada, 1961

Percentage Distribution									No.
Jewish	Luth- eran	Men- nonite	Pente- costal	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	Ukrainian Catholic	United Church	All others	
Native born									
0.1	0.9	0.1	1.2	7.7	18.8	0.1	37.8	4.8	1
a	0.1	a	0.1	0.3	96.2	a	1.5	0.5	2
0.1	22.5	7.2	1.5	2.9	24.1	0.1	21.3	7.1	3
a	2.5	18.1	1.5	3.9	13.8	a	28.2	15.6	4
a	28.9	0.3	1.8	3.3	9.0	0.1	34.4	7.8	5
1.4	4.0	0.1	0.9	8.3	56.7	0.7	16.2	3.8	6
2.7	11.0	1.4	0.7	2.0	43.0	4.2	17.6	4.2	7
6.8	3.3	0.2	0.6	1.2	62.2	3.2	11.0	2.8	8
18.2	6.7	8.2	0.9	1.2	15.6	0.7	16.3	19.6	9
0.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	18.6	29.3	15.5	3.5	10
10.1	29.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	35.5	0.4	11.1	3.3	11
0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.0	86.3	0.1	5.7	1.3	12
4.5	4.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	37.4	0.9	12.5	3.8	13
0.2	0.5	a	0.5	4.8	17.4	0.1	32.5	27.0	14
0.2	1.0	0.2	1.3	3.5	37.2	0.1	22.1	5.5	15
1.0	2.5	0.8	0.8	4.1	48.5	0.8	21.3	3.7	16
Pre-war immigrants									
0.1	0.5	a	0.7	13.9	8.3	a	27.1	5.7	17
0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.3	83.7	0.1	6.1	2.2	18
0.6	30.5	10.0	1.8	2.0	24.0	0.1	14.0	8.2	19
0.1	4.2	27.4	1.3	4.9	12.2	0.1	25.2	14.3	20
a	61.3	0.1	1.8	2.3	2.1	a	18.4	7.0	21
1.0	4.8	a	0.8	12.8	59.7	2.3	10.1	3.0	22
2.8	9.0	0.4	0.6	1.5	50.1	10.0	6.7	3.4	23
11.4	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	61.1	5.7	4.8	3.0	24
27.1	7.4	6.9	0.8	1.0	9.2	2.0	6.9	13.1	25
0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	10.2	42.4	4.7	2.8	26
12.2	21.4	a	0.4	1.1	48.3	0.7	6.6	3.6	27
a	0.4	a	1.0	0.6	92.2	0.1	2.5	1.5	28
5.1	4.8	0.1	0.5	1.1	40.5	1.4	4.8	3.2	29
0.1	0.2	a	0.2	5.0	8.2	a	25.8	48.8	30
0.6	2.2	0.2	1.6	6.1	18.4	0.3	28.6	11.4	31
4.2	7.6	1.3	0.8	8.5	19.7	3.0	19.1	6.1	32
Post-war immigrants									
0.4	0.6	a	0.4	14.8	16.8	a	16.1	4.9	33
1.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	2.4	81.2	0.1	4.1	3.6	34
0.4	48.0	5.0	0.9	1.3	26.1	0.2	5.8	5.8	35
0.2	1.8	1.8	0.4	4.2	28.2	0.1	15.9	43.6	36
0.1	67.8	0.2	1.2	2.1	4.0	0.1	11.0	6.7	37
8.3	5.8	a	0.2	7.1	67.2	0.9	4.7	3.2	38
6.0	9.7	0.1	0.2	1.1	67.5	1.3	4.5	4.2	39
10.4	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	75.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	40
13.6	7.6	6.7	0.6	0.5	10.6	1.2	2.5	4.0	41
0.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	11.8	53.2	1.0	1.2	42
0.8	61.5	a	0.4	0.5	27.4	0.2	1.8	1.8	43
0.1	0.1	a	0.2	0.1	98.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	44
1.8	3.4	a	0.2	0.3	51.4	0.5	0.8	2.0	45
1.6	0.4	a	0.4	5.4	11.7	0.1	26.5	43.7	46
2.5	2.1	0.4	1.5	5.5	26.8	0.1	15.3	12.4	47
3.2	11.4	0.9	0.4	5.3	41.2	1.6	8.3	8.0	48

Isles categories. For others, the ethnic origin data provide a basis for a more detailed examination of denominational changes within the broader birthplace categories.

There are, for example, four ethnic categories presented in Table 4.7 which correspond to the northern and western European birthplaces. The larger proportion of Roman Catholics which characterized the post-war immigrants relative to pre-war immigrants was characteristic of each group, with the exception of those reporting French origin, which had by far the largest proportion of Roman Catholics. Specifically, this change reflected the considerable increase in numbers of post-war immigrants who were of Netherlands origin, of whom a considerably larger proportion reported being Roman Catholic than was the case for pre-war immigrants. The proportion Lutheran among post-war immigrants of German and Scandinavian origins increased while the proportion who reported United Church was lower for all four origin groups as compared to their pre-war immigrant counterparts.

For the "Other European" birthplaces, there are eight relevant ethnic origin groups to examine regarding their contribution to the changing denominational structure in which the proportion of Roman Catholics doubled and the proportion of Lutherans increased only slightly. The proportion Roman Catholic among the post-war immigrants was greater than for pre-war immigrants for every ethnic group except those of "Other eastern European" origins.

The data in Table 4.7 show the significant contribution made by immigrants of Italian origin and those of other European origins who were primarily of southern European origins. With respect to the Lutheran denomination, each of the origin groups, except Italian and other European showed larger proportions among the post-war immigrants. Almost two thirds of the "Other eastern European" origins were Lutheran compared to approximately one fifth of the pre-war immigrant population.

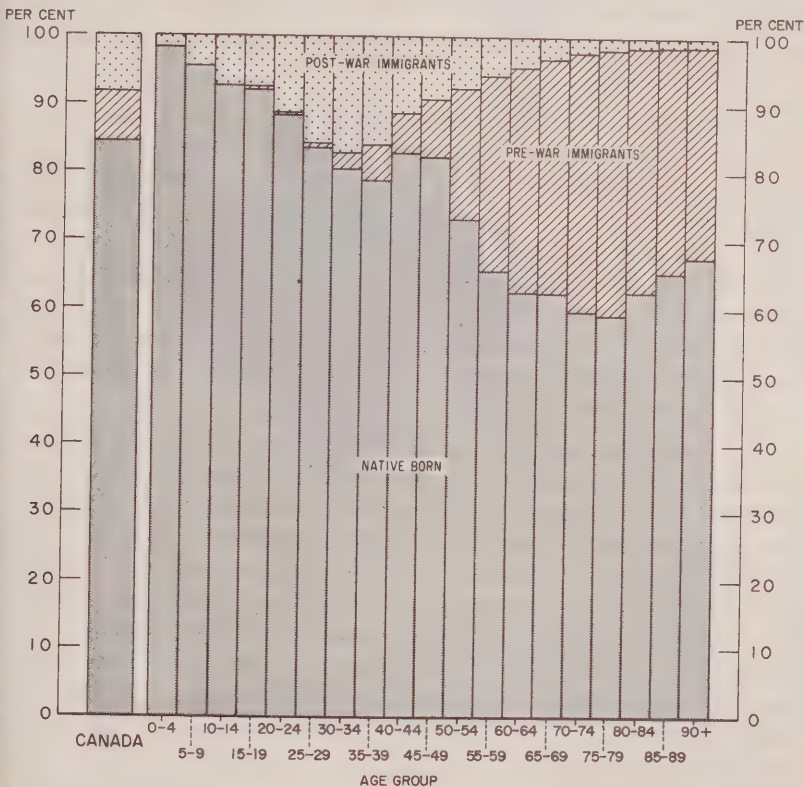
Other denominational contrasts between post-war and pre-war immigrants for these ethnic groups worth noting are the larger proportion of Jewish origin among post-war immigrants of Hungarian and other central European origin, the shift to a larger proportion of Greek Orthodox members among the Russians, and a shift from the Greek Orthodox to Ukrainian Catholic among Ukrainian immigrants. Of these four ethnic origin populations, Hungarians were the only ones to show an actual numerical increase while the remaining groups of post-war immigrants were both numerically and proportionately smaller than the pre-war immigrant groups.

4.3 AGE-SEX CHARACTERISTICS

The foreign born constituted 15.6 per cent of Canada's total population in 1961, of which 53 per cent were post-war immigrants. Thus, the post-war and pre-war immigrants comprised 8.3 and 7.3 per cent, respectively, of the total population. The varying significance of these two components of the foreign-born population throughout the entire age range may be observed in Chart 4.1, which shows the percentage composition for each five-year age group by nativity and period of immigration for the foreign born.

CHART 4.1

PERCENTAGE NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1961



Sources: DBS 92-542, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.2-2, Table 20; P.W.I. tabulations, Table A4.

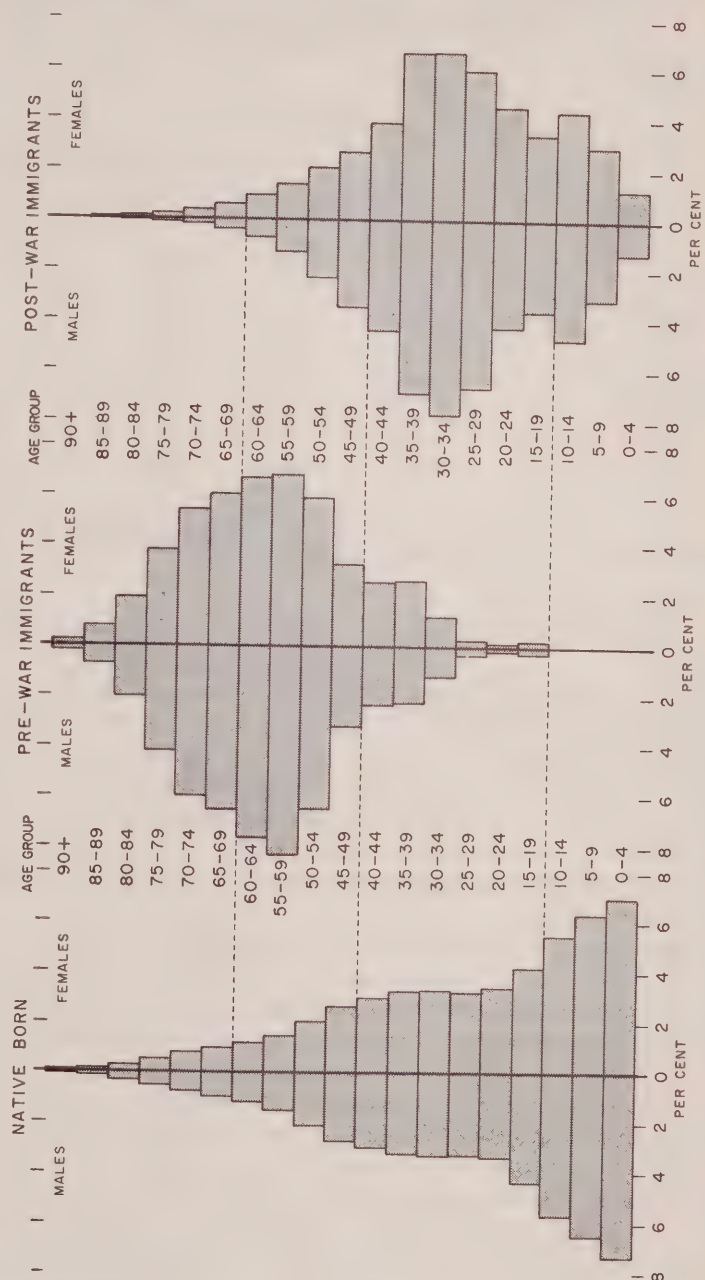
Post-war immigrants had larger proportions than average for the age groups between 20 and 50 years, with those 30-34 years of age having the largest proportion of post-war immigrants of any single five-year age

group. The 35-39 and 25-29-year age groups had the second and third largest proportions with 16.1 and 15.8 per cent, respectively, compared to 17.1 per cent for the 30-34-year age group. Combined with pre-war immigrants, the maximum size of the foreign born relative to the native born for any single age group is found in the 75-79-year age group. The foreign born in this age group, who are almost completely pre-war immigrants, comprise 40.7 per cent of the total compared to 40.2 per cent for the adjacent younger age group. It is important to keep in mind that the actual effect of the pre-war immigrants on the total population is considerably less than it would appear to be on the basis of the proportionate distribution in Chart 4.1, since the population 45 years of age and over constitutes just 25 per cent of the total and the population 65 years of age and over accounts for only 7.6 per cent. While the post-war immigrants constitute the bulk of the foreign born where the proportions of foreign born are smaller, these younger ages encompass the more important ages of the labour force as well as the major child-bearing ages.

4.3.1 DISTRIBUTIONS BY BROAD AGE GROUPS – The 2,844,263 foreign born resident in Canada on June 1, 1961, were almost equally divided between those who had arrived in Canada prior to 1946 and those who immigrated during the post-war period. Beyond numerical equivalence, the contrast between the two populations is considerable. The age-sex distributions in Chart 4.2 show that the amount of overlap for these component parts of the foreign-born population is not very great. Using 45 years of age as an arbitrary cutting point for the age distribution reveals that 82.8 per cent of the post-war immigrants were younger and 86.3 per cent of the pre-war immigrants were 45 years of age and over.

More significant are the comparisons that can be made on the basis of data in Table 4.8 between these populations with respect to their proportions in the labour force ages. The post-war immigrants had 80.0 per cent of their total within the age range 15-64 compared to 62.1 and 56.0 per cent for the pre-war immigrants and native born, respectively. In addition, 65.0 per cent or almost two thirds of the post-war immigrants were in the younger working ages, i.e., between ages 15 and 44, compared to only 13.7 and 41.1 per cent for pre-war immigrants and native born. Since the pre-war immigrants by definition had no population under 15 years of age its remaining population, or 37.9 per cent, was 65 years of age and over. By way of contrast, only 2.2 per cent of the post-war immigrants were in this older age group, leaving 17.8 per cent under 15 years of age. The large proportion of native born under 15 years of age (38.5 per cent) contained the survivors of births to foreign born as well as their own offspring. Thus, it is quite clear that post-war immigration directly contributed a predominantly young working force population to Canada with a relatively small number of dependants.

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NATIVE-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS,
BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, CANADA, 1961



Source: P. W. I. tabulations, Table A.4.

Table 4.8 – Percentage Distribution of Native and Foreign-born Populations, by Broad Age Groups and Period of Immigration for the Foreign Born, Canada, 1961

Age group	Total population	Native born	Foreign born		
			Total foreign born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
0-14	33.9	38.5	9.4	a	17.8
15-64	58.5	56.0	71.6	62.1	80.0
15-44	43.3	41.1	40.9	13.7	65.0
45-64	15.2	14.9	30.7	48.4	15.0
65 and over	7.6	5.5	19.0	37.9	2.2
Totals, Per Cent ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number ...	18,238,247	15,393,984	2,844,263	1,337,147	1,507,116

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

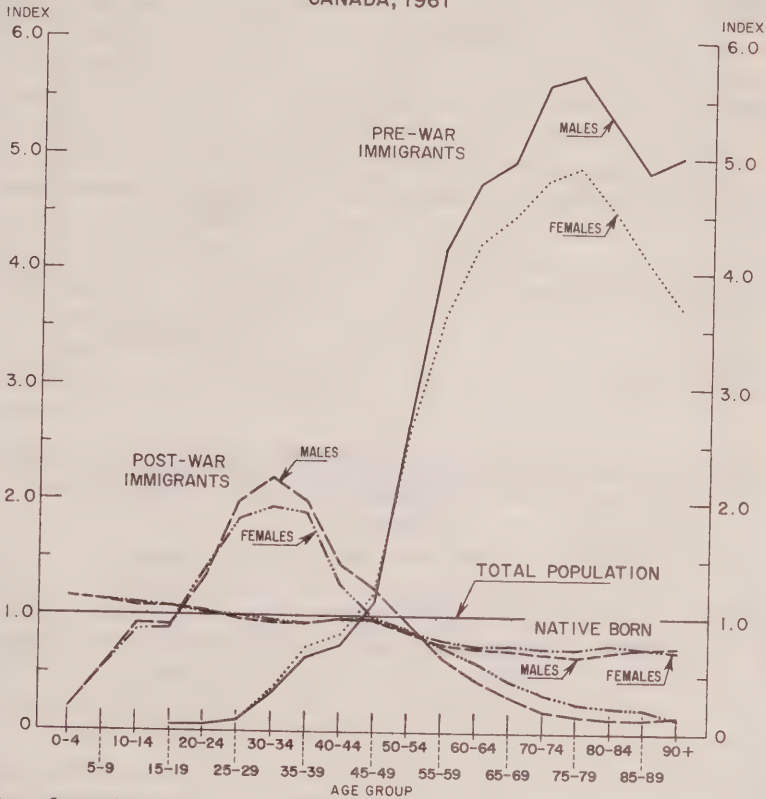
SOURCES: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A5; DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Table XIII, p. 7-21.

Another technique for contrasting the percentage age distributions of several populations is illustrated in Chart 4.3. In this case, each five-year age group for both male and female native and foreign-born populations by period of immigration was compared to its corresponding five-year age and sex group in the total population to show the relative degree and direction of its deviation. The disproportionately larger numbers of post-war immigrants in the 20-50-year age range are evident as is the increasingly disproportionate excess of pre-war immigrants in the age groups beyond 45 years. The native born were characterized by larger proportions in the age groups under 25 years than in the total population, and by considerably smaller proportions beyond 50 years of age. Unfortunately, there is no easy way to factor out the contribution made to the younger age groups of the native born by pre-war and post-war immigrants. For this reason, the younger age groups of both native and foreign born deviate from the distribution for total population to a greater extent than they would, had it been possible to identify the native-born offspring of foreign-born parents. Data for females produce essentially the same patterns as for males, but females tend to deviate to a lesser extent from their total age distribution than do males.

4.3.2 SEX RATIOS BY AGE – Differences in number of males relative to number of females by age groups, visible in Chart 4.2, are made explicitly

CHART 4.3

INDICES OF RELATIVE DEVIATION FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS, BY AGE GROUPS AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, CANADA, 1961

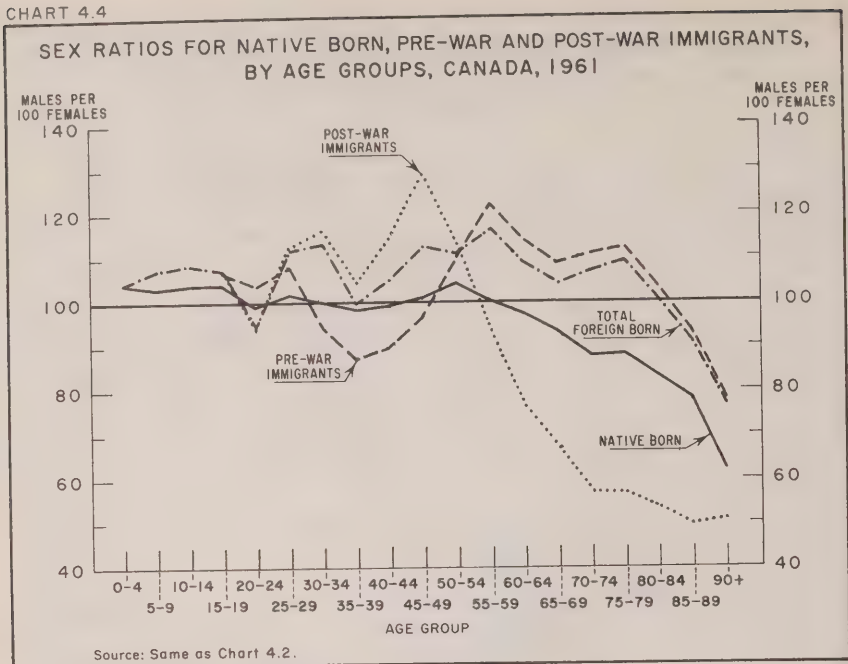


Source: Same as Chart 4.2.

lear in Chart 4.4. For ages 55 years and over, the sex ratios for post-war immigrants are low and become increasingly lower, while for pre-war immigrants, males exceeded the number of females between the ages of 50 and 55 years. Between the ages of 25 and 50 years, sex ratios for post-war immigrants are higher than the corresponding sex ratios for pre-war immigrants and, for the age group 20-24 years, there is another reversal with pre-war immigrants having higher sex ratios. These variations are clearly reflections of differences in the characteristics of immigrants by period of immigration plus the effects of losses through emigration and mortality.

Because of their greater average age and the tendency for sex ratios to decrease with increasing age, pre-war immigrants might be expected to have a lower sex ratio than the post-war immigrants. However, their sex

CHART 4.4



ratio was in fact higher, i.e., 107.8 compared to 107.0 for post-war immigrants. Sex ratios for pre-war immigrants were significantly higher than those for post-war immigrants at ages beyond 55 years, and these older age groups constituted a very large proportion of the total pre-war immigrant population. The older pre-war immigrants include survivors of the predominantly male migrants who arrived during the early decades of the twentieth century. By contrast, the older post-war immigrants would appear to be predominantly female dependants of earlier as well as the more recent immigrants. The lower sex ratios for pre-war immigrants who were between 30 and 50 years of age in 1961 reflect the excess females characteristic of immigration during the war years and the pre-war or depression era. The excess of females in the 20-24-year age range for post-war immigrants reflects a more recent shift in sex characteristics of immigrants.

4.3.3 AGE AND SEX BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION – The flow of immigrants into Canada varied considerably during the post-war years. There were three major peaks of immigration – in 1948, 1951 and 1957 – each peak reaching a higher total until a post-war record of 282,164 was set in 1957. The distribution, by period of immigration, of post-war immigrants still residing in Canada as of the 1961 Census reflects this general rise in immigration. Twenty per cent had arrived during the 1946-50 period, 30 per cent during 1951-55, and the remainder, or 42 per cent, during 1956-61.

Since the duration of residence for each of these groups varies, it is not possible to derive a reliable estimate of the contribution of any of the three groups to Canada's population relative to the others. In other words, while those who arrived during 1956-61 constituted the largest proportion of post-war immigrants in 1961, it is not possible to ascertain the actual number who will have returned or emigrated to some other destination after they have been in Canada for the same length of time as those who had arrived during the 1946-50 period.¹ Part of the differences in size of these groups, therefore, must be attributed to variations in their average length of residence in Canada. For example, the 1946-50 group of immigrants could have been depleted to a greater extent by emigration and mortality than either of the other two groups, although there is reason to believe that, because of the relatively large numbers of dependants and displaced persons, the return migration for this particular group could be relatively small. Complete evaluation of the contributions of these three cohorts of immigrants relative to each other will not be possible until after the 1971 Census.

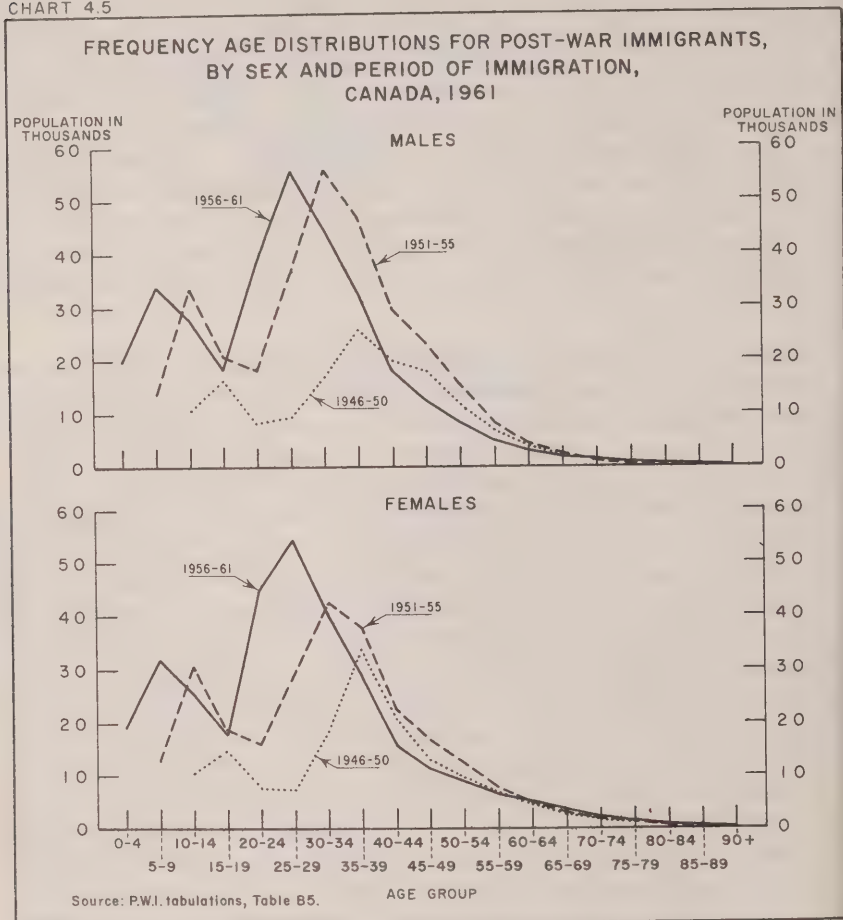
Because of changes in the character of immigration to Canada as well as differential exposure to emigration and the risk of mortality, the three post-war immigrant populations defined by period of immigration exhibit important differences in their age-sex structures. Sex ratios were 98.7, 119.5 and 100.6 for the resident foreign born who arrived during 1946-50, 1951-55 and 1956-61, respectively. These differences were reflective of the changing sex ratios for immigrant arrivals previously portrayed in Chart 2.11. The low sex ratio for those who had arrived in the 1946-50 period was due to excess numbers of women between the ages of 30 and 45, and 50 years of age and over. Immigrants who had arrived during 1951-55 were predominantly males but there were still excesses of women for the older age groups 60 years and over. The lowering of the sex ratio to 100.6 for the most recent group of immigrant arrivals was a consequence of greater numbers of women immigrating to Canada each year following 1957, and the decline of immigrant sex ratios to levels below 100 for the first time since 1946. An excess of women in 1961 among the 1956-61 immigrant population was observed in all age groups 50 years and over as well as in the 20-24-year age group. The excess of males in the remaining age groups was sufficient to produce a fairly even distribution of the sexes for all age groups combined.

Frequency age distributions for males and females are shown for each of the three post-war immigrant populations in Chart 4.5. Close scrutiny of these distributions will reveal the sex ratio patterns noted above. It is also

¹ For a recent analysis of the characteristics of migrants returning from Canada to Britain, see Anthony H. Richmond, "Return Migration from Canada to Britain", *Population Studies*, Vol. XXII, No. 2, July 1968, pp. 263-271.

apparent from Chart 4.5 that the 25-29-year age group was the modal group for each cohort of immigrants during their period of arrival, and that one of the primary differences in their age characteristics has been the direct consequence of aging as well as variations in the relative size of each of these cohorts.

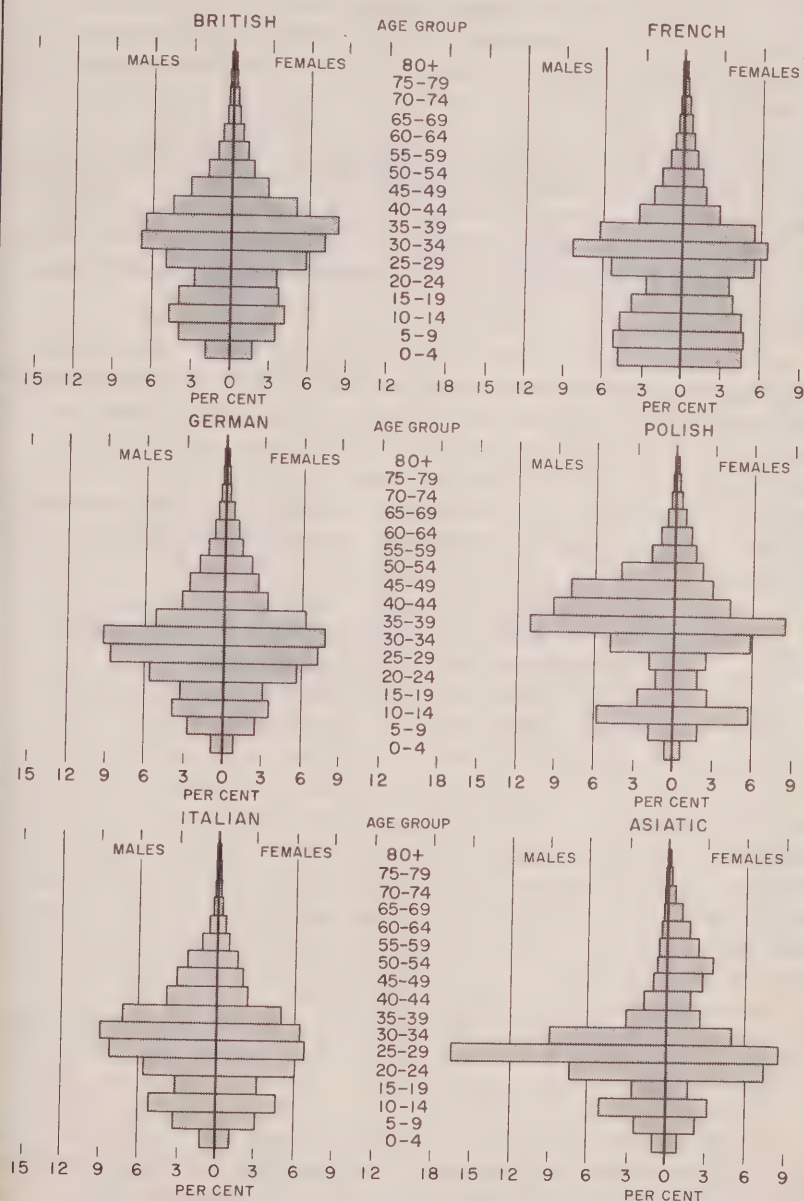
CHART 4.5



4.3.4 VARIATIONS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN – The many ethnic groups comprising the resident post-war immigrant population in Canada have already been shown to vary considerably in terms of their respective sizes. The population pyramids presented in Chart 4.6 for a selected number of ethnic origins also show a wide range of variation in the distribution of their numbers by age and sex. Again, there is evidence of the effects of variations in time of arrival as well as in the age and sex characteristics of

CHART 4.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POST-WAR IMMIGRANT POPULATION
FOR SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGINS, BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX,
CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A5.

the immigrants. For example, those of German origin are both younger as a group and exhibit a more even balance between males and females than is evident for the group of Polish immigrants. This is understandable in view of the earlier period of arrival of Polish immigrants and the fact that many of those admitted immediately after the war were members of the Polish Free Army. Those of German origin classified as enemy aliens were not allowed to immigrate to Canada until their status was changed some years later.

The more notable of the many differences that may be observed in Chart 4.6 are the excess numbers of British Isles females, the large proportion of very young French, the excess of Polish males over 35 years of age, and the extremely distorted distribution for Asiatics with their extreme excess of males in the 25-35-year age range and very low sex ratios for age groups over 40 years.

Sex Ratios and Percentage Distributions by Broad Age Groups – Of the ethnic groups shown in Chart 4.6, the British Isles post-war immigrants with 89 males per 100 females had the lowest sex ratio for all ages combined, and the Polish with a sex ratio of 127.9 had the highest. Sex ratios for all ethnic origin groups of post-war immigrants, separately identified in the census data, are shown in Table 4.9. Note that, while the sex ratio for the Polish is high, it is exceeded by sex ratios for Ukrainians as well as Hungarians.

Table 4.9 – Sex Ratios for Selected Ethnic Origin Groups of Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin group	Sex ratio	Ethnic origin group	Sex ratio
Ukrainian	139.2	Asiatic	110.9
Hungarian	138.3	Other eastern European ..	108.1
Polish	127.9	Jewish	104.0
Other European	127.7	French	103.0
Scandinavian	124.7	German	101.9
Italian	120.3	Russian	93.8
Other central European	114.1	British Isles	89.0
Netherlands	112.3		

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A5.

Percentage distributions by broad age groups for major ethnic origin groups shown in Table 4.10 present a more complete picture on inter-group variations. Considering the proportions in the labour force age range 15-64 years, the eastern European origins (other than Polish, Russian

and Ukrainian) with 87.3 per cent, had the largest proportion in this important age group as well as the largest proportion between 45 and 65 years of age. The French, with over one fourth of its population under 15 years of age, had the smallest proportion—69.3 per cent in the labour force age range. Central, eastern and southern European origins, as well as Asiatic, tended to have higher-than-average proportions in the labour force ages while those of northern and western European and Jewish origins had proportions smaller than the average for all origins combined. The only exceptions in this case were the Russians who had a lower proportion and the Germans who had a higher proportion than the combined post-war immigrant group.

Table 4.10 – Percentage Distribution of Post-war Immigrants for Selected Ethnic Origin Groups, by Broad Age Groups, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Post-war immigrants		Age group					
	Number	Per cent	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-54	55-64	65 +
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	426,304	100.0	20.1	25.1	38.8	9.5	3.9	2.6
French	37,437	100.0	28.4	25.4	33.1	7.2	3.6	2.3
German	199,124	100.0	14.5	33.8	35.4	9.8	4.4	2.1
Netherlands	133,498	100.0	19.8	34.3	31.4	9.6	3.9	1.0
Scandinavian	33,758	100.0	21.9	28.4	36.4	9.3	2.8	1.2
Hungarian	48,338	100.0	13.1	31.0	35.6	11.8	5.6	2.9
Other central European	33,254	100.0	11.6	23.4	43.3	12.9	6.3	2.5
Polish	71,461	100.0	16.9	13.1	44.2	17.3	5.9	2.6
Russian	9,721	100.0	12.7	16.9	34.5	15.6	11.7	8.6
Ukrainian	38,097	100.0	13.3	13.3	46.0	16.9	7.1	3.4
Other eastern European	36,668	100.0	7.6	16.3	37.9	22.3	10.8	5.1
Italian	233,818	100.0	18.7	33.2	34.0	9.4	3.3	1.4
Other European	104,601	100.0	14.8	35.4	36.7	7.9	3.5	1.7
Jewish	27,745	100.0	20.1	16.1	33.7	18.9	7.3	3.9
Asiatic	33,678	100.0	15.3	44.6	23.6	8.3	5.3	2.9
Totals, All Origins ^a	1,507,116	100.0	17.8	28.6	36.4	10.6	4.4	2.2

^aIncludes Other northwestern European, Native Indian and Eskimo, and Other and not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A5.

Generally speaking, the proportion of post-war immigrants 65 years of age and over was negligible. However, the Russian, other eastern European, Jewish and Ukrainian, with 8.6, 5.1, 3.9 and 3.4 per cent, respectively,

had significantly larger proportions than the 2.2 per cent for all origins combined. These same populations also had the highest proportions over 45 years of age. At the other end of the age distribution, the French, Scandinavian, Jewish, British Isles and Netherlands origins all had approximately one fifth or more under the age of 15 at the time of the 1961 Census.

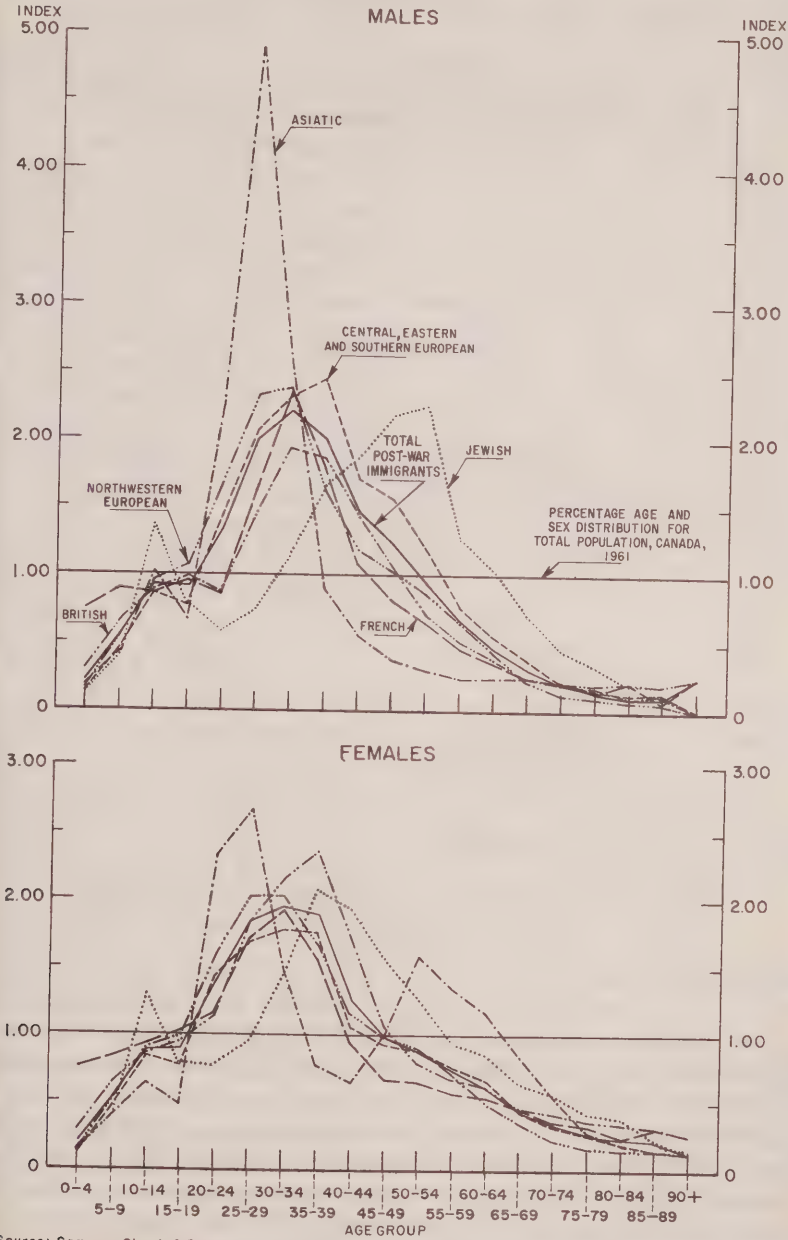
Relative Deviations of Five-Year Age Groups by Sex – Variations in age distributions for major ethnic origin groups are more easily observed in Chart 4.7. If the percentage distributions by five-year age groups and sex for post-war immigrants for each of the ethnic origins were identical to the percentage distribution by age and sex in the total population, each distribution of indices would be a straight horizontal line with each index equal to 1.00. If each ethnic origin group had the same percentage distribution by age and sex as all post-war immigrants, each would be congruent with the distribution of indices for the total post-war group.

The actual distributions of indices shown in Chart 4.7 reveal a certain general similarity to the general pattern shown in Chart 4.3 but with very significant deviations. In the case of males, the most obvious and extreme departure from the average for all post-war immigrants was exhibited by those of Asiatic origins in the 25-29 and 35-59-year age groups. Those of Jewish origin showed significantly larger numbers between 10 and 14 years as well as a considerable displacement of its modal age group from the 30-34 age group for all origins combined to 50-54 years. For the age groups between 40 and 80 years, the percentage of post-war immigrant Jewish males significantly exceeded the corresponding percentages for all origins combined. The only other major ethnic origin group to exhibit such a shift toward the older ages was the combined central, eastern and southern European origins, and this was due primarily to the effect of the eastern European origins. Those ethnic origins with relatively greater numbers in the younger age groups between 20 and 40 years, other than Asiatics, were those comprising the northern and western European origins group. In addition, the Hungarians, Italians and other Europeans (mostly southern Europeans) also would have shown relatively greater numbers in these younger ages had they been shown separately. The most unique aspect of the distribution for those of French origin was their relatively large numbers under 10 years of age, while for those of British Isles origins it was their relatively small number of males between the ages of 20 and 35. Perhaps for those of French ethnic origin, the significance of this deviation would have been easier to evaluate if those born in the United States had been separated from those born elsewhere.

Post-war immigrant females showed several interesting deviations from the patterns exhibited by males. For example, Asiatic females, while showing something of the same extreme deviation as the males for the

CHART 4.7

INDICES OF RELATIVE DEVIATION FOR POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS
OF SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGINS, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX,
CANADA, 1961



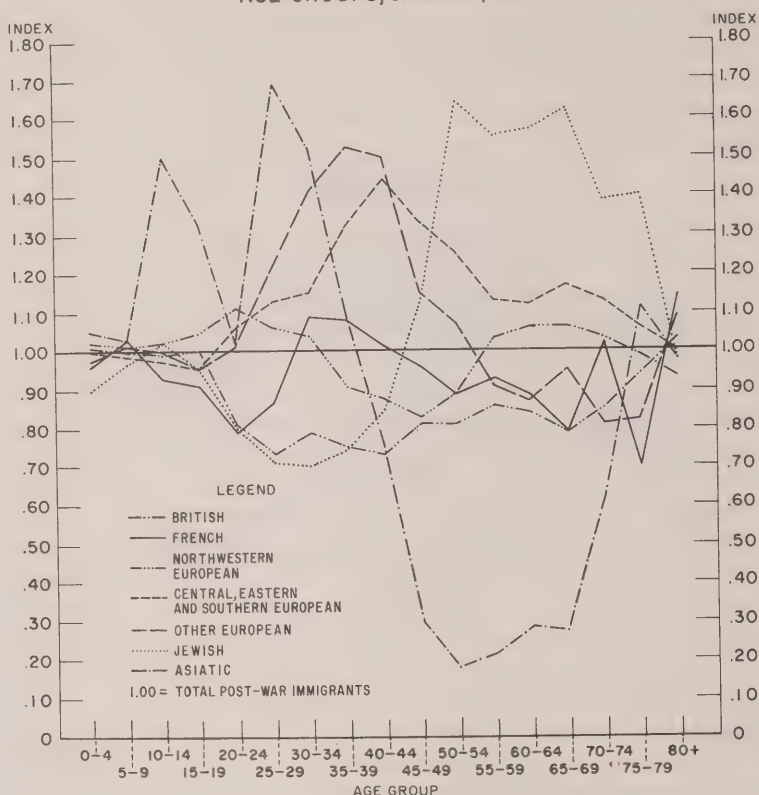
Source: Same as Chart 4.6.

THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON CANADA'S POPULATION

25-29-year age group, also showed a distinct deviation in the 50-75-year age range. The distribution for Jewish females was not displaced toward the older ages as much as was the case for Jewish males, while the reverse situation held for females of British Isles origins.

CHART 4.8

INDICES OF RELATIVE DEVIATION FOR POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS OF SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGINS FOR SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1961



Sources: Same as Chart 4.6.

As shown in Chart 4.4, the number of males relative to female varied significantly throughout the age range for post-war immigrants. In addition, data presented in Chart 4.8 show that considerable variation in the distribution of sex ratios by age existed between the various origin groups. Because of extreme variations in sex ratios, indices of relative deviation from the distribution of sex ratios by age group for all post-war immigrants have been presented in Chart 4.8 rather than the actual sex ratios. For any given age, the index of relative deviation shows the extent

to which the sex ratio for a particular ethnic origin exceeded or fell short of the sex ratio for that age group for the combined post-war immigrant group, i.e., all origins combined.

Using the British as an example, their sex ratios between the ages of 20 and 75 averaged about 20 per cent less than the values of the sex ratios for these age groups for all post-war immigrants. Only in one instance did their actual sex ratio rise above 100 in this age range and that was for the age group 45-49 which had a maximum sex ratio of 128.6 for all post-war immigrant groups combined. Sex ratios for central, eastern and southern European origins, on the other hand, averaged 20 per cent more than those for the combined post-war immigrants. The actual sex ratios for this group exceeded values of 100 between the ages of 25 and 60. Another interesting contrast is found in the comparison of Asiatic and Jewish origin groups. Below 40 years of age the Asiatics had relatively higher sex ratios while the Jewish were proportionately lower on the average than for the combined origins. At ages 45 years and over their relative positions are reversed, with sex ratios for Asiatics averaging about 75 per cent less (between 45 and 70 years of age) and those for the Jewish averaging about 60 per cent more (between 50 and 70 years of age). Relative deviations of sex ratios for French and the northern and western European origins were considerably less, and below the age of 20 were not significant for any group with the single exception of the Asiatic.

1.4 MARITAL STATUS

In 1961, the combined foreign-born population 15 years of age and over had a higher proportion married than did the native born. Among the foreign born, 73.9 per cent of the post-war immigrants were married compared to 72.6 per cent of the pre-war immigrants. Data in Table 4.11 show that, relative to the native born, the proportion of divorced and widowed was higher for pre-war immigrants and lower for post-war immigrants. The more striking differences in proportions widowed reflect the differences in average age which characterize these three groups.

4.1 SEX DIFFERENTIALS — Comparisons of marital status by sex reveal that the higher proportion married for post-war immigrants was due entirely to the marital status of post-war immigrant women. Of this group, 77.6 per cent were married compared to only 66.4 per cent of pre-war immigrant women. The situation was just the reverse for foreign-born males, with 70.4 and 78.4 per cent married for the post-war and pre-war immigrant males, respectively. Comparisons such as these are highly affected by differences in the age distributions of the populations being examined. Limiting the analysis to the population 15 years of age and over reduces the effect of age variations somewhat when making comparisons between

native born, post-war and pre-war immigrants, but still does not provide completely adequate control.

**Table 4.11 – Marital Status of the Native and Foreign-born Populations
15 Years of Age and Over, by Period of Immigration
for the Foreign Born, Canada, 1961**

Population 15 years and over	Canada		Marital status			
	Number	Per cent	Single	Mar- ried	Di- vorced	Wid- owed
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Total	12,045,409	100.0	26.4	66.6	0.5	6.5
Native born	9,470,167	100.0	29.4	64.8	0.4	5.4
Foreign born –						
Pre-war immigrants	1,337,146	100.0	9.0	72.6	0.7	17.7
Post-war immigrants	1,238,096	100.0	22.6	73.9	0.6	2.9
Males	6,056,146	100.0	29.9	66.4	0.4	3.3
Native born	4,722,716	100.0	32.8	64.1	0.4	2.7
Foreign born –						
Pre-war immigrants	693,547	100.0	11.6	78.4	0.7	9.3
Post-war immigrants	639,883	100.0	28.2	70.4	0.5	0.9
Females	5,989,263	100.0	22.9	66.9	0.6	9.6
Native born	4,747,451	100.0	26.0	65.5	0.5	8.0
Foreign born –						
Pre-war immigrants	643,599	100.0	6.2	66.4	0.7	26.7
Post-war immigrants	598,213	100.0	16.6	77.6	0.8	5.0

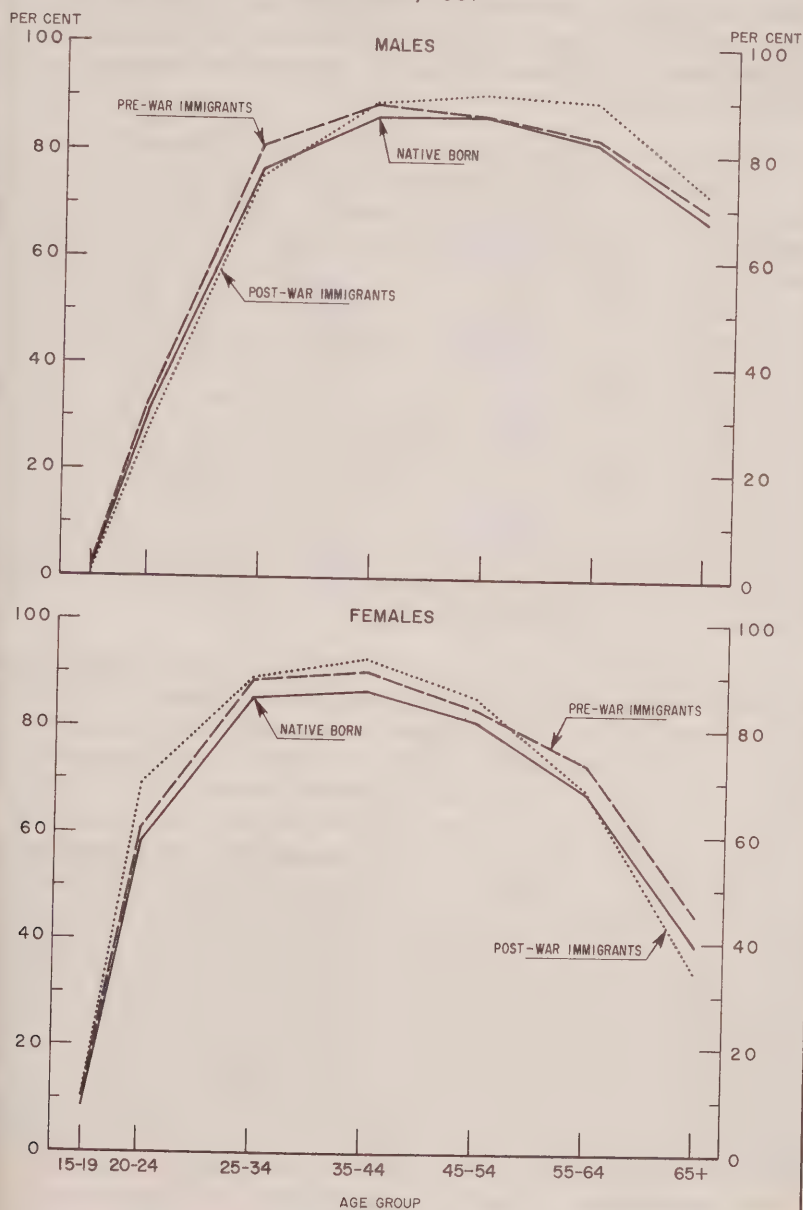
SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A7, A8, and B7.

4.4.2 AGE DIFFERENTIALS BY SEX – Post-war immigrant males did not have consistently lower proportions married than pre-war immigrants. As may be seen in Chart 4.9, the proportions of pre-war immigrant males married exceeded those of post-war immigrants for age groups below 35 years of age. For older males, larger proportions of post-war immigrants were married than for either the pre-war immigrant or native-born males.

The larger proportion of married post-war immigrant females was a reflection of the relatively larger numbers of married women in age groups between 20 and 55 years of age. Beyond 55 years of age, the pre-war immigrants had higher proportions married, and for 65 years of age and over post-war immigrant women had a lower proportion married than the native born. However, for the older age groups it must be remembered that

CHART 4.9

PER CENT MARRIED FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS,
BY AGE GROUPS, SEX AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION,
CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A7, A8 and B7.

changes in the proportion married are more reflective of differentials in mortality by sex than variations in marriage behaviour. Of more significance is the consistent tendency for foreign-born women to have higher proportions married than native-born women for all age groups throughout the child-bearing years. In contrast, the post-war immigrant male is less likely to be married than his pre-war immigrant or native-born counterpart between the ages of 15 and 35.

4.4.3 ETHNIC ORIGINS — The preceding analysis suggests that comparisons of ethnic variations in marital status without attempting to control for age and sex variations would be somewhat risky. While data were not available to do a complete analysis for relatively small age and sex groups, it was at least possible to examine marital status for each of the ethnic populations 15 years of age and over, thus eliminating some of the variability in proportion married due to variations in the size of the youngest age group. The range in marital status in terms of percentage married for each of the total ethnic origin populations varied from a minimum of 48.5 per cent for the French to 66.8 per cent for other eastern European origins. Restricting the analysis to ethnic populations 15 years of age and over, the minimum and maximum values for proportions married became 67.8 and 79.5 per cent for French and Jewish origins, respectively. The variability in proportions married was reduced from 18.3 to 11.7 percentage points by eliminating the influence of variations in the relative size of the various ethnic populations under 15 years of age.

The Jewish, Polish and Italian origins had the highest proportion married and the French, Asiatic and Hungarian had the lowest. This order was not consistent for the male and female populations. For example, while Jewish males had the highest proportion married, Jewish females ranked third after the Italian, Asiatic and Ukrainian females. Polish males with 76.2 per cent married ranked second while Polish females with 78.5 per cent married ranked seventh. At the other end of the continuum, French females were primarily responsible for the French having the lowest proportion married of any ethnic group, as French males exceeded the proportion married for both Asiatic and Hungarian origins. Both of these latter groups were somewhat unusual in view of the large disparity between proportion married for males and females. The Asiatic, for example, had both the lowest proportion married for males and the highest proportion married for females. This would suggest that, in addition to cultural factors and variations in age characteristics, some consideration must be given to the balance or imbalance of the sexes in explaining variations in the proportions married among the various ethnic groups of post-war immigrants. In addition, since the data do not reveal the marital status of these ethnic populations at the time of their arrival in Canada, ethnic variations in Table 4.12 must be interpreted with some degree of caution.

Table 4.12 – Marital Status of Post-war Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, by Ethnic Origin Groups and Sex, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Total post-war immigrants		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent married	Number	Per cent married	Number	Per cent married
British Isles	340,616	74.4	156,576	72.7	184,040	75.9
French.....	26,768	67.8	13,570	65.1	13,198	70.6
German	170,241	73.6	85,422	69.4	84,819	77.9
Netherlands	106,985	73.1	56,725	68.8	50,260	78.1
Scandinavian	26,353	71.7	14,898	66.2	11,455	78.9
Hungarian	41,982	70.0	24,734	64.0	17,248	78.7
Other central European	29,387	75.1	15,764	72.8	13,623	77.8
Polish	59,317	77.2	33,966	76.2	25,351	78.5
Russian	8,483	71.9	4,056	71.8	4,427	72.1
Ukrainian	33,009	76.9	19,592	74.3	13,417	80.7
Other eastern European	33,864	72.4	17,610	72.1	16,254	72.6
Italian	190,091	77.0	105,210	72.4	84,881	82.7
Other European	89,090	70.3	50,624	66.0	38,466	75.9
Jewish	22,149	79.5	11,247	79.0	10,902	80.0
Asiatic	28,505	68.5	14,731	55.2	13,774	82.7
Totals, All Origins^a	1,238,096	73.9	639,883	70.5	598,213	77.6

^a Includes Other northwestern European, Native Indian and Eskimo, and Other and not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A10.

5 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Between 1901 and 1961, the proportion of the population 5-19 years of age attending school in Canada increased from 51.1 to 78.4 per cent. As indicative as this is of the rising educational attainment, the fact remains that in 1961 almost half, or 45.2 per cent, of Canada's population 15 years of age and over who had finished their schooling had not completed more than an elementary school education. Even in the highly industrialized province of Ontario, there were 44,836 persons, or 1.1 per cent of the province's population 15 years of age and over, who had no schooling and 4.7 per cent who had not completed more than an elementary education.²

² DBS 99-520, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-10, Tables I and XIII, pp. 10-3 and 1-23.

In view of this, the educational characteristics of Canada's immigrant population take on considerable significance. The analyses in this Section are limited wherever possible to the highest grade or year of schooling attended and reported by the population 25 years of age and over on the assumption that these data would provide a fairly adequate picture of completed education among the various post-war immigrant groups.

4.5.1 YEARS OF SCHOOLING BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX — Data in Table 4.13 provide a basis for comparing educational characteristics of post-war immigrants with those of pre-war immigrants as well as the native born 25 years of age and over. There are two very obvious contrasts. The first is the higher proportion of post-war immigrants that had some university or university degree — 10.3 per cent compared to 6.6 and 4.9 per cent for native born and pre-war immigrants, respectively. The second is the larger proportion of pre-war immigrants with elementary schooling or less. Almost 60 per cent of this group fell in the two lowest educational categories compared to 47.2 and 45.3 per cent for the native born and post-war immigrants, respectively.

These same patterns held for both males and females. However, there are several additional variations with respect to sex differences that should be noted. Female post-war immigrants as well as pre-war immigrants tended to have larger proportions with either no schooling or some secondary schooling, while the males had considerably larger proportions with some university or university degree and either the same or larger proportions with elementary schooling only. The one variation exhibited by the native born worthy of note is the fact that a somewhat larger proportion of males than females reported no schooling whatsoever.

4.5.2 FOREIGN BORN BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH — Data in Table 4.14 include post-war and pre-war immigrant populations of all ages and, therefore, are not directly comparable to data presented in Table 4.13, which is limited to the population 25 years of age and over. As would be expected, inclusion of post-war immigrants under 25 years of age has increased the proportions reporting elementary school or less and decreased the proportions reporting some secondary school or higher. On the other hand, the distribution for pre-war immigrants is relatively unaffected since this population contains no one under 15 years of age.

It is interesting to note that those post-war immigrants with considerably higher-than-average proportions reporting some university or university degree came from birthplaces that were relatively unimportant numerically as sources of post-war immigration. Even so, the contribution by post-war immigrants born in the United States, other Commonwealth and Asiatic countries was rather significant in terms of their level of educational attainment.

Table 4.13 - Number and Percentage Distribution of the Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations 25 Years of Age and Over, by Years of Schooling, Canada, 1961

Years of schooling	Number			Percentage Distribution		
	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Totals -						
No schooling	96,607	51,338	14,761	1.3	3.8	1.4
Elementary school	3,264,213	736,530	437,838	45.9	55.6	43.9
1-5+ yrs. secondary school	3,281,030	472,840	443,568	46.2	35.7	44.4
1-4+ yrs. university	219,453	36,608	52,371	3.1	2.7	5.2
University degree	244,070	28,172	50,136	3.5	2.2	5.1
Totals	7,105,373	1,325,488	998,674	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males -						
No schooling	55,026	25,069	4,710	1.5	3.6	0.9
Elementary school	1,729,382	393,261	228,193	49.0	57.2	43.8
1-5+ yrs. secondary school	1,455,427	227,670	218,199	41.2	33.1	41.9
1-4+ yrs. university	114,605	21,082	31,634	3.3	3.1	6.1
University degree	175,547	20,484	37,816	5.0	3.0	7.3
Totals, Males	3,529,987	687,566	520,552	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females -						
No schooling	41,581	26,269	10,051	1.1	4.1	2.1
Elementary school	1,534,831	343,269	209,645	42.9	53.8	43.8
1-5+ yrs. secondary school	1,825,603	245,170	225,369	51.1	38.4	47.1
1-4+ yrs. university	104,848	15,526	20,737	2.9	2.4	4.4
University degree	68,523	7,688	12,320	2.0	1.3	2.6
Totals, Females	3,575,386	637,922	478,122	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A15.

Table 4.14 - Percentage Distribution of the Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations, by Years of Schooling and Place of Birth, Canada, 1961

Years of schooling	Total immigrants	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth	United States	Northern and western European	Other European	Asiatic and other
Pre-war immigrants							
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
No schooling	3.8	0.3	2.8	0.8	1.9	11.5	15.4
Elementary school ..	55.2	49.9	28.9	47.9	60.8	67.5	55.2
1-5+ yrs. secondary school	36.0	45.0	50.0	42.9	32.4	18.3	22.4
1-4+ yrs. university	2.8	3.0	9.2	4.5	2.8	1.3	3.2
University degree ..	2.1	1.8	9.1	3.9	2.1	1.4	3.8
Totals, Per Cent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number ..	1,337,146	605,283	11,274	213,881	126,997	353,737	25,974
Post-war immigrants							
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
No schooling	4.6	2.9	5.3	14.0	4.5	4.0	10.5
Elementary school ..	47.7	28.8	31.0	30.8	45.3	64.1	48.4
1-5+ yrs. secondary school	39.9	59.9	45.9	33.2	44.6	25.7	29.4
1-4+ yrs. university	4.2	4.8	8.5	10.2	3.4	3.3	5.4
University degree ..	3.6	3.6	9.3	11.8	2.2	2.9	6.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number ..	1,507,116	364,432	36,613	70,027	396,496	590,827	48,721

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A16.

Educational characteristics of pre-war immigrants by birthplace were somewhat different. The same three, i.e., United States, other Commonwealth, and Asiatic and other, contributed disproportionately greater numbers of more highly educated immigrants; however, those from other Commonwealth countries made the greatest relative contribution. For post-war immigrants, those born in the United States had had the highest proportion with some university or university degree. For both immigrant groups, those born in the United Kingdom generally had disproportionately

greater numbers with one to five years of secondary education than immigrants from all other birthplaces combined. Probably the most significant aspect of these comparisons is the fact that, of the large numbers immigrating to Canada during the post-war period who were born in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe, slightly over two thirds had no more than an elementary education at the time of the 1961 Census. Yet, even this was an improvement over the 79.0 per cent with no more than an elementary education among pre-war immigrants of the same birthplace category.

4.5.3 ETHNIC ORIGINS – Educational attainment data for ethnic origin groups of post-war as well as pre-war immigrants and native born provide additional insights as to both the sources and nature of contributions made by immigrants during the years between 1946 and 1961. Note in Table 4.15 that three of the four groups of post-war immigrants with the largest numbers 25 years of age and over, i.e., the Italian, German and Netherlands origins, had relatively low proportions with some university or university degree. The Italian had by far the lowest proportion of any ethnic group while having the highest proportion, or 88.2 per cent, with an elementary education or less. The high proportions of post-war immigrants of Russian, other eastern European, Hungarian, other central European, and Jewish origins with university education is no doubt reflective of the unusual nature of post-World-War-II refugee and resettlement problems. That all classes of people were affected by the upheaval of war, particularly in eastern European areas, is reflected by the relatively high proportions of Ukrainian and Polish origins with elementary education or less.

It is both interesting and significant that the proportion of all ethnic origin groups with some university education or degree was considerably greater among post-war immigrants than among pre-war immigrants, except those of Italian origins. They were also higher than their counterparts in the native-born populations, except for Italian, other European (mostly southern European) and Jewish origins. It should be pointed out that, while the native born of Italian origins had a relatively low proportion of their population with a university education, they did not have the lowest. In addition, comparison of the three Italian ethnic origin groups shows considerable gains in educational attainment as one moves from post-war to pre-war immigrants and the native born. For the French origin population, the situation is somewhat reversed. The native born have a lower educational attainment than either the post-war or pre-war immigrants. Educational attainment for pre-war immigrants of French origin is considerably higher, while for the post-war immigrants it is second only to Russian origin relative to the proportion with some university or university degree and second only to British Isles origins relative to the other educational attainment levels.

Table 4.15 – Percentage Distribution for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 25 Years of Age and Over, by Ethnic Origin and Highest Level of Schooling, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Totals		Level of schooling		
	Number	Per cent	Elementary schooling or none	1-5+ years secondary school	Some university or university degree
Native born					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	3,380,596	100.0	36.4	55.2	8.4
French	2,486,881	100.0	62.1	33.6	4.3
German	325,003	100.0	50.6	44.5	4.9
Netherlands	102,092	100.0	49.5	45.2	5.3
Scandinavian	116,685	100.0	33.6	59.3	7.1
Hungarian	16,150	100.0	45.6	49.5	4.9
Other central European	39,830	100.0	40.3	52.9	6.8
Polish	72,437	100.0	44.5	49.6	5.9
Russian	39,069	100.0	47.9	43.8	8.3
Ukrainian	158,870	100.0	49.4	45.6	5.0
Other eastern European	5,536	100.0	30.4	56.6	13.0
Italian	55,497	100.0	42.4	52.6	5.0
Other European	27,020	100.0	35.7	56.0	8.3
Jewish	45,420	100.0	13.5	64.1	22.4
Asiatic	24,698	100.0	28.9	60.0	11.1
Totals, All Origins^a	7,105,373	100.0	47.2	46.2	6.6
Pre-war immigrants					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	717,284	100.0	48.4	45.6	6.0
French	49,861	100.0	59.0	35.0	6.0
German	87,421	100.0	68.1	27.5	4.4
Netherlands	21,732	100.0	58.4	35.3	6.3
Scandinavian	70,847	100.0	62.9	33.2	3.9
Hungarian	23,385	100.0	75.7	21.7	2.6
Other central European	43,704	100.0	76.6	20.6	2.8
Polish	57,238	100.0	80.5	16.9	2.6
Russian	23,007	100.0	75.6	19.6	4.8
Ukrainian	71,822	100.0	88.0	10.6	1.4
Other eastern European	6,227	100.0	69.5	25.5	5.0
Italian	31,106	100.0	82.4	15.9	1.7
Other European	26,169	100.0	77.3	20.0	2.7
Jewish	37,519	100.0	60.6	32.4	7.0
Asiatic	22,209	100.0	79.6	18.2	2.2
Totals, All Origins^a	1,325,488	100.0	59.4	35.7	4.9

For footnote, see end of table.

Table 4.15 – Percentage Distribution for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 25 Years of Age and Over, by Ethnic Origin and Highest Level of Schooling, Canada, 1961 – concluded

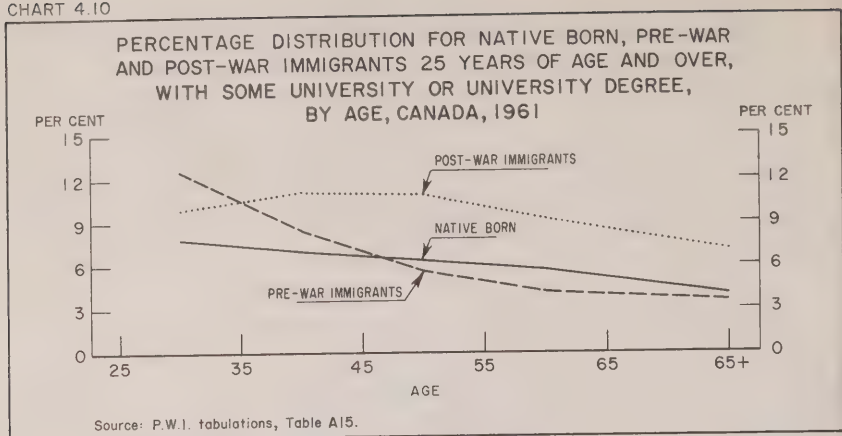
Ethnic origin	Totals		Level of schooling		
	Number	Per cent	Elementary schooling or none	1-5+ years secondary school	Some university or university degree
Post-war immigrants					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	279,960	100.0	18.7	67.4	13.9
French	21,402	100.0	25.1	56.1	18.8
German	134,717	100.0	41.4	50.8	7.8
Netherlands	78,593	100.0	47.5	45.1	7.4
Scandinavian	20,886	100.0	33.1	53.9	13.0
Hungarian	34,079	100.0	39.2	43.4	17.4
Other central European	25,339	100.0	32.2	52.0	15.8
Polish	53,132	100.0	58.4	31.6	10.0
Russian	7,355	100.0	41.9	37.3	20.8
Ukrainian	29,405	100.0	65.0	25.5	9.5
Other eastern European	29,474	100.0	32.3	49.2	18.5
Italian	147,867	100.0	88.2	10.5	1.3
Other European	70,796	100.0	67.7	25.6	6.7
Jewish	19,241	100.0	42.6	42.3	15.1
Asiatic	21,941	100.0	58.8	26.9	14.3
Totals, All Origins^a	998,674	100.0	45.3	44.4	10.3

^a Includes Other northwestern European, Native Indian and Eskimo, and Other and not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A17.

5.4 AGE AND SEX VARIATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT –
 The general superiority of the post-war immigrant group as a whole in terms of educational attainment measured by the proportion with some university or university degree is evident in Chart 4.10 at every age level beyond 35 years of age. Those below 35 years of age, as may be seen in both Chart 4.10 and Table 4.16, still had an exceptionally high level of educational attainment, i.e., 9.9 per cent had some university education or degree, but were exceeded by pre-war immigrants in this age group. Since most pre-war immigrants in the age range 25-34 would have received their university education in Canada as would some of those 35-44 years of age, the larger proportions as compared to native born might reflect a greater incentive on their part to capitalize on educational opportunities available in Canada. The same considerations might account for the higher proportions among the younger post-war immigrants. However, for those older than 25 or 30 years of age when they arrived in Canada, the higher proportions with

CHART 4.10



some university or more (in 1961) would appear to reflect the selectivity of Canadian post-war immigration policy.

Trends by age for each of the lower levels of schooling attained were consistent for all three native and foreign-born groups. In each case the proportion with elementary schooling or less increased with age while the proportion with one to five or more years of secondary schooling decreased. The proportions with elementary schooling or less tended to be higher at every age level up to 55 years for post-war immigrants while the proportions with some secondary schooling tended to be about the same or lower than those observed for either pre-war immigrants or native born.

At least with respect to the attainment of some university education or degree, sex differentials for post-war immigrants as well as pre-war immigrants and native born favoured the males by a ratio of almost two to one. For post-war immigrants with one to five or more years of secondary schooling, the females had larger proportions at every age level. Females for all ages 25 years and over had only a slightly larger proportion with elementary schooling or less but the age pattern was mixed and probably not significant. For both pre-war immigrants and native born, sex differentials for secondary schooling attainment were the same as for post-war immigrants, while for elementary schooling or less, the pre-war immigrant and native-born males had consistently higher proportions than females at all age levels.

Because of the variations in educational attainment by age and sex and the favourable age-sex structure of post-war immigrants relative to pre-war immigrants and native born, the educational attainment for the total post-war immigrant population 25 years of age and over was much higher at all levels when compared to the older pre-war immigrant population and higher than the native born with respect to university level of achievement.

Table 4.16 – Percentage Distribution by Highest Level of Schooling for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 25 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Age, Canada, 1961

Sex and age	Totals		Level of schooling		
	Number	Per cent	Elementary schooling or none	1-5+ years secondary school	Some university or university degree
Native born					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males and Females –					
25-34	2,030,617	100.0	35.9	56.3	7.8
35-44	1,928,665	100.0	42.4	50.6	7.0
45-54	1,466,818	100.0	49.6	44.1	6.3
55-64	828,010	100.0	60.5	33.8	5.7
65+	851,263	100.0	68.5	27.5	4.0
Totals, Males and Females 25+	7,105,373	100.0	47.2	46.2	6.6
Males –					
25-34	1,019,374	100.0	38.9	51.1	10.0
35-44	958,480	100.0	44.7	46.2	9.1
45-54	742,002	100.0	53.2	39.5	7.3
55-64	411,434	100.0	64.9	28.3	6.8
65+	398,697	100.0	74.2	20.7	5.1
Totals, Males 25+	3,529,987	100.0	50.5	41.2	8.3
Females –					
25-34	1,011,243	100.0	32.8	61.5	5.7
35-44	970,185	100.0	40.1	55.0	4.9
45-54	724,816	100.0	46.0	48.8	5.2
55-64	416,576	100.0	56.1	39.3	4.6
65+	452,566	100.0	63.5	33.4	3.1
Totals, Females 25+	3,575,386	100.0	44.1	51.1	4.8

Table 4.16 – Percentage Distribution by Highest Level of Schooling for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 25 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Age, Canada, 1961 – continued

Sex and age	Totals		Level of schooling		
	Number	Per cent	Elementary schooling or none	1-5+ years secondary school	Some university or university degree
Pre-war immigrants					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males and Females –					
25-34	40,861	100.0	29.6	57.8	12.6
35-44	130,484	100.0	35.1	56.4	8.5
45-54	251,880	100.0	50.8	43.6	5.6
55-64	395,100	100.0	63.9	31.9	4.2
65+	507,163	100.0	68.7	27.7	3.6
Totals, Males and Females 25+	1,325,488	100.0	59.4	35.7	4.9
Males –					
25-34	20,103	100.0	32.1	51.4	16.5
35-44	61,113	100.0	36.3	51.9	11.8
45-54	129,125	100.0	51.1	42.2	6.7
55-64	213,654	100.0	65.3	29.6	5.1
65+	263,571	100.0	69.7	25.8	4.5
Totals, Males 25+	687,566	100.0	60.8	33.1	6.1
Females –					
25-34	20,758	100.0	27.1	64.0	8.9
35-44	69,371	100.0	34.1	60.3	5.6
45-54	122,755	100.0	50.5	45.1	4.4
55-64	181,446	100.0	62.3	34.5	3.2
65+	243,592	100.0	67.7	29.6	2.7
Totals, Females 25+	637,922	100.0	57.9	38.4	3.7

Table 4.16 – Percentage Distribution by Highest Level of Schooling for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 25 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Age, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Sex and age	Totals		Level of schooling		
	Number	Per cent	Elementary schooling or none	1-5+ years secondary school	Some university or university degree
Post-war immigrants					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males and Females –					
25-34	409,461	100.0	41.9	48.2	9.9
35-44	330,579	100.0	42.4	46.5	11.1
45-54	159,629	100.0	50.4	38.7	10.9
55-64	66,291	100.0	58.7	32.1	9.2
65+	32,714	100.0	64.5	28.4	7.1
Totals, Males and Females 25+	998,674	100.0	45.3	44.4	10.3
Males –					
25-34	218,212	100.0	41.7	45.9	12.4
35-44	171,601	100.0	43.1	42.5	14.4
45-54	87,680	100.0	49.1	36.9	14.0
55-64	30,683	100.0	55.4	30.8	13.8
65+	12,376	100.0	60.8	27.2	12.0
Totals, Males 25+	520,552	100.0	44.7	41.9	13.4
Females –					
25-34	191,249	100.0	42.1	50.7	7.2
35-44	158,978	100.0	41.5	51.0	7.5
45-54	71,949	100.0	51.9	41.1	7.0
55-64	35,608	100.0	61.5	33.3	5.2
65+	20,338	100.0	66.7	29.2	4.1
Totals, Females 25+	478,122	100.0	45.9	47.1	7.0

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A15.

4.5.5 ETHNIC ORIGIN VARIATIONS BY AGE GROUP – The extent to which the distributions of educational attainment by age groups for all origins combined are representative of the ethnic origins comprising each of the immigrant and native-born populations can be determined by an examination of data in Table 4.17. In this instance, the proportion reporting some university or university degree is used as an index of educational attainment. For post-war immigrants, one of the more apparent variations in these distributions is the variation in the age at which the maximum proportion occurs. Nine of the 15 origin groups had their highest proportions with some university or university degree in the 35-44-year age group. For two origin groups, Jewish and British Isles, the highest proportions occurred in the youngest age group, while the Russian, other eastern European, and Polish had peak proportions in the 45-54-year age group. Variations in the distributions for post-war immigrants contrasted with the situation for pre-war immigrants where the maximum proportion for every ethnic origin occurred in the youngest age group with proportions declining consistently with increasing age. The same contrasts are also apparent in post-war immigrant and native-born comparisons.

Another contrast to be noted is the greater variation in proportions with some university or university degree between corresponding age groups of the various post-war immigrant ethnic origins than observed for either pre-war immigrant or native-born populations. Variability, as measured by average deviation from the percentage for total origins, tends to be higher for younger age groups of post-war immigrants as well as of pre-war immigrants and of native born shown in Table 4.18. Differences in variability by age group between these three populations is highest for ages 65 years and over. Coefficients of relative variability, which take into account variations in the relative size of the percentages for the combined total ethnic origins in each age group, also show greater variability for post-war immigrants. As for a possible relationship between age and variability of educational attainment among ethnic origin groups, there seems to be some tendency for greater variability to occur at either end of the age distribution for post-war and pre-war immigrants.

Generally speaking, the level of educational attainment for each ethnic group relative to the mean for all ethnic origin groups combined held throughout the age range. For example, the Italian group with the lowest educational attainment of any origin group were also the lowest in each of the age groups. The Russian and French groups on the other hand were consistently above the average for each age group. Of the 15 ethnic groups only four had mixed patterns. The above-average positions for the Asiatic and Jewish were due to very high levels for the younger age groups, which

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Table 4.17 - Percentage of the Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations 25 Years of Age and Over, with Some University or University Degree, by Ethnic Origin and Age Groups, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Age groups					
	25+	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Native born						
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
British Isles	8.3	9.5	9.2	8.3	7.6	5.2
French	4.3	5.5	4.4	4.0	3.6	2.3
German	4.9	6.5	4.9	4.1	3.5	2.3
Netherlands	5.3	7.3	5.4	4.6	4.0	3.0
Scandinavian	7.0	8.4	6.8	5.9	5.7	3.4
Hungarian	4.8	6.6	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.4
Other central European	6.7	9.2	6.1	4.8	3.9	4.5
Polish	5.9	9.0	4.6	3.4	2.2	2.4
Russian	8.3	11.6	7.5	5.8	4.8	4.3
Ukrainian	4.9	7.3	4.2	2.8	1.9	2.6
Other eastern European	13.0	16.6	11.8	10.6	13.4	6.2
Italian	5.0	6.7	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.2
Other European	8.2	10.3	7.0	6.6	7.0	2.0
Jewish	22.4	32.8	19.5	16.4	15.5	10.2
Asiatic	11.1	15.1	9.5	6.1	6.4	4.7
Totals, All Origins	6.5	7.8	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.0
Pre-war immigrants						
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
British Isles	5.9	16.0	9.2	6.7	5.5	4.6
French	5.9	8.4	7.8	6.6	5.4	4.7
German	4.4	10.1	7.7	4.7	4.0	2.7
Netherlands	6.2	9.2	8.8	6.5	5.9	4.2
Scandinavian	3.8	12.0	6.9	4.6	4.2	2.3
Hungarian	2.5	8.5	4.5	2.7	1.4	1.3
Other central European	2.7	9.8	7.1	3.5	1.7	1.1
Polish	2.6	9.0	6.7	2.7	1.4	1.0
Russian	4.8	16.4	11.3	6.3	5.0	2.1
Ukrainian	1.3	8.0	4.9	1.2	0.8	0.6
Other eastern European	5.0	16.4	12.2	6.2	2.7	2.5
Italian	1.6	6.9	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.7
Other European	2.7	8.0	7.4	2.2	1.3	1.5
Jewish	6.9	29.9	15.3	7.6	6.7	2.8
Asiatic	2.2	16.4	11.1	3.5	1.8	1.0
Totals, All Origins	4.9	12.6	8.4	5.5	4.2	3.6
Post-war immigrants						
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
British Isles	13.9	15.8	13.3	13.6	10.3	7.3
French	18.7	19.0	19.9	18.3	17.8	9.6
German	7.8	6.7	9.9	8.8	6.7	4.2
Netherlands	7.4	7.7	8.7	5.9	4.0	3.2
Scandinavian	13.0	12.9	13.7	12.2	11.5	9.1
Hungarian	17.4	16.1	19.6	18.1	15.1	14.1
Other central European	15.7	12.2	19.0	17.9	15.9	12.3
Polish	10.0	8.7	8.6	13.2	12.1	9.3
Russian	20.7	21.1	21.2	21.3	19.7	19.0
Ukrainian	9.4	8.0	7.4	11.9	13.9	15.2
Other eastern European	18.4	15.2	20.0	21.2	16.8	9.7
Italian	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.5
Other European	6.7	5.5	8.6	8.4	5.6	2.6
Jewish	15.0	24.8	13.5	12.2	12.1	6.7
Asiatic	14.3	15.5	25.1	7.2	3.1	1.4
Totals, All Origins	10.3	9.9	11.0	10.8	9.1	7.0

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A17.

compensated for below-average levels in the older age groups. The below-average positions for the Polish and Ukrainian were due to lower-than-average proportions below the age of 45 years, as both had relatively high proportions with some university or university degree in the three oldest age groups 45 years and over.

Table 4.18 – Measures of Ethnic Variability^a in Educational Attainment^b for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Age Groups, Canada, 1961

Age group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Average deviation			
25-34	3.94	4.55	5.69
35-44	2.79	2.38	5.84
45-54	2.56	1.98	4.96
55-64	2.80	1.93	5.29
65+	1.53	1.75	4.40
Coefficient of relative variability ^c			
25-34 .....	.507	.361	.575
35-44 .....	.403	.282	.530
45-54 .....	.410	.357	.459
55-64 .....	.496	.461	.580
65+ .....	.386	.490	.627

^a Based on data in Table 4.17.

^b Proportion reporting some university or university degree.

^c The coefficient of relative variability for post-war immigrants (age 25-34) is obtained by dividing their average deviation (5.69) by the percentage of 25-34-year-olds reporting some university or degree for all origins combined (9.9).

There is no question about the higher educational attainment of post-war immigrants in comparison to either the pre-war immigrants or the native born. However, the educational superiority of post-war immigrants considered as a group was achieved despite the very large numbers of immigrants of Italian, German, Netherlands and other southern European origins whose educational attainments were below average for all age groups 25 years and over. Of these groups, the Italian made the smallest contribution to the educational resources of the post-war immigrant population in Canada.

4.6 LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The population in Canada's labour force increased from approximately two and a half million in 1911 to six and a half million in 1961.³ This represents a percentage increase in the labour force of 139 per cent compared to 53 per cent for the total population during a period of 50 years. It is interesting to note that, during this period of growth, the labour force in relation to the population 15 years of age and over, i.e., the labour force participation rate declined from 56.0 to 53.7 per cent.

Numbers of both men and women 15 years of age and over in the labour force increased during this period but the participation rate for women increased from 16.2 per cent in 1911 to 29.5 per cent in 1961 while the participation rate for men declined from 89.6 to 77.7 per cent in the same comparison. The decline for males is a reflection of declines in participation rates of those under 20 years of age and especially those aged 65 and over, since the rates for the age groups in the 20-64-year age range remained relatively constant.⁴ For women 14-64 years of age, participation rates increased significantly during the 1921-61 period.⁵

In addition to these significant changes in labour force participation rates by sex and for specific age groups, the transition from the pre-war to post-war period produced a profound change in the character of the occupational structure of the labour force. Agriculture ceased to be the

³ The labour force includes all persons 15 years of age and over who were reported as having a job of any kind, either part-time or full-time, or were reported as looking for work during the week prior to enumeration. Persons seeking their first job are excluded from labour force data presented in DBS 94-501, 1961 Census, Bul. 3.1-1, Table 1, p. 1-3. The Yukon and Northwest Territories are also excluded from these historical data. Data concerning the size of the labour force during the 1911-61 period are based on the historical data presented in DBS 94-501, 1961 Census, Bul. 3.1-1, Table 1, p. 1-3. The labour force for 1961 and 1951 includes all persons 15 years of age and over who were reported as having a job of any kind, either part-time or full-time, or were reported as looking for work during the week prior to enumeration. Persons seeking their first job were excluded. Prior to 1951, the "gainfully occupied" rather than the "labour force" concept was used, the chief difference between the two concepts being that the labour force approach measures employment characteristics at a given point in time while the gainfully employed concept stresses the person's *usual* activity. Persons seeking their first job have been excluded from these data as have the data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In 1967, a more complete and consistent series of estimates of the labour force by sex from 1901-1961 was produced by Frank Denton and Sylvia Ostry which included residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, members of the Armed Forces, and excluded inmates of institutions. According to their estimates based on the population 14 years of age and over, the labour force participation rate declined from 57.4 to 55.1 per cent. See Frank Denton and Sylvia Ostry, *Historical Estimates of the Canadian Labour Force*, 1961 Census Monograph, Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1967, Tables 9 and 10.

⁴ Frank Denton and Sylvia Ostry *op. cit.*, Tables 3-7.

⁵ *Ibid.*

largest occupational category, and the pace of Canada's industrial development was reflected in the rapidly increasing proportions of the labour force in manufacturing and construction as well as in professional, technical and other white-collar occupations. Manufacturing and construction occupations became the largest occupational group followed by clerical and service occupations with 22.3, 13.3 and 11.1 per cent, respectively.⁶ Whereas, in 1931 these three occupational groups plus professionals accounted for 38.2 per cent of the labour force, in 1961 they constituted 57.0 per cent. Such profound changes in the economic structure as are reflected in these statistics have considerable significance for the interpretation of the following analyses of the labour force characteristics of post-war immigrants.

4.6.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS – The concept of labour force status employed in this analysis focuses on the distinction between those who were in the current experienced labour force and those who were not, as of the week preceding the census date, June 1, 1961.⁷ Post-war immigrants in contrast to both pre-war immigrants and native born, had a considerably larger proportion of their population 15 years of age and over in the current experienced labour force, with 64.9 per cent compared to 43.4 and 53.7 per cent for pre-war immigrants and native born, respectively. The relatively large proportion of pre-war immigrants, 53.7 per cent, who had neither worked at any time during the year nor looked for work reflects the older character of this population relative to the post-war immigrants and native born. As may be seen in Table 4.19, the pattern holds for both males and females but with considerably higher proportions of males than females in the current experienced labour force. With 91.9 per cent of the males and 44.4 per cent of the females either in the current experienced labour force, actively seeking employment, or having worked at some time during the year, the post-war immigrants were considerably more active in Canada's labour force than either pre-war immigrants or native born. Post-war immigrant males did have the lowest proportion of inexperienced persons looking for work, but post-war immigrant females, with 5.2 per cent not in the current experienced labour force, had the highest proportion relative to the

⁶ Meltz, N.M., *Changes in the Occupational Composition of the Canadian Labour Force, 1931-1961*. Occasional Paper No. 2, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, Canada, pp. 24-28.

⁷ The current experienced labour force includes all those who reported having a job of any kind during the week preceding the census or had looked for work (and had worked before). Those not in the current experienced labour force include those not holding a job during the week prior to the census, if they were looking for work but had never worked before, and those indicating that they had had a job at some time during the past twelve months but neither had one during the week preceding the census nor looked for work. The residual labour force status category "other" includes all other respondents over 15 years of age who had neither held a job nor looked for one during the week prior to the census and, in addition, had not had any job at any other time during the year.

Table 4.19 – Current Labour Force Status for the Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, Canada, 1961

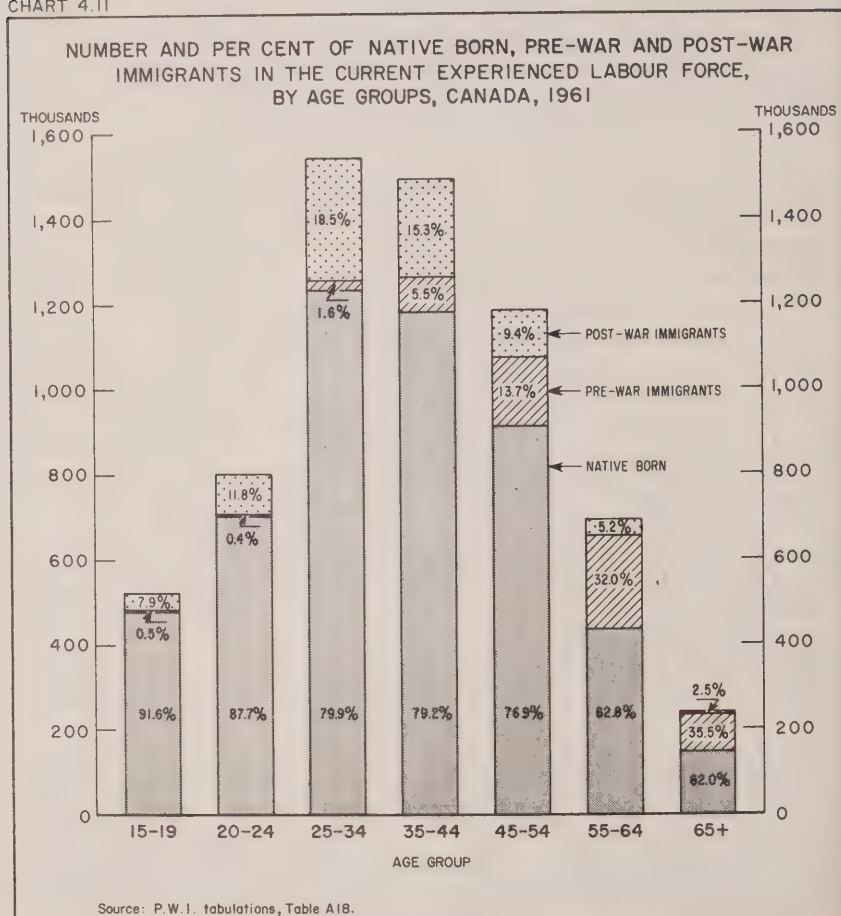
Sex and current labour force status	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Males and Females –			
In current experienced labour force	53.7	43.4	64.9
Not in current experienced labour force	4.4	2.9	4.0
Other	41.9	53.7	31.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	9,470,241	1,337,146	1,238,096
Males –			
In current experienced labour force	78.1	64.9	88.9
Not in current experienced labour force	4.3	3.2	3.0
Other	17.6	31.9	8.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	4,722,764	693,547	639,883
Females –			
In current experienced labour force	29.4	20.3	39.2
Not in current experienced labour force	4.5	2.5	5.2
Other	66.1	77.2	55.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	4,747,477	643,599	598,213

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A19, A27 and B9.

native born and pre-war immigrants. In either case, the proportions were relatively small and did not alter the relative significance of their proportions in the current experienced labour force.

4.6.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE – Of the six and a half million in the current experienced labour force, 12.4 per cent (803,911) were post-war immigrants compared to 9.0 per cent (581,378) for pre-war immigrants. The numerical distribution by age groups showing post-war immigrants in relation to the pre-war immigrant and native-born components is presented in Chart 4.11. Note that the maximum relative contribution made by post-war immigrants for any one age group occurred for the 25-34-year-olds and that they constituted the largest proportionate share of the foreign born for all age groups between

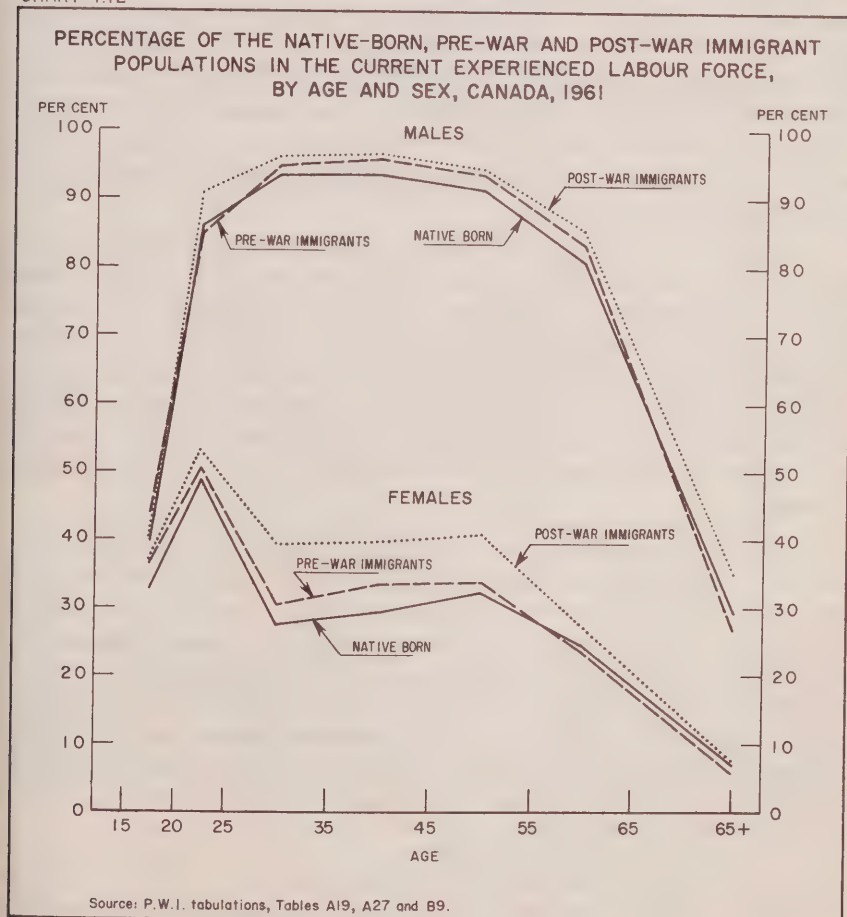
CHART 4.11



15 and 45 years. The pre-war immigrants' relative contribution, on the other hand, tended to increase throughout the entire age range, reaching a maximum of 35.5 per cent for the age group 65 years and over. However, with only 239,028, the latter age group had the smallest number of any age group in the current experienced labour force.

Age and Sex – Percentages of males and females 15 years of age and over by age group in the current experienced labour force are shown in Chart 4.12. Post-war immigrant males had consistently higher proportions than the native born throughout the entire age range. Pre-war immigrants, which tended to be intermediate to post-war immigrants and native born between 25 and 65 years of age, had the lowest proportions between the ages of 20 and 25, and at 65 years and over, and a somewhat higher proportion in the current experienced labour force between 15 and 20 years of age.

CHART 4.12



For the female population, the differences between post-war immigrants and the other groups are considerably greater. Post-war immigrant females show higher proportions in the current experienced labour force for every age group. Pre-war immigrant and native-born females were less likely to be in the current experienced labour force than the post-war immigrants, particularly between the ages of 25 and 65. For post-war immigrant females, the data suggest that marital status, or changes in marital status, had less of an effect on their participation in the current experienced labour force than it had for other females. The proportion working, or looking for work (excluding those who had never worked before), did not drop as far between the 20-24 and 25-34-year age groups and remained relatively constant between the ages of 25 and 55 before declining rapidly from the peak of 40.7 per cent for those 45-54 years of age.

Class of Worker by Sex and Age – The largest proportion of post-war immigrants, or 89.8 per cent of those in the current experienced labour force, were wage-earners. Of the balance, 8.9 per cent were either employers or worked for their own account and only 1.3 per cent were reported as unpaid family workers. The proportion of wage-earners was considerably higher than for either native born or pre-war immigrants, with 82.9 and 73.4 per cent, respectively. For the remaining categories, the proportions were consistently lower.

Table 4.20 shows that the higher proportion of wage-earners among post-war immigrant males was generally characteristic of all age groups with the one exception of the 15-19-year-old pre-war immigrants. The same may be said for females, i.e., post-war immigrants had a higher proportion of wage-earners at all ages except for the youngest age groups. In addition, post-war immigrant females were much more similar to their native-born counterparts than was the case for males. Differences were smaller and the proportions of wage-earners were not consistently larger for all age groups of females.

Despite their relatively small combined proportion, variations in the remaining categories of class of worker are worth noting. With respect to unpaid family workers, post-war immigrants had the lowest proportion – only 1.3 per cent compared to 2.1 and 2.8 per cent for pre-war immigrants and native born, respectively. However, females were characterized by higher proportions of unpaid family workers than males and differences between post-war immigrants and the other two comparative groups were the greatest for females. For all three groups, males tended to have higher proportions of unpaid family workers in the younger ages and lower proportions in the older ages than did females.

For both employer and own-account classes of worker, post-war immigrants of both sexes had lower proportions than pre-war immigrants.

Table 4.20 – Percentage Distribution by Class of Worker for the Current Experienced Labour Force of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Age, Canada, 1961

Sex and age	Total		Wage-earner	Unpaid family worker	Em- ployer	Own account
	Number	Per cent				
	Native born					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males and Females —						
15-19	478,318	100.0	90.4	8.6	0.1	0.9
20-24	703,258	100.0	94.3	2.6	0.8	2.3
25-34	1,232,352	100.0	87.1	2.0	4.4	6.5
35-44	1,181,616	100.0	80.3	2.3	7.7	9.7
45-54	911,546	100.0	76.3	2.2	8.9	12.6
55-64	434,179	100.0	73.4	1.8	9.2	15.6
65+	148,243	100.0	58.9	2.3	13.0	25.8
Totals, Males and Females	5,089,512	100.0	82.9	2.8	5.8	8.5
Males —						
15-19	266,102	100.0	84.8	13.8	0.2	1.2
20-24	447,720	100.0	92.5	3.3	1.1	3.1
25-34	952,514	100.0	85.9	1.1	5.4	7.6
35-44	897,558	100.0	78.4	0.6	9.6	11.4
45-54	677,348	100.0	73.4	0.4	11.0	15.2
55-64	332,195	100.0	70.4	0.5	11.1	18.0
65+	116,295	100.0	54.1	1.7	15.4	28.8
Totals, Males	3,689,732	100.0	80.1	2.0	7.4	10.5
Females —						
15-19	212,216	100.0	97.5	2.1	a	0.4
20-24	255,538	100.0	97.3	1.6	0.2	0.9
25-34	279,838	100.0	91.1	5.3	0.9	2.7
35-44	284,058	100.0	86.4	7.5	2.1	4.0
45-54	234,198	100.0	84.8	7.2	2.7	5.3
55-64	101,984	100.0	83.1	6.2	3.1	7.6
65+	31,948	100.0	76.4	4.6	4.3	14.7
Totals, Females	1,399,780	100.0	90.3	4.9	1.4	3.4

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Table 4.20 – Percentage Distribution by Class of Worker for the Current Experienced Labour Force of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Age, Canada, 1961 – continued

Sex and age	Total		Wage- earner	Unpaid family worker	Em- ployer	Own account		
	Number	Per cent						
Males and Females –	Pre-war immigrants							
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
	15-19	2,746	100.0	96.7	2.5	0.2	0.6	
	20-24	3,272	100.0	94.5	1.9	1.5	2.1	
	25-34	25,351	100.0	82.6	2.7	7.7	7.0	
	35-44	81,760	100.0	79.1	2.8	9.2	8.9	
	45-54	162,067	100.0	75.3	2.5	10.2	12.0	
	55-64	221,271	100.0	73.3	1.8	9.5	15.4	
	65+	84,911	100.0	60.2	1.5	12.7	25.6	
	Totals, Males and Females		581,378	100.0	73.4	2.1	10.0	14.5
	Males –							
	15-19	1,543	100.0	95.2	3.5	0.4	0.9	
	20-24	2,080	100.0	93.3	1.8	2.3	2.6	
	25-34	19,045	100.0	81.2	1.0	9.6	8.2	
	35-44	58,557	100.0	76.8	0.5	11.8	10.9	
	45-54	120,551	100.0	73.0	0.3	12.5	14.2	
	55-64	178,075	100.0	71.7	0.2	11.0	17.1	
	65+	70,822	100.0	57.9	0.7	14.2	27.2	
	Totals, Males		450,673	100.0	71.1	0.4	11.9	16.6
	Females –							
15-19	1,203	100.0	98.8	1.1	a	0.1		
20-24	1,192	100.0	96.7	1.9	0.1	1.3		
25-34	6,306	100.0	86.7	8.1	1.8	3.4		
35-44	23,203	100.0	84.9	8.7	2.5	3.9		
45-54	41,516	100.0	82.0	9.0	3.3	5.7		
55-64	43,196	100.0	79.7	8.4	3.5	8.4		
65+	14,089	100.0	71.8	5.5	5.1	17.6		
Totals, Females		130,705	100.0	81.2	8.2	3.3	7.3	

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Table 4.20 – Percentage Distribution by Class of Worker for the Current Experienced Labour Force of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Age, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Sex and age	Total		Wage-earner	Unpaid family worker	Em- ployer	Own account
	Number	Per cent				
	Post-war immigrants					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males and Females –						
15-19	41,350	100.0	94.9	4.4	0.2	0.5
20-24	94,917	100.0	95.8	1.2	1.2	1.8
25-34	284,815	100.0	91.4	0.8	3.7	4.1
35-44	229,015	100.0	88.7	1.1	5.0	5.2
45-54	111,997	100.0	84.7	1.5	6.0	7.8
55-64	35,943	100.0	81.2	1.9	6.0	10.9
65+	5,874	100.0	77.0	2.5	6.1	14.4
Totals, Males and Females	803,911	100.0	89.8	1.3	4.1	4.8
Males –						
15-19	22,165	100.0	92.4	6.8	0.3	0.5
20-24	58,533	100.0	95.5	1.2	1.6	1.7
25-34	209,607	100.0	91.1	0.3	4.8	3.8
35-44	165,669	100.0	88.5	0.1	6.3	5.1
45-54	82,679	100.0	84.4	0.1	7.5	8.0
55-64	26,169	100.0	80.8	0.3	7.4	11.5
65+	4,331	100.0	76.6	1.7	7.4	14.3
Totals, Males	569,153	100.0	89.3	0.6	5.2	4.9
Females –						
15-19	19,185	100.0	97.7	1.8	a	0.5
20-24	36,384	100.0	96.4	1.2	0.4	2.0
25-34	75,208	100.0	92.1	2.2	0.9	4.8
35-44	63,346	100.0	89.1	3.7	1.7	5.5
45-54	29,318	100.0	85.5	5.4	2.1	7.0
55-64	9,774	100.0	82.2	6.3	2.3	9.2
65+	1,543	100.0	78.1	4.9	2.4	14.6
Totals, Females	234,758	100.0	91.1	3.0	1.2	4.7

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table B12.

Post-war immigrant males also had significantly smaller proportions than did native born, but the reverse situation held for females. For post-war immigrant males relative to pre-war immigrants, the same relative position held throughout the age range, but this was not the case for females working for their own account. Post-war immigrant females had higher proportions at every age group, except for those 65 years of age and over. In this case, the disproportionate numbers in the older age group of pre-war immigrants produced a higher proportion for all ages combined than was the case for post-war immigrants. However, because of the relatively greater size of the male current experienced labour force, the most significant aspect of this comparative analysis is the larger proportions of both pre-war immigrant and native-born males reported as employers or working for own account in all age groups over 35 years. Thus, the lower proportion for post-war immigrants in general is not just a function of their relatively younger age distribution. However, the disadvantages the immigrant experiences in this respect must decline with length of residence in Canada, at least for males, since the distribution by age for pre-war immigrants and native born are almost identical. On the other hand, pre-war immigrant females appear to have the advantage, even over the native born, in becoming employers or working for own account at most age levels.

4.7 CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY

Post-war immigrants entering the current experienced labour force were not restricted to any specific sector of the economy, yet there was a tendency, observable in Table 4.21, for them to concentrate in certain industries and be under-represented in others if one uses the distribution of native born as the standard for comparison. Over half, or 55.3 per cent, of all post-war immigrants were in manufacturing, personal and other services and construction industries compared to just over one third of the native born and 40.8 per cent of the pre-war immigrants. Post-war immigrants also had slightly larger proportions in health and welfare services and in extractive industries such as mines, quarries and oil wells but the differences were not very great. For all other industries, post-war immigrants had smaller proportions than the native born.

Pre-war immigrants, like the native born, had proportionately fewer in manufacturing and construction than did post-war immigrants. Pre-war immigrants were also significantly different from post-war immigrants with respect to their larger proportion in agricultural industries, i.e., 14.6 per cent compared to 4.5 per cent. In comparison to both pre-war immigrants and native born, Canada's recent immigrants would appear to represent a direct response to industrial expansion during the post-war period.

Table 4.21 — Current Experienced Labour Force, by Industry, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex, Canada, 1961

Industry	Totals			Males			Females		
	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	10.1	14.6	4.5	12.3	16.5	5.2	4.4	8.0	2.9
Forestry	2.0	1.0	0.6	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fishing and trapping	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	a	a	a
Mines, quarries and oil wells	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	20.3	22.3	30.5	22.0	24.4	32.0	15.6	14.7	26.9
Construction	6.2	4.9	10.6	8.3	6.2	14.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities...	10.0	8.7	5.8	11.9	10.2	6.9	5.2	3.6	2.9
Wholesale trade	4.6	4.2	4.2	5.1	4.6	4.7	3.0	2.5	3.3
Retail trade	11.2	10.1	9.1	10.0	8.2	8.3	14.4	17.0	11.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	6.0	3.9	6.4
Education and related services	4.5	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	10.3	7.0	4.1
Health and welfare services	4.7	3.9	5.7	1.6	1.9	2.5	12.8	10.8	13.4
Personal services	9.8	13.6	14.2	6.2	9.9	10.3	19.5	26.0	23.7
Public administration and defence	8.0	6.4	4.3	9.0	7.1	5.0	5.3	4.2	2.4
Not stated	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.0
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	5,089,512	581,378	803,911	3,689,732	450,673	569,153	1,399,780	130,705	234,758

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A20, A22 and B22.

4.7.1 SEX VARIATIONS IN DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY – As expected, controlling for sex tended to increase the proportions of males in primary industries, manufacturing, construction, transportation, wholesale trade, and public administration and defence, while decreasing their relative numbers in the retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate group, and in the general category of community, business and personal service industries. In comparison to pre-war immigrant and native males, post-war immigrants still exhibited relatively larger proportions in mines, quarries, etc., manufacturing, construction, health and welfare services, and personal and other service industries.

The largest proportion of post-war immigrant females is in manufacturing, but 26.9 per cent is still significantly lower than the 32.0 per cent for males in this category. The next largest proportions are found in personal and other services (23.7 per cent), health and welfare services (13.4 per cent) and retail trade (11.1 per cent), and all exceed by significant amounts the proportions of males in these particular industries. Proportions for females also exceed those for males in finance, insurance and real estate, and in education and related services, but the proportions in these categories are relatively small.

The relative numbers of post-war immigrant females in manufacturing, personal and other services, and health and welfare services exceed the proportions of native-born females but are somewhat smaller than the relative numbers of native born in retail trade. The greatest contrasts between post-war and pre-war immigrant females are found in manufacturing, retail trade and agriculture, with post-war immigrants appearing in relatively greater numbers in manufacturing and fewer in the other two categories.

4.7.2 ETHNIC ORIGINS AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH – Preliminary examination of distributions data for current experienced labour force by industry, for country of birth and for ethnic origin revealed considerable similarity. Because of this and in view of the greater detail provided, the analysis is limited primarily to ethnic origin data. Birthplace data are used to assess the contribution made by immigrants of mixed ethnicity born in the United States, and in the combined Commonwealth countries (other than the United Kingdom).

There is a considerable degree of similarity in Table 4.22 among the various ethnic groups with respect to their proportions in manufacturing industries, but considerably less with respect to the importance of personal and related services and construction industries, which rank two and three, respectively, for all ethnic origins combined. This latter variation is sufficient to suggest an ethnic selectivity among post-war immigrants with respect to employment by industry.

Post-war immigrants of Asiatic origins are the only ones for which manufacturing did not comprise the major industry of employment. In fact, the 48.1 per cent employed in personal and related service industries comprised the single largest ethnic concentration of any industry group. There are, of course, interesting deviations in the distributions by industry for other ethnic origins but not as extreme as that exhibited by those of Asiatic origins. For example, the British had the highest proportion of any origin group in public administration and defence, as well as in the industry group consisting of finance, insurance and real estate. The French had higher-than-average proportions in seven of the 14 industry groups listed but they had the highest proportion of any ethnic origin only in education and related service industries. The German origins distribution was quite similar to that for all post-war immigrants combined, but those of Netherlands origin had more than twice the proportion in agriculture of any other ethnic group. Scandinavians were characterized by greater proportions in relation to the average in each of the primary industries. However, they had the highest proportions of any group in just forestry and fishing. In comparison to the others, Jews had the highest proportions in retail and wholesale trades; Poles the highest in mines, quarries and oil wells; Russians in health and welfare services; Ukrainians in transportation; and Italians the highest proportions of any in manufacturing and construction.

The shift in distributions for industry groups is quite noticeable between pre-war and post-war immigrants. All ethnic origin groups of post-war immigrants had larger proportions in manufacturing and construction and smaller proportions in agriculture than observed for the pre-war immigrants. The size of the differences, however, varied considerably. Differences in proportions in manufacturing for the British Isles, French, Jewish and Asiatic origins were relatively small, while proportions for German were 14.8 per cent for pre-war immigrants in contrast to 31.7 per cent for post-war immigrants, and for Ukrainian 19.2 in contrast to 37.5 per cent. Two ethnic origin groups, Jewish and Asiatic, showed surprisingly little difference in their distributions by industry for post-war and pre-war immigrants.

In relation to the distributions for the native born, the post-war immigrant also had consistently smaller proportions in agriculture and generally higher proportions in manufacturing, construction, and personal and related service industries. Here again, there is considerable variation in ethnic group differences between post-war immigrants and native born, but the patterns are somewhat different because the maximum proportions in agriculture for the native born do not occur in the same ethnic groups as among pre-war immigrants.

Table 4.22 – Current Experienced Labour Force, by Industry, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1961

No.	Industry	Total origins ^a	British	French	German	Netherlands
Native born						
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	Agriculture	10.1	8.9	8.8	20.2	18.5
2	Forestry	2.0	1.2	3.2	0.9	1.2
3	Fishing and trapping	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8
4	Mines, quarries and oil wells	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4
5	Manufacturing	20.3	19.3	22.9	17.4	16.3
6	Construction	6.2	5.2	7.7	6.5	6.7
7	Transportation, communication and other utilities	10.0	11.1	8.9	8.8	9.3
8	Wholesale trade	4.6	5.1	3.5	4.7	4.7
9	Retail trade	11.2	11.5	10.5	11.0	11.1
10	Finance, insurance and real estate	3.5	4.3	2.8	3.1	2.9
11	Education and related services	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.2
12	Health and welfare services	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.7
13	Personal and related services	9.8	9.0	10.7	8.5	8.8
14	Public administration and defence	8.0	9.6	6.8	6.6	7.3
15	Not stated	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.1
16	Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
17	Totals, Number	5,089,512	2,376,069	1,743,045	255,315	73,513
Pre-war immigrants						
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
18	Agriculture	14.6	7.9	10.7	34.9	30.9
19	Forestry	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
20	Fishing and trapping	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
21	Mines, quarries and oil wells	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0
22	Manufacturing	22.3	23.2	21.5	14.8	15.0
23	Construction	4.9	3.9	5.8	6.5	6.4
24	Transportation, communication and other utilities	8.7	10.3	8.7	5.8	6.7
25	Wholesale trade	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.6	4.1
26	Retail trade	10.1	10.9	9.7	7.8	8.2

For footnotes, see end of table.

CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY

Table 4.22 – Current Experienced Labour Force, by Industry, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1961 – continued

Scandinavian	Jewish	Asiatic	Hungarian	Other central European	Polish	Russian	Ukrainian	Italian	Other European	No.
Native born										
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
17.0	0.3	4.7	22.3	19.1	14.5	18.0	21.2	2.0	8.3	1
1.7	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	2
0.7	b	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	b	b	0.4	3
2.6	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.3	4
12.9	21.8	21.7	19.4	17.0	20.7	17.4	16.1	28.0	20.6	5
6.9	2.6	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	5.9	7.6	5.0	6
10.7	4.5	7.6	8.4	9.7	9.7	8.1	10.6	10.6	9.3	7
5.1	12.0	6.3	4.4	5.1	4.8	5.8	4.7	5.0	5.5	8
10.7	22.7	16.6	11.1	11.7	11.5	12.8	10.8	14.6	12.8	9
3.4	5.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.9	4.2	4.2	10
4.1	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	11
4.8	5.7	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.3	12
8.3	14.9	16.9	8.9	9.4	10.4	10.7	10.3	11.6	13.8	13
7.7	3.2	5.8	5.3	6.6	6.3	4.8	5.6	5.9	6.8	14
3.4	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	15
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
15,284	34,941	21,962	15,151	34,551	62,390	29,513	137,810	45,712	23,469	17
Pre-war immigrants										
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
28.7	0.4	9.3	27.6	23.2	18.6	21.0	31.2	4.0	11.1	18
3.3	b	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	19
1.8	b	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	20
2.4	0.1	0.3	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.3	1.7	4.2	5.1	21
13.2	32.2	14.9	28.5	25.6	28.1	20.8	19.2	31.1	26.3	22
8.8	2.6	1.2	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.3	12.2	5.1	23
7.9	2.3	2.6	4.9	8.0	7.6	5.7	9.9	9.1	5.2	24
3.2	10.4	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.2	5.5	2.1	2.9	2.7	25
6.8	26.7	13.4	6.7	7.1	8.9	12.8	6.0	10.7	9.0	26

THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON CANADA'S POPULATION

Table 4.22 – Current Experienced Labour Force, by Industry, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1961 – concluded

No.	Industry	Total origins ^a	British	French	German	Netherlands
Pre-war immigrants – concluded						
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	Finance, insurance and real estate	3.2	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.0
2	Education and related services ...	3.2	4.1	6.1	3.0	4.0
3	Health and welfare services	3.9	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.0
4	Personal and related services	13.6	12.9	14.7	11.3	9.3
5	Public administration and defence	6.4	9.0	6.3	3.8	5.2
6	Not stated	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.4
7	Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	Totals, Number	581,378	297,820	21,639	41,099	10,950
Post-war immigrants						
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
9	Agriculture	4.5	1.5	3.4	5.1	17.9
10	Forestry	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.4
11	Fishing and trapping	0.1	b	0.1	0.1	b
12	Mines, quarries and oil wells	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.2
13	Manufacturing	30.5	26.6	25.5	31.7	25.0
14	Construction	10.6	4.5	7.1	12.6	10.4
15	Transportation, communication and other utilities	5.8	7.8	6.3	4.3	4.9
16	Wholesale trade	4.2	5.5	4.4	4.3	4.4
17	Retail trade	9.1	10.8	10.5	9.8	9.5
18	Finance, insurance and real estate	3.6	6.6	3.3	3.4	3.1
19	Education and related services ...	2.6	4.7	5.3	1.8	2.5
20	Health and welfare services	5.7	7.4	6.1	5.8	5.5
21	Personal and related services	14.2	11.2	18.9	13.9	10.0
22	Public administration and defence	4.3	8.8	3.4	2.5	3.2
23	Not stated	2.2	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.0
24	Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25	Totals, Number	803,911	212,816	16,661	113,729	64,894

^a Includes Other northwestern European, Native Indian and Eskimo, Other eastern European and Not stated.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A24 and B23.

CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY

Table 4.22 – Current Experienced Labour Force, by Industry, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Scandinavian	Jewish	Asiatic	Hungarian	Other central European	Polish	Russian	Ukrainian	Italian	Other European	No.
Pre-war immigrants – concluded										
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
1.9	3.9	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1
3.0	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	2
3.1	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	3
10.0	11.7	48.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	12.0	13.0	15.5	24.0	4
4.8	1.0	0.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	5
1.1	4.8	1.9	1.3	2.2	4.1	4.5	3.6	1.4	1.6	6
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7
32,849	17,149	10,648	12,243	21,063	28,762	9,489	31,717	13,272	13,861	8
Post-war immigrants										
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
8.0	0.2	2.9	7.0	2.7	4.7	4.0	3.6	1.6	4.0	9
1.8	b	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	10
0.5	b	b	b	b	b	b	0.1	b	0.1	11
2.8	0.1	0.7	2.8	2.6	4.0	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.5	12
24.4	36.6	16.0	30.5	33.6	36.5	29.5	37.5	37.9	31.8	13
15.0	5.7	1.2	8.7	8.3	9.3	7.9	7.6	24.3	8.9	14
5.8	3.3	2.9	4.9	4.8	6.2	6.1	8.1	4.6	5.2	15
4.7	9.0	3.4	4.1	5.4	3.2	4.8	2.5	3.0	2.7	16
9.4	19.6	10.6	8.4	10.6	8.1	9.1	8.0	6.0	6.9	17
2.9	3.5	1.5	3.0	3.9	2.0	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.8	18
2.5	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.8	3.4	1.4	0.6	1.1	19
4.9	3.7	5.6	7.5	6.1	5.6	7.7	5.4	1.8	5.3	20
12.5	12.3	48.1	15.8	15.1	11.5	16.1	13.5	12.0	25.4	21
3.4	1.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.2	1.5	22
1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	3.3	1.2	2.5	2.8	1.6	23
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	24
7,227	13,101	16,684	30,022	20,383	39,680	5,002	22,383	124,803	63,397	25

Distributions by industry for post-war and pre-war immigrants born in the United States and Commonwealth countries (other than the United Kingdom) are shown in Table 4.23. Immigrants born in these two birthplaces showed the same general decrease in proportions in agriculture and increased proportions in manufacturing and personal and related services but not in construction industries. In view of the lower proportions for the combined post-war immigrants relative to pre-war immigrants in education and related industries (Table 4.22), the 8.8 per cent for post-war immigrants compared to 5.1 per cent for pre-war immigrants born in the United States would appear to be significant. However, the shift in characteristics by industry of employment for these two groups of post-war immigrants had less impact than they might otherwise have had, had their numbers not declined by about one half from their pre-war levels.

Table 4.23 – Current Experienced Labour Force, by Industry, for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants Born in the United States and Commonwealth Countries Other Than the United Kingdom, Canada, 1961

Industry	Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	United States	Commonwealth (excl. U.K.)	United States	Commonwealth (excl. U.K.)
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	20.1	3.9	5.0	0.9
Forestry	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.3
Fishing and trapping	0.3	0.1	0.2	a
Mines, quarries and oil wells ...	1.5	1.3	4.6	1.5
Manufacturing	16.0	22.1	19.3	25.4
Construction	5.2	3.2	4.3	2.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	9.0	11.1	5.3	8.5
Wholesale trade	4.3	5.2	5.6	5.0
Retail trade	10.2	8.0	7.8	7.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.2	5.6	3.9	5.5
Education and related services ..	5.1	6.0	8.8	5.7
Health and welfare services	4.6	7.2	5.2	13.6
Personal services	12.0	14.6	16.7	15.0
Public administration and defence	6.2	9.9	3.4	7.2
Not stated	1.1	1.0	9.0	1.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	95,552	5,519	21,779	21,140

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A23.

4.8 CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION

Four occupational groups accounted for 70.6 per cent of all post-war immigrants in the current experienced labour force. Table 4.24 shows that craftsmen and production workers, with 34.1 per cent, accounted for the largest single proportion, while service and recreation, clerical and professional occupations accounted for 15.4, 11.1 and 10.0 per cent, respectively. The same four occupational groups accounted for just over half, or 57.8 and 55.2 per cent, of the native born and pre-war immigrants, respectively. Post-war immigrants also had somewhat higher proportions in mines, quarries and related worker occupations, including labourers, than either native born or pre-war immigrants. However, in these latter cases the proportions were relatively small. The greatest contrasts, in either direction, between post-war immigrants and the native born and pre-war immigrants are found in the proportions for craftsmen and production workers and farmers. This is not surprising in view of the nature of Canada's post-war economic development. Perhaps what is surprising is the insignificant proportion of farmers among post-war immigrants at the time of the census despite considerable post-war effort on the part of government to encourage immigration and settlement of farmers and agricultural workers. Of course, the proportions of post-war immigrants in other primary industries, with the exception of mining, etc., were also lower than for native born and pre-war immigrants. Again, this would suggest that immigration has been at least somewhat responsive to the specific needs of a changing labour force in Canada's expanding economy.

Differences in distributions for male and female post-war immigrants are clearly evident in Chart 4.13. Most apparent are the much larger proportions of females in clerical and service and recreation occupations, and relatively fewer in craftsmen and production process occupations than for males. Specifically, 84.7 per cent of all females in the current experienced labour force are found in the professional, clerical, service and recreation, and craftsmen occupations compared to 64.8 per cent for males.

In general, the contrasts between post-war immigrants and the pre-war immigrants and native born appear to be the expected kinds of differences one would find in a developing economy such as Canada's since World War II. However, if the developing sectors of the economy are the sectors offering the greatest employment opportunities, the proportions of post-war immigrants who were in sales and transportation and communication occupations would appear to be somewhat smaller than expected. Also, the need for professional labour is reflected in the data for male professionals but not in the lower proportion of female professionals relative to pre-war immigrants and the native born. The distribution of post-war immigrants relative to pre-war immigrants and native born is a function

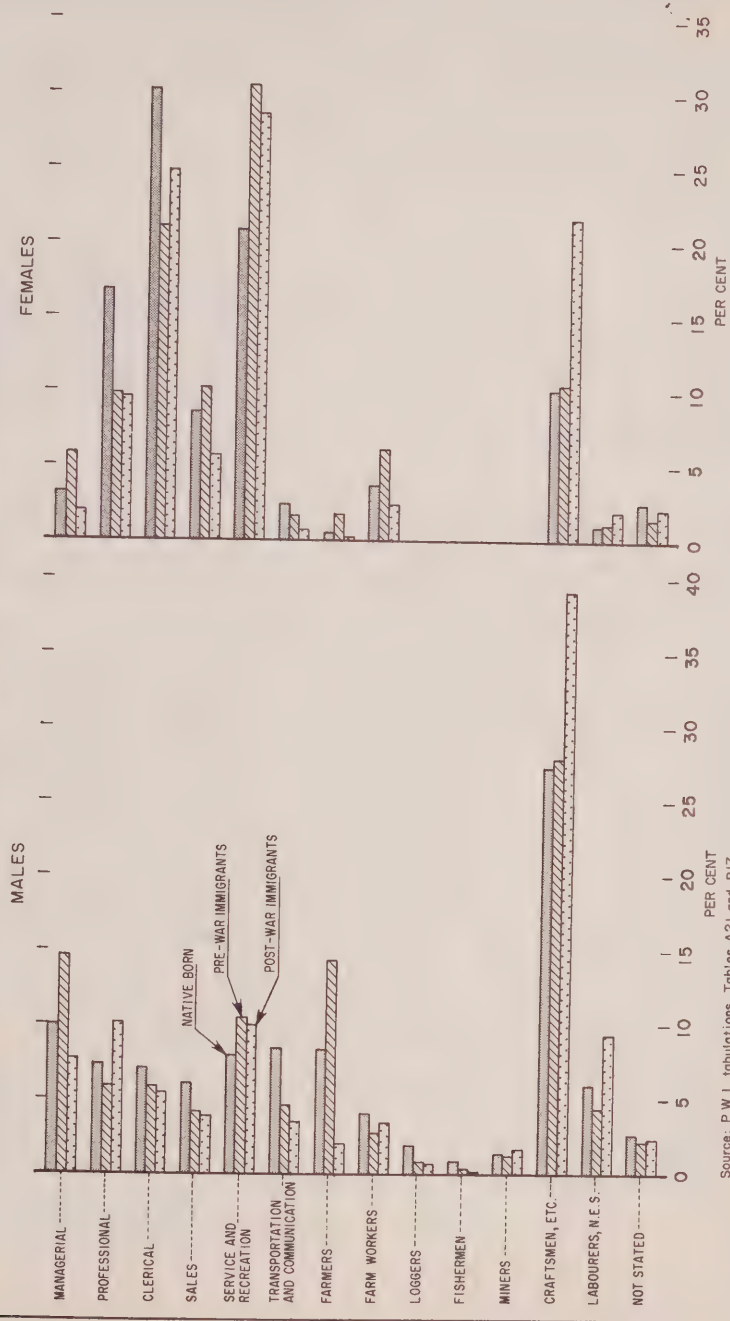
Table 4.24 – Current Experienced Labour Force, by Occupation and Sex, for Native and for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations, by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Occupation	Males and Females				Males				Females			
	Native born		Foreign born		Native born	Foreign born		Native born	Foreign born		Native born	Foreign born
			Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants		
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Managerial	8.1	12.7	6.1	10.0	10.0	14.7	7.8	3.2	5.8	2.0	3.2	2.0
Professional	10.0	6.8	10.0	7.4	7.4	5.9	10.1	16.8	9.8	9.6	16.8	9.6
Clerical	13.6	9.3	11.1	7.2	7.2	5.9	5.5	30.2	21.0	24.8	30.2	24.8
Sales	6.7	5.5	4.5	6.1	6.1	4.2	3.9	8.6	10.2	5.7	10.2	5.7
Service and recreation ...	11.6	15.0	15.4	8.0	8.0	10.5	10.0	20.8	30.5	28.6	20.8	28.6
Transportation and communication	6.8	4.1	2.7	8.5	8.5	4.7	3.6	2.5	1.7	0.7	2.5	0.7
Farmers	6.2	11.5	1.6	8.4	8.4	14.4	2.1	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.2
Farm workers	4.0	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.7	6.1	2.5	3.7	2.5
Loggers	1.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	a	a	a	a	a
Fishermen, etc.	0.6	0.3	a	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	a	a	a	a	a
Miners, etc.	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	a	a	a	a	a
Craftsmen, etc.	22.6	24.1	34.1	27.3	27.3	28.0	39.2	10.1	10.5	21.7	10.1	21.7
Labourers, n.e.s.	4.6	3.6	7.3	6.0	6.0	4.4	9.4	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	2.0
Not stated	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.2
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	5,089,512	581,378	803,911	3,689,732	3,689,732	450,673	569,153	1,399,780	130,705	234,758	1,399,780	234,758

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A21 and B17.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATION AND SEX,
FOR NATIVE BORN, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS, CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A21 and B17.

of the specific needs of the labour market, the availability of skills among post-war immigrants, and the relative degree of accessibility to certain occupations. Possibly, in the case of sales and transportation and communication occupations, the needs could be met more readily among the native and foreign born who had lived for a longer period of time in Canada. At any rate, it is more difficult to explain the relatively small proportions of post-war immigrants in growing sectors of the economy than in those experiencing declines in their proportionate share, such as agricultural occupations.

Tabulations by specific occupations⁸ within the broader occupational classifications utilized in Table 4.24 may permit additional interpretation of the differences noted above between post-war immigrants and the pre-war immigrants and native born. For example, in the case of those reporting professional and technical occupations, it has already been noted that the proportion of post-war immigrant males was larger than that for either the pre-war immigrant or native born, while for females the proportion was considerably less than that for native born and only slightly less relative to pre-war immigrants. Table 4.25 shows that there is a considerable difference between the distribution of post-war immigrants within this broad occupational category and the native born and pre-war immigrants. Post-war immigrant males have significantly higher proportions of professional engineers, physical scientists, and other professionals (primarily draughtsmen, surveyors, accountants and auditors, and miscellaneous science and engineering technicians) than either of the other two groups. For females, 91.3 per cent were in the combined teaching, health, and other professional categories, but only in the latter two occupational categories did their proportions exceed those of native born or pre-war immigrants. Where proportions of post-war immigrants exceed those of the native born and pre-war immigrants in specific occupations, it seems reasonable to assume that employment of post-war immigrants helped to alleviate a shortage. However when the reverse situation exists, as in the case of law professionals for males, or teachers for both males and females, how is this to be interpreted? Such a situation could represent either a shortage of qualified immigrants or difficulty of access to certain occupations for the foreign born.

Detailed data are also presented for clerical, service and recreation and craftsmen occupations in Table 4.25, which, together with the professional and technical occupations, account for 70.6 per cent of the foreign-born current experienced labour force 15 years of age and over.

⁸ DBS 94-515, 1961 Census, Bul. 3.1-15, Table 21.

CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION

**Table 4.25 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over,
for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex
and Selected Occupations, Canada, 1961**

Sex and occupation	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Professional and technical			
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
males –			
Professional engineers	10.5	12.5	18.8
Physical scientists	2.6	2.6	4.6
Biologists and agriculturalists	1.7	1.3	1.3
Teachers	19.7	14.4	9.6
Health professionals	12.2	11.0	10.6
Law professionals	4.1	3.5	0.6
Religion	6.8	9.6	5.1
Artists, writers and musicians	5.4	7.8	5.7
Other	37.0	37.3	43.7
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	272,376	26,657	57,545
females –			
Professional engineers	a	a	0.1
Physical scientists	0.1	0.2	0.8
Biologists and agriculturalists	0.2	0.1	0.4
Teachers	48.7	42.6	22.0
Health professionals	34.3	27.2	50.5
Law professionals	0.2	0.2	0.1
Religion	3.6	4.5	2.4
Artists, writers and musicians	4.0	8.7	4.9
Other	8.9	16.5	18.8
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	236,925	12,889	22,519
Clerical			
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
males –			
Bookkeepers and cashiers	18.3	14.5	19.9
Office appliance operators	1.8	0.7	2.7
Stock clerks and storekeepers	9.7	14.0	11.8
Shipping and receiving clerks	15.0	20.2	22.1
Baggagemen and expressmen, transport Ticket, station and express agents, transport	0.6 2.3	0.8 2.2	0.3 1.8

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

**Table 4.25 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over,
for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex
and Selected Occupations, Canada, 1961 – continued**

Sex and occupation	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Clerical – concluded			
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males – concluded			
Stenographers	1.4	1.8	1.0
Typists and clerk-typists	0.8	0.2	0.6
Attendants, doctors' and dentists' offices	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clerical occupations, n.e.s.	50.0	45.5	39.7
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	267,105	26,654	31,052
Females –			
Bookkeepers and cashiers	19.1	20.5	20.5
Office appliance operators	4.2	3.3	6.4
Stock clerks and storekeepers	0.6	1.4	1.2
Shipping and receiving clerks	0.7	1.1	1.2
Baggagemen, expressmen, transport ..	a	a	a
Ticket, station and express agents, transport	0.2	0.2	0.5
Stenographers	32.2	30.0	28.1
Typists and clerk-typists	9.6	6.4	10.8
Attendants, doctors' and dentists' offices	0.7	0.7	0.8
Clerical occupations, n.e.s.	32.7	36.4	30.5
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	423,827	27,386	58,132
Service and recreation			
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males –			
Protective service occupations	55.6	29.6	20.9
Housekeepers, waiters, cooks and related workers	18.3	25.9	43.4
Athletes, entertainers and related workers	1.1	0.6	1.1
Other	25.0	43.9	34.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	296,137	47,318	56,944

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

**Table 4.25 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over,
for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex
and Selected Occupations, Canada, 1961 – continued**

Sex and occupation	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Service and recreation – concluded			
Females –	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Protective service occupations	1.5	0.5	0.5
Housekeepers, waitresses, cooks and related workers	78.5	76.7	72.1
Athletes, entertainers and related workers	0.6	0.3	0.6
Other	19.4	22.5	26.8
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	289,049	39,861	67,038
Craftsmen, production process and related workers			
Males –	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Millers, bakers, brewers and related food workers	4.2	4.0	5.5
Tire builders, vulcanizers and other rubber workers	0.6	0.6	0.6
Leather cutters, lasters, sewers and other leather workers	0.9	1.6	1.2
Spinners, weavers, knitters and related workers	1.6	0.8	1.0
Tailors, furriers, upholsterers and re- lated workers	1.5	4.0	4.6
Carpenters, cabinet makers, sawyers and related workers	12.5	12.0	13.0
Paper makers, still operators, chemical and related workers	3.1	2.1	1.6
Printers, bookbinders and related workers	2.5	2.0	1.7
Furnacemen, moulders, blacksmiths and related metal workers	2.1	3.5	2.6
Jewellers, watchmakers and engravers	0.3	0.5	0.5
Machinists, plumbers, sheet metal and related workers	15.3	16.4	19.3
Mechanics, repairmen, except electri- cal and electronics workers	13.9	11.4	11.4
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	8.2	5.3	5.4
Painters, paperhangers and glaziers ..	3.5	3.8	5.1
Bricklayers, plasterers and construc- tion workers, n.e.s.	4.8	4.6	9.5

**Table 4.25 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over,
for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex
and Selected Occupations, Canada, 1961 – continued**

Sex and occupation	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	Craftsmen, production process and related workers – continued		
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males – concluded			
Clay, glass and stone workers	0.7	0.7	1.1
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers	10.0	9.1	4.0
Longshoremen and other freight hand- lers	3.5	2.3	1.8
Sectionmen and trackmen	1.4	3.5	2.2
Other	9.4	11.8	7.9
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	1,005,312	126,061	223,221
Females –			
Millers, bakers, brewers and related food workers	8.5	8.5	6.3
Tire builders, vulcanizers and other rubber workers	1.1	0.9	0.5
Leather cutters, lasters, sewers and other leather workers	5.1	2.6	4.2
Spinners, weavers, knitters and related workers	7.7	6.8	5.5
Tailoresses, furriers, upholsterers and related workers	33.4	41.6	49.8
Carpenters, cabinet makers, sawyers and related workers	1.3	0.9	0.9
Paper makers, still operators, chemi- cal and related workers	1.7	1.1	0.9
Printers, bookbinders and related work- ers	3.5	4.1	1.6
Furnacemen, moulders, blacksmiths and related metal workers	0.2	0.3	0.2
Jewellers, watchmakers and engravers	0.3	0.2	0.3
Machinists, plumbers, sheet metal and related workers	4.2	3.6	3.7
Mechanics, repairmen, except electri- cal and electronics workers	0.3	0.7	0.2
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	4.9	3.3	3.8
Painters, paperhangers and glaziers ..	0.3	0.4	0.5
Bricklayers, plasterers and construc- tion workers, n.e.s.	a	0.1	a

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

Table 4.25 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex and Selected Occupations, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Sex and occupation	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Females – concluded Clay, glass and stone workers Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers Longshoremen and other freight handlers Sectionmen and trackmen Other	Craftsmen, production process and related workers – concluded		
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
	0.7	0.5	0.6
	a	a	a
	a	a	a
	a	a	a
	26.8	24.4	21.0
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	140,560	13,773	50,856

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: Economic Characteristics Section, Census Division, Tabulation 1961, Run III.

For clerical occupations, the distributions for females are quite similar, while for males the post-war immigrants tend to have proportionately more bookkeepers and cashiers, office appliance operators and stock clerks, with proportionately fewer in the remaining categories, especially the residual category of clerical occupations, n.e.s. For service and recreational occupations, the contrast between post-war immigrants and native born was especially noticeable for males in the protective services, housekeepers, waiters, cooks and related workers. For the former, only 20.9 per cent of post-war immigrants were in protective service occupations compared to 5.6 per cent for the native born. In the latter case, the proportions were 3.4 per cent compared to 18.3 per cent for post-war immigrants and native born, respectively. Both male and female post-war immigrants exceeded the proportions for native born in the "other" service occupations but this residual category was dominated by pre-war immigrant males. The most important occupations in this group were housekeepers, waiters, cooks and related workers, with 43.4 and 72.1 per cent in these occupations for males and females, respectively.

For craftsmen, production process and related workers, the distributions for detailed occupations within this general category are remarkably similar for post-war immigrant, pre-war immigrant and native-born males. Of the four occupations with approximately 10 per cent or more, only the

proportions of post-war immigrants who were machinists, plumbers, sheet metal and related workers, and bricklayers, plasterers, etc., were significantly larger than the proportions for pre-war immigrants and native born. Among the remaining occupations, post-war immigrants had more than twice the proportion of native-born tailors, furriers, upholsterers and related workers and only half the proportion of paper makers, still operators chemical and related workers as well as longshoremen and other freight handlers. However, in both instances the proportions are relatively small. For females the distributions for the same occupations are quite different. From one third to approximately one half of the females were tailoresses, furriers, upholsterers and related workers, with post-war immigrant females having the largest proportion of the three groups. The next largest proportions were for the residual category "other production process and related occupations", and here the proportion for post-war immigrants was only slightly smaller than for pre-war immigrant and native-born females.

Generally speaking, those specific occupations having the largest proportions among the native born are also the ones with the largest proportions among post-war and pre-war immigrants, yet their order in terms of relative size varies considerably. The occupational distribution of post-war immigrants would appear to be the consequence of the same labour market forces as those acting on native born and pre-war immigrants. The demand for specific skills, their availability among foreign-born immigrants, and the presence or absence of restrictions which might tend to discriminate against foreigners attempting to enter specific occupations, e.g., lawyers, physicians and teachers, are all significant factors affecting the placement of the post-war immigrant in the labour force.

4.8.1 VARIATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PROFESSIONALS AND TECHNICAL WORKERS – It would be quite difficult, if not impossible, to assess the relative quality of post-war immigrants in all the occupational groups with respect to their training and experience. However, to the extent that possession of a university degree has particular relevance for the competence of persons in professional and technical occupations, the data in Table 4.26 provide the basis for a comparative evaluation of post-war immigrants and the native born.

On the basis of either the major occupational categories or detailed occupations, post-war immigrants are superior to the native born with respect to their proportions with a university degree. Female post-war immigrants had an even greater advantage than did their male counterparts over the native born. Specifically, post-war immigrant males in 32 of the 50 professional and technical occupations listed in Table 4.26 had higher proportions with university degrees, while females had the same or higher proportions in 38 of the 48 occupations listed.

Table 4.26 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over in Professional and Technical Occupations and Percentage with University Degrees, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex, Canada, 1961

Sex and professional and technical occupations	Native born	Post-war immigrants	Native born	Post-war immigrants
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
Males				
Professional engineers	28,776	10,829	75.0	68.2
Civil	8,162	3,009	82.8	77.9
Mechanical	4,729	2,664	70.1	62.1
Industrial	2,647	888	46.1	46.4
Electrical	5,880	2,192	76.9	67.4
Mining	1,755	399	80.4	84.2
Chemical	2,175	609	88.2	83.6
Not elsewhere stated	3,428	1,068	71.0	61.0
Physical scientists	7,084	2,683	71.7	78.0
Chemists	3,787	1,520	63.8	71.6
Geologists	1,852	698	84.8	88.8
Physicists	441	173	89.6	94.2
Not elsewhere stated	1,004	292	69.7	75.3
Biologists and agricultural professionals	4,496	744	71.5	75.5
Biological scientists	1,017	269	82.0	81.4
Veterinarians	1,179	237	84.9	88.2
Agricultural professionals, n.e.s.	2,300	238	60.0	56.3
Teachers	53,822	5,539	48.5	58.1
Professors and college principals	6,541	1,556	89.1	92.9
School teachers	43,087	3,396	45.3	49.1
Teachers and instructors, n.e.s.	4,194	587	17.7	18.2
Health professionals	33,117	6,055	77.2	67.1
Physicians and surgeons	15,097	3,540	96.3	96.2
Dentists	4,714	191	95.5	89.5
Nurses, graduate	1,616	527	6.7	5.7
Nurses-in-training	271	46	6.3	4.3
Physical and occupational therapists	288	212	13.9	26.9
Optometrists	1,069	20	75.4	60.0
Osteopaths and chiropractors ..	855	58	64.3	77.6
Pharmacists	5,830	212	80.2	75.5
Medical and dental technicians ..	3,071	1,191	7.5	12.8
Other health professionals	306	58	37.9	43.1
Law professionals	11,283	372	92.5	89.0
Judges and magistrates	683	8	74.8	37.5
Lawyers and notaries	10,600	364	93.6	90.1
Religion professionals	18,511	2,908	55.2	55.6
Clergymen and priests	13,949	2,457	67.3	60.7
Nuns and brothers	2,561	192	18.5	32.8
Religious workers	2,001	259	17.5	23.9
Artists, writers and musicians ..	14,545	3,306	15.8	18.6
Artists, commercial	2,902	962	5.4	8.9
Artists and teachers	990	296	18.4	21.3
Authors, editors, journalists ..	7,425	1,353	21.3	23.1
Musicians and teachers	3,228	695	11.6	22.2

**Table 4.26 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over
in Professional and Technical Occupations and Percentage with
University Degrees, for Native Born and Post-war
Immigrants, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – continued**

Sex and professional and technical occupations	Native born	Post-war immigrants	Native born	Post-war immigrants
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
Males – concluded				
Other professionals	100,742	25,109	17.0	19.1
Architects	1,664	978	81.1	75.6
Draughtsmen	12,331	6,442	2.5	8.9
Surveyors	6,911	1,166	7.4	13.2
Actuaries and statisticians ...	1,906	387	36.4	41.9
Economists	1,447	394	57.4	70.3
Computer programmers	511	127	26.6	30.7
Accountants and auditors	23,087	3,239	32.1	31.6
Dietitians	43	18	44.2	44.4
Social welfare workers	4,038	551	26.5	34.3
Librarians	443	143	57.8	59.4
Interior decorators and window dressers	1,719	494	4.4	6.1
Photographers	2,304	713	2.1	6.2
Science and engineering techni- cians	27,418	6,481	3.6	7.3
Professional occupations, n.e.s.	16,920	3,976	20.2	25.3
Females				
Professional engineers	74	38	74.3	89.5
Civil	19	9	78.9	77.8
Mechanical	2	11	100.0	100.0
Electrical	33	6	75.8	100.0
Chemical	5	9	80.0	88.9
Not elsewhere stated	15	3	45.4	66.7
Physical scientists	390	175	64.6	78.8
Chemists	276	145	67.8	77.9
Geologists	40	13	67.5	84.6
Physicists	16	9	81.2	100.0
Not elsewhere stated	58	8	43.1	62.5
Biologists and agricultural pro- fessionals	258	89	69.4	77.5
Biological scientists	191	68	75.9	79.4
Veterinarians	17	9	76.5	100.0
Agricultural professionals, n.e.s.	50	12	42.0	50.0
Teachers	115,540	4,948	13.6	27.8
Professors and college princi- pals	1,978	225	60.3	82.2
School teachers	109,296	4,463	13.0	26.1
Teachers and instructors, n.e.s.	4,266	260	5.6	10.0

Table 4.26 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over in Professional and Technical Occupations and Percentage with University Degrees, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Sex and professional and technical occupation	Native born	Post-war immigrants	Native born	Post-war immigrants
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
Females – concluded				
Health professionals	81,312	11,384	9.1	13.0
Physicians and surgeons	810	542	78.4	93.7
Dentists	145	75	24.1	74.7
Nurses, graduate	49,167	7,488	10.6	6.0
Nurses-in-training	21,714	837	0.3	0.8
Physical and occupational therapists	1,191	690	24.7	22.5
Optometrists	29	2	41.4	50.0
Osteopaths and chiropractors ..	67	12	40.3	41.7
Pharmacists	799	141	64.6	69.5
Medical and dental technicians	7,200	1,552	8.2	12.2
Other health professionals	190	45	13.7	33.3
Law professionals	283	19	82.7	68.4
Judges and magistrates	16	^a	43.8	^a
Lawyers and notaries	267	19	85.0	68.4
Religion professionals	8,607	548	6.8	13.1
Clergymen and priests	247	18	17.4	38.9
Nuns and brothers	6,502	394	6.4	12.7
Religious workers	1,858	136	6.7	11.0
Artists, writers and musicians ..	9,595	1,094	14.4	21.9
Artists, commercial	621	194	7.9	10.8
Artists and teachers	639	118	17.8	22.9
Authors, editors, journalists ..	2,601	393	21.9	21.9
Musicians and teachers	5,734	389	11.4	27.2
Other professionals	20,866	4,224	25.1	23.6
Architects	27	36	77.8	97.2
Draughtsmen	449	384	4.0	5.7
Surveyors	49	7	4.1	57.1
Actuaries and statisticians ...	350	56	31.4	30.4
Economists	223	33	54.3	60.6
Computer programmers	82	29	36.6	37.9
Accountants and auditors	1,223	187	19.4	30.5
Dietitians	1,525	192	48.5	23.4
Social welfare workers	4,647	670	33.6	37.6
Librarians	2,244	361	51.2	49.3
Interior decorators and window dressers	1,160	263	5.5	4.6
Photographers	233	99	1.3	1.0
Science and engineering technicians	2,991	738	8.4	12.9
Professional occupations, n.e.s.	5,663	1,169	16.2	21.1

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: Economic Characteristics Section, Census Division.

The patterns of differentials in educational attainment are not always consistent within the major occupational categories. For example, three fourths of the native-born professional engineers reported university degrees compared to slightly more than two thirds of the post-war immigrants. The native born showed educational superiority in each of the specific engineering categories except for mining and industrial engineers. However, for the latter two cases the differences are quite small. The same situation prevails for health professionals where post-war immigrants tend to have lower proportions with degrees except the physical and occupational therapists, osteopaths and chiropractors, medical and dental technicians, and the remaining unspecified health professionals.

Male post-war immigrant physical scientists, teachers, artists, writers and musicians show consistently higher proportions with degrees than do the native born. While they also show higher proportions for the major categories of biologists and agricultural professionals, religion professionals and other professionals, there are exceptions for specific occupations. In the law professions, post-war immigrants are notable by their relatively small numbers and consistently lower proportions with degrees.

As previously noted, female post-war immigrants tend to be better qualified than male post-war immigrants relative to their native-born counterparts. They are also more concentrated in specific professional occupations than males, a fact which reflects, no doubt, the persistence of traditional distinctions between women's work and men's work. In this respect, it is of interest to note the differences in the proportions with degrees for males and females in specific occupational categories. In the first three general categories of engineers, physical scientists, and biologists and agricultural professionals, as well as for artists, writers, musicians and other professionals, post-war immigrant females had higher proportions with degrees than males, while the reverse was generally true for the native born. In the health, teaching, law and religious professions, the sex differentials were much greater with males having consistently higher proportions for native born as well as post-war immigrants. The greatest sex differential for any of these groups, found in the health professions, reflects the large concentration of females who were graduate nurses but of whom only a small proportion possessed university degrees. Thus, the weighted average for health professional occupations is somewhat misleading in that the sex differentials for each of the specific occupations within this group are much smaller than would be expected.

4.8.2 ETHNIC ORIGINS AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH — Like the distributions of industry groups for ethnic origins in Table 4.22, occupational distributions presented in Table 4.27 reveal certain gross similarities. In view of the dominant position of manufacturing industries revealed in

Table 4.22, it is not surprising to find that the occupational category consisting of craftsmen, production process and related workers constituted the largest proportion in each ethnic origin group of post-war immigrants with the single exception again being those of Asiatic origins. Because of the relatively smaller sizes of the next two most important occupational groups (for all origins combined), there is considerable variation as to their relative importance within each of the ethnic origin groups. Service and recreation constituted the second largest occupational category for nine of the 14 ethnic origins presented in Table 4.27, as well as the largest proportion, 38.0 per cent, for Asiatics.

As was the case with ethnic origin groups relative to their distributions by industry, certain ethnic origins of post-war immigrants were characterized by disproportionately high or low numbers in specific occupational groups. The British Isles, for example, had the highest proportions of any origin group in clerical and professional occupations with the difference being the greatest relative to all clerical workers. The French, while not having the highest proportion for any occupational category, had the second highest proportions in professional and clerical occupations, and higher-than-average proportions for managerial, sales, logging and fishing occupations, although in the latter two cases the proportions are extremely small.

Those of German origin had disproportionately lower proportions in the first four white-collar occupations listed in Table 4.27 and a disproportionately higher proportion in craftsmen and related occupations. Those of Netherlands origin had the highest proportions of any origin group in transportation and communication, farmers and farm worker occupations; Scandinavians had the highest for loggers and fishermen, and higher-than-average proportions in managerial, sales, transportation and communication, farming, mining, craftsmen, production process and related occupations.

Post-war immigrant Jews had the highest proportions in managerial (16.2 per cent) and sales occupations (10.6 per cent), and higher-than-average proportions in professional and clerical occupations. As previously noted, Asiatic origins had the highest proportion in service and recreational occupations with 38.0 per cent compared to 15.4 per cent for all origins combined. They also had higher-than-average proportions in managerial and professional occupations. Among the remaining groups, Polish origins had the highest proportion in mining, and the Italians, with 70.1 per cent, had the highest proportion of craftsmen and labourers, *n.e.s.*, combined. Other origins such as the Ukrainian and Polish, were notable by their higher-than-average proportions of craftsmen and labourers, and the Russian and other Central European by their higher-than-average proportions in managerial and professional occupations.

THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON CANADA'S POPULATION

Table 4.27 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over
for Native and for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations,
by Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961

No.	Occupation	Total origins	British	French	German	Nether- lands
Native born						
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	Managerial	8.1	9.4	6.3	6.9	7.6
2	Professional and technical	10.0	11.5	8.7	7.9	8.3
3	Clerical	13.6	15.7	10.7	11.7	11.0
4	Sales	6.7	7.5	5.8	6.1	6.1
5	Service and recreation	11.6	11.3	12.1	10.7	11.6
6	Transport and communication	6.8	6.9	7.2	6.4	6.7
7	Farmers	6.2	5.8	5.1	12.2	11.3
8	Farm workers	4.0	3.1	3.8	8.1	7.4
9	Loggers	1.5	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.8
10	Fishermen, trappers and hunters ..	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8
11	Miners and quarrymen	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6
12	Craftsmen and production process	22.6	19.8	27.4	21.6	20.9
13	Labourers, n.e.s.	4.6	3.8	6.0	4.1	4.7
14	Occupation not stated	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.2
15	Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16	Totals, Number ^a	5,089,512	2,376,069	1,743,045	255,315	73,513
Pre-war immigrants						
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
17	Managerial	12.7	12.7	11.1	9.1	9.4
18	Professional and technical	6.8	8.7	11.1	5.3	7.3
19	Clerical	9.3	13.7	8.7	4.5	6.0
20	Sales	5.5	6.8	5.6	3.5	4.5
21	Service and recreation	15.0	16.3	14.3	12.1	11.1
22	Transport and communication	4.1	5.2	5.3	3.0	4.1
23	Farmers	11.5	6.2	8.7	28.4	24.9
24	Farm workers	3.6	2.2	2.3	6.9	6.5
25	Loggers	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4

^a Includes Other northwestern European, Native Indian and Eskimo, and Not stated.

CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION

**Table 4.27 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over
for Native and for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations,
by Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961**

Scandinavian	Jewish	Asiatic	Hungarian	Other central European	Polish	Russian	Ukrainian	Italian	Other European	No.
Native born										
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
7.3	30.7	14.7	5.3	7.4	7.2	11.2	6.0	11.0	10.3	1
9.5	17.3	12.7	7.9	9.2	8.7	9.5	7.5	8.4	9.9	2
12.7	19.1	18.7	14.6	15.8	15.4	12.3	13.8	17.9	18.5	3
6.5	16.7	7.9	5.8	6.7	6.5	7.7	5.7	8.6	8.1	4
10.9	2.8	10.4	9.8	10.1	10.8	9.2	11.3	9.5	11.5	5
6.5	2.5	4.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.0	7.2	5.9	6
11.3	0.3	1.5	11.8	10.8	8.4	10.7	12.4	1.1	5.1	7
5.8	0.1	3.2	10.6	8.3	6.3	7.3	9.0	1.1	3.4	8
1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	9
0.6	a	1.9	a	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	10
1.2	a	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	11
19.3	6.6	19.6	21.8	19.2	22.6	18.6	20.9	27.3	19.1	12
3.9	0.9	2.9	3.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.8	3.7	13
3.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5	14
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15
95,284	34,941	21,962	15,151	34,551	62,390	29,513	137,810	45,712	23,469	16
Pre-war immigrants										
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
9.6	40.7	30.2	7.3	8.6	10.7	18.6	6.2	15.1	16.8	17
4.3	7.8	2.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	5.4	2.2	3.1	3.0	18
4.2	6.7	2.5	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.0	4.6	4.3	19
3.4	13.6	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.5	5.8	2.0	4.3	3.7	20
11.8	3.9	31.9	13.2	14.1	13.5	10.9	14.6	13.6	17.7	21
3.5	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	4.1	2.2	22
24.7	0.3	4.3	19.9	17.6	14.6	16.6	24.7	2.6	8.4	23
4.4	0.1	5.4	8.4	6.3	4.6	4.6	7.2	1.8	3.0	24
2.1	a	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	25

Table 4.27 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over
for Native and for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations,
by Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961 – concluded

No.	Occupation	Total origins	British	French	German	Nether- lands
Pre-war immigrants – concluded						
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	Fishermen, trappers and hunters ..	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	Miners and quarrymen	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4
3	Craftsmen and production process	24.1	22.9	25.0	21.4	19.6
4	Labourers, n.e.s.	3.6	2.5	3.9	3.2	3.3
5	Occupation not stated	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.4
6	Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	Totals, Number ^b	581,378	297,820	21,639	41,099	10,950
Post-war immigrants						
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
8	Managerial	6.1	8.1	7.8	5.0	5.1
9	Professional and technical	10.0	17.6	17.0	7.5	8.3
10	Clerical	11.1	21.2	12.1	10.5	8.4
11	Sales	4.5	7.7	6.0	3.7	4.6
12	Service and recreation	15.4	12.7	14.8	15.8	12.3
13	Transport and communication	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.2	4.3
14	Farmers	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.9	7.7
15	Farm workers	3.2	1.2	2.1	3.5	10.6
16	Loggers	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.3
17	Fishermen, trappers and hunters ..	a	0.1	0.1	a	a
18	Miners and quarrymen	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.5
19	Craftsmen and production process	34.1	21.8	28.6	41.1	30.2
20	Labourers, n.e.s.	7.3	2.2	2.8	5.2	5.6
21	Occupation not stated	2.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.1
22	Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
23	Totals, Number ^b	803,911	212,816	16,661	113,729	64,894

^a Less than 0.05 per cent.

^b Includes Other northwestern European, Native Indian and Eskimo, and Not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A26 and B18.

CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION

**Table 4.27 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over
for Native and for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations,
by Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961 – concluded**

Scandinavian	Jewish	Asiatic	Hungarian	Other central European	Polish	Russian	Ukrainian	Italian	Other European	No.
Pre-war immigrants – concluded										
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
2.0	a	1.3	a	0.1	0.1	a	0.1	0.1	0.9	1
1.3	a	0.1	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.3	3.3	2
23.9	19.9	12.4	30.2	29.0	30.7	21.0	25.7	38.2	28.2	3
3.7	0.7	3.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	4.4	6.9	8.4	6.1	4
1.1	4.6	1.7	1.3	2.2	4.1	4.5	3.7	1.5	1.7	5
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6
32,849	17,149	10,648	12,243	21,063	28,762	9,489	31,717	13,272	13,861	7
Post-war immigrants										
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
8.3	26.2	13.5	4.8	8.8	6.1	6.8	3.8	2.2	4.7	8
9.9	11.4	12.8	11.3	11.5	7.8	14.2	6.3	1.1	4.2	9
8.2	11.6	6.0	7.7	11.4	5.6	10.1	5.8	2.8	5.1	10
4.6	10.6	5.2	2.8	4.9	2.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.1	11
12.3	6.5	38.0	17.5	14.7	14.8	16.9	17.8	13.0	26.6	12
3.6	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	13
2.1	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	0.2	0.7	14
6.3	0.1	2.3	5.8	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	3.6	15
1.3	a	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	16
0.5	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	17
1.4	a	0.3	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.9	18
35.0	27.9	12.9	34.1	36.4	40.5	31.9	42.2	50.1	37.1	19
5.0	1.8	4.6	7.8	4.0	8.5	6.3	10.3	20.0	9.1	20
1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	3.3	1.5	2.6	2.8	1.7	21
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22
17,227	13,101	16,684	30,022	20,383	39,680	5,002	22,383	124,803	63,397	23

The shift in occupational distributions between pre-war and post-war immigrants was fairly consistent for all origins. The proportions in managerial occupations were lower for all post-war immigrants in comparison to their pre-war immigrant counterparts for all origins except other central European. The proportions of farmers were consistently lower among all post-war immigrant ethnic groups, and lower than most with respect to proportions who were farm workers, the notable exceptions in the latter case being those of Netherlands and Scandinavian origins. Among occupations with larger proportions of post-war immigrants relative to pre-war immigrants, the professional and clerical occupations were larger for every ethnic origin group except Italian. For craftsmen occupations, post-war immigrants of every origin group, except British Isles, had higher proportions among their post-war immigrants than among pre-war immigrants.

With only a few exceptions, the contrast between post-war immigrants and native born is much like the comparisons with pre-war immigrants. Every ethnic origin group among the post-war immigrants had smaller proportions of farmers and (excepting the Netherlands, Scandinavian and Italian origins) farm workers. This was also the case, but without exception, for transportation and communication occupations. For sales and clerical occupations, all ethnic origin groups of post-war immigrants had lower proportions with the notable exception of British Isles and French. The same general relationship also held for managerial occupations except for French and other central European. In all but one instance, post-war ethnic origin groups had higher proportions of service and recreational occupations, craftsmen, production process and related workers than did the native born. The one exception was for craftsmen, etc., of Asiatic origins.

Post-war immigrants born in the United States showed significant variations from the comparative patterns discussed for all origin groups combined, as shown in Table 4.27. For example, as may be seen in Table 4.28, the proportion of post-war immigrants in managerial occupations was slightly more than one and a half times larger than the proportion of pre-war immigrants born in the United States rather than just half the size, as was the case for all origins. It may also be noted that those in managerial occupations constituted 20.8 per cent of all post-war immigrants born in the United States compared to only 6.1 per cent for all origins combined. The proportion of professionals was also twice the size of those either in the post-war immigrant or native-born populations for all origins combined. The relative numbers of workers in service and recreation, craftsmen and related workers were significantly lower among post-war immigrants born in the United States than for any other group. Differences between post-war and pre-war immigrants born in Commonwealth countries outside the United Kingdom were generally consistent with those for total origins. Probably the outstanding differences in relation to all origins combined were the

relatively low proportions of craftsmen and the very high proportions of professionals. In this respect they were quite similar to immigrants born in the United States.

Table 4.28 – Current Experienced Labour Force 15 Years of Age and Over for Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants Born in the United States and Commonwealth Countries Other Than the United Kingdom, by Occupation, Canada, 1961

Occupation	Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	United States	Commonwealth (excl. U.K.)	United States	Commonwealth (excl. U.K.)
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Managerial	12.5	15.0	20.8	5.1
Professional	9.9	19.4	25.0	24.3
Clerical	9.4	13.8	10.4	20.9
Sales	6.3	6.7	6.4	4.7
Service and recreation	12.2	14.1	6.7	17.1
Transport and communication	4.9	4.6	3.3	2.7
Farmers	16.3	3.2	2.8	0.2
Farm workers	4.0	1.0	2.2	0.8
Loggers	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
Fishermen, etc.	0.3	a	0.1	a
Miners, etc.	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Craftsmen, etc.	18.9	17.2	10.4	18.0
Labourers, n.e.s.	2.8	2.7	1.9	4.3
Occupation not stated	1.2	1.2	9.1	1.4
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	95,552	5,519	21,779	21,140

^a Less than 0.05 p.c.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A25 and B21.

Both industry and occupation data for post-war immigrants emphasize the tremendous changes occurring in Canada's economy. Having entered the labour force more recently, their distributions by industry and occupation relative to those of pre-war immigrants and native born appear to be sensitive indicators of the expanding sectors of the economy. The skilled immigrant does provide a quick solution for critical labour shortages that could otherwise be met only through a more costly and time-consuming expansion of educational and training facilities for the native-born population.

Most of the ethnic origin groups of post-war immigrants in the current experienced labour force showed the impact of the major changes which have been occurring in the industry and occupation structures, in that the

modal categories for all origin groups tended to be manufacturing (for industry), and craftsmen and production process workers (for occupation). The one significant exception, post-war immigrants of Asiatic origins, was concentrated in the personal and related services industry and the service and recreational occupations, both of which have constituted important sectors of the labour force during the post-war period.

In addition to the rather unique role of Asiatic immigrants in Canada, there appears to be sufficient variation in the industry and occupation distributions for the remaining ethnic origin groups to suggest that selection and placement do not operate in a random fashion. For example, it was pointed out that post-war immigrants of British Isles origins had the highest proportions in public administration and defence, as well as in finance, and the highest proportions of any group in the clerical and professional occupations. Also, it was noted that post-war immigrants of French origin, unlike their native-born counterparts, had the highest proportion of any group in education and related services industries, while having the second highest proportions in the professional and clerical occupations. Those of Jewish origin were unique in having the highest proportion in retail and wholesale trades as well as the highest in managerial and sales occupations. Italian immigrants were also unique, but the large post-war influx of Italians into manufacturing and construction industries, craftsmen and labourer occupations shows how the magnitude and timing of immigrant streams in conjunction with their educational characteristics tend to prevent their large-scale dispersion throughout the economy, thus helping to maintain their ethnic visibility. No doubt, as the British Isles, French, Jewish and Asiatic origin data suggest, there are cultural traditions operating to preserve the ethnic character of certain industry and occupational groups in Canada. Yet, the complex of factors underlying the country's economic activity and growth, and the character of immigration both past and present, suggest equally significant contributions to the emergence of Canada's "vertical mosaic".

The maintenance of ethnic identity among immigrant groups or their assimilation into one or the other of the two "founding races" has been the subject of endless discussion as well as a considerable amount of research. Data presented in this Chapter emphasize the consequences of the selective nature of immigration for the characteristics of the post-war immigrant population. Chapter Five considers additional characteristics of the post-war immigrant and presents analyses having significance for his adjustment and assimilation.

Chapter Five

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Some of the characteristics of post-war immigrants discussed in Chapter Four have special significance because of their relevance for adjustment to life in Canada and the assimilative processes in general. For example, the relatively large numbers of young adults among post-war immigrants tend to ensure high rates of participation in the labour force. In addition, the rather selective policies of immigration officials also tend to minimize problems of adjustment by giving preference to those in good health and having the kinds of skills needed by an expanding economy, as well as to those with cultural backgrounds similar to the majority of the resident population. Educational attainment is another characteristic that has considerable relevance for the immigrants' adjustment problems and assimilability. However, these factors, while indicative of potential for adjustment, do not in themselves reflect the level of adjustment achieved or the degree to which assimilation has taken place.

The specific characteristics selected for consideration in this Chapter are those thought to be more directly indicative of achieved levels of adjustment or reflective of assimilation, i.e., the degree to which the immigrant has become more like the native-born population. Perhaps these might be considered to be among the more superficial indicators of the assimilative process, but it must be remembered that it is not possible to ascertain with census-type data alone the immigrant's degree of identification with the larger society in which he lives, the extent of his "real" participation in the social system or the degree of acceptance by the native born. The extent of assimilation can be inferred only from analyses that show the degree to which the immigrant has become more like his native-born counterpart with the passage of time. Granted the general limitations of census data for this purpose, examination of data presented in this chapter dealing with changes in labour force participation, unemployment, occupational characteristics, income differentials and selected family characteristics provides a substantial basis for the evaluation of post-war

immigrant adjustment and, more indirectly, his assimilation into the larger society.

5.2 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND ADJUSTMENT

Canada's post-war experience left little doubt as to its capacity to absorb large numbers of immigrants without seriously disrupting its economic system. Between 1946 and 1961, slightly over two million immigrants arrived in Canada and, at the time of the 1961 Census, 74 per cent of them were enumerated as residents. Of all the immigrants who were a part of the labour force at one time or another during this period, 803,911 were still in the current experienced labour force as of June 1, 1961. During the post-war period, and particularly during the 1950-60 decade, immigration played a very significant part in the growth of the labour force.

During the first half of the 1950s, immigrants contributed over two thirds of the total labour force growth and one third during the second half.¹ During the post-war period, unemployment did increase more rapidly than the number employed, as the total labour force increased. However, during the period when immigration made its largest contribution to the labour force, unemployment varied between 2.4 and 4.6 per cent. During the latter half of the 1950-60 decade, when the unemployed increased from 3.4 per cent in 1956 to peaks of 7.1 and 7.0 per cent in 1958 and 1960, respectively, the immigrants' contribution to labour force growth had declined to one third.² However, even with increasing unemployment during the latter part of the post-war period, Canada's level of economic activity, as measured by the gross national product, increased steadily from a value of 15,251 million in 1946 to 26,515 million in constant (1949) dollars in 1961.³

The specific problem to be considered in this Chapter is the relative ease, or difficulty, with which post-war immigrants became active members of the current experienced labour force and the determination of variations from the general pattern, if any, experienced by the various sex, age and ethnic groups.

5.2.1 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION — Data for all males 15 years of age and over, shown in Table 5.1, do not reveal the consistent increase in proportion with a job that one might expect on the assumption that length of residence is a significant factor in the adjustment process. The most recent immigrants show a slightly smaller proportion with a job than those who immigrated to Canada during the 1951-55 period, as

¹ Economic Council of Canada, *Fourth Annual Review*, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1967, p. 76.

² DBS, *Canada Year Book 1962*, Table 2, p. 708.

³ DBS, *Canada Year Book 1967*, Table 1, p. 1075.

well as a slightly higher proportion looking for work. However, the proportion of 1946-50 immigrants with a job was lower, and the proportion without work at any time during the year (and who were not looking for work) higher than might be expected. However, the possible effects of prolonged schooling for those in the younger ages and earlier retirement for the older ones in this particular group of migrants are factors that are considered in the analysis by age below.

For females, the situation is somewhat different. The most recent immigrants had a much larger proportion employed and a smaller proportion that had neither worked nor looked for work during the year than either of the other earlier immigrant groups. There were much smaller proportions of females looking for work than of males, but here the data (for both sexes) clearly reflect the significance of length of residence for the adjustment process, i.e., the longer the period of residence, the smaller the proportion of immigrants looking for work.

Table 5.1 – Employment Status of Male and Female Post-war Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, by Age and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Sex and employment status	Total post-war immigrants	Period of immigration		
		1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males –				
Job last week	85.6	82.9	87.1	85.6
Looked – experienced	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.9
Looked – inexperienced	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Job past year	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.4
No work	8.1	11.1	7.0	7.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	639,883	140,219	261,873	237,791
Females –				
Job last week	38.2	32.7	36.9	42.6
Looked – experienced	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2
Looked – inexperienced	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Job past year	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.1
No work	55.6	61.8	57.1	50.7
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	598,213	142,973	214,578	240,662

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A19, A27 and B9.

Age Variations in Proportions Looking for Work — Of five categories of employment status presented in Table 5.1, the two involving unemployed persons seeking employment were combined to provide a "negative" index of economic integration. The proportion either in the labour force or with jobs could serve as positive indices, but they pose interpretive difficulties and were not employed in this analysis. For example, measures of labour force participation do not differentiate between those with jobs and those unsuccessful in their search for employment. On the other hand, a measure based on the proportion of a particular population with jobs is difficult to interpret since it is impossible to determine what the optimal level of employment might be for a particular group; or, to put it another way, it might not be as important for one group's economic adjustment to have a high proportion employed as it would be to have all persons employed who are actively seeking employment.

For these reasons, the proportions looking for work during the week prior to the census were utilized for male and female immigrants 15 years of age and over. These data are presented for age groups and period of immigration in Chart 5.1. The general sex differentials for all ages combined, noted above, are immediately apparent throughout the age range. Also evident is the fact that, for both sexes, the most recent immigrants tended to have higher proportions seeking employment than those with longer periods of residence. The only exception for males occurred in the age group 65 years and over which had the lowest proportion rather than the highest, and for females 15-20 years of age who had the lowest rates. For females 65 years of age and over, the proportions for each of the three groups, as well as their differences, were negligible.

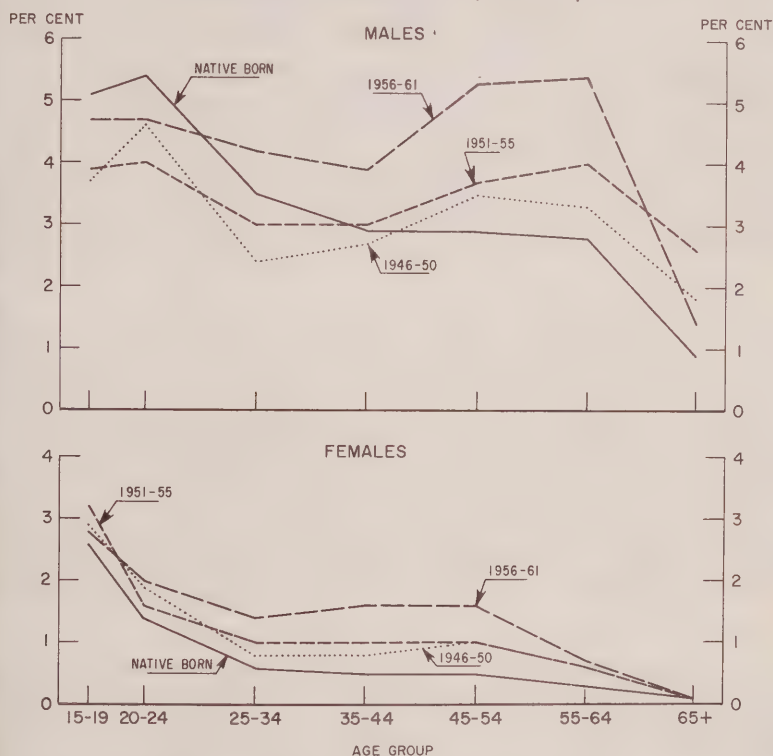
Differences between proportions seeking employment for age groups, by period of immigration, were greater for males than for females, and the distributions by age were noticeably different for the two sex groups. In the latter case, females had their highest proportions seeking work among the 15-19-year-olds with generally constant proportions between 25 and 54 years of age, while the distributions for males showed peaks for the 20-25-year age group as well as between 45 and 65 years of age. Minimal proportions for males occurred between 25 and 44 years as well as for those 65 years of age and over. The most recent male immigrants who were between 45 and 65 years of age at the time of the 1961 Census clearly had the largest proportions seeking work of any age group. However, the data do not indicate whether the decline in proportions for these ages, associated with increasing length of residence, was due to increasing success in obtaining employment or to increasing numbers withdrawing from the labour force, as is undoubtedly the case for those 65 years of age and over.

Distributions for male and female post-war immigrants also differ relative to native born. For females, the proportions seeking work appear

to converge with the distribution for native born as length of residence increases. For males, convergence appears to occur only for those 45 years of age and over. Below 45 years, the pattern is quite mixed, with the native born having the highest proportions seeking work below 25 years of age and intermediate values relative to the other groups between 25 and 45 years of age.

CHART 5.1

PER CENT OF POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,
LOOKING FOR WORK, BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS,
FOR NATIVE BORN AND POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS,
BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A19, A27 and B9.

Variations in Proportions Looking for Work by Place of Residence -

The significance of type and size of community for immigrant populations seeking employment is revealed for males 15 years of age and over in Table 5.2. It is quite clear that the inverse relationship between proportion seeking work and length of residence for males in Table 5.1 tends to be valid for almost every type and size of population presented in Table 5.2.

A general decline in proportion looking for work also appears to be associated with type of residence for each group of immigrants classified by period of immigration, if all metropolitan areas combined are compared with non-metropolitan urban and rural populations.

Table 5.2 – Per Cent of the Male Native Born and Post-war Immigrant Populations 15 Years of Age and Over Looking for Work, by Type of Residence and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Type of residence	Native born	Post-war immigrants	Period of immigration		
			1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Total metropolitan areas ...	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.7
500,000 and over	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.8
300,000 - 499,999	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.3	4.7
Under 300,000	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.8
Non - MA urban	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.1	4.3
Non - MA rural	3.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1
Canada	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.4

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A19, A27 and B9.

Generally speaking, the larger the metropolitan area, the higher the proportion of males seeking work regardless of length of residence. The only exception occurs for immigrants who arrived in Canada immediately after the war and were living in metropolitan areas under 500,000 in size in 1961. For each category of metropolitan area size, the proportion seeking work approached that for native born as length of residence increased.

For non-metropolitan area urban populations, the proportions seeking work also tended to be higher than the proportions for those living in rural areas and both tended to decrease with increasing length of residence. However, the interesting difference relative to metropolitan area populations is the fact that the proportions for native born are higher than those for post-war immigrants for both non-metropolitan urban and rural groups. This would appear to be a consequence of the greater responsiveness of post-war immigrants to the perceived areas of economic opportunity. Immigrants tended to move directly from abroad to the most highly urbanized areas and centres of greatest economic activity, and this is reflected in the higher proportions seeking work in the larger metropolitan areas. Since they could respond more readily to current market conditions there would be less need for subsequent long-distance moves. Data presented earlier in Section

3.5.1 did show that subsequent moves in Canada by post-war immigrants were more likely to be of a local nature. This interpretation is also supported by the fact that over half of all post-war immigrants were residing in the Province of Ontario which contained seven of Canada's 17 metropolitan areas plus five additional cities with populations of 50,000 or more.

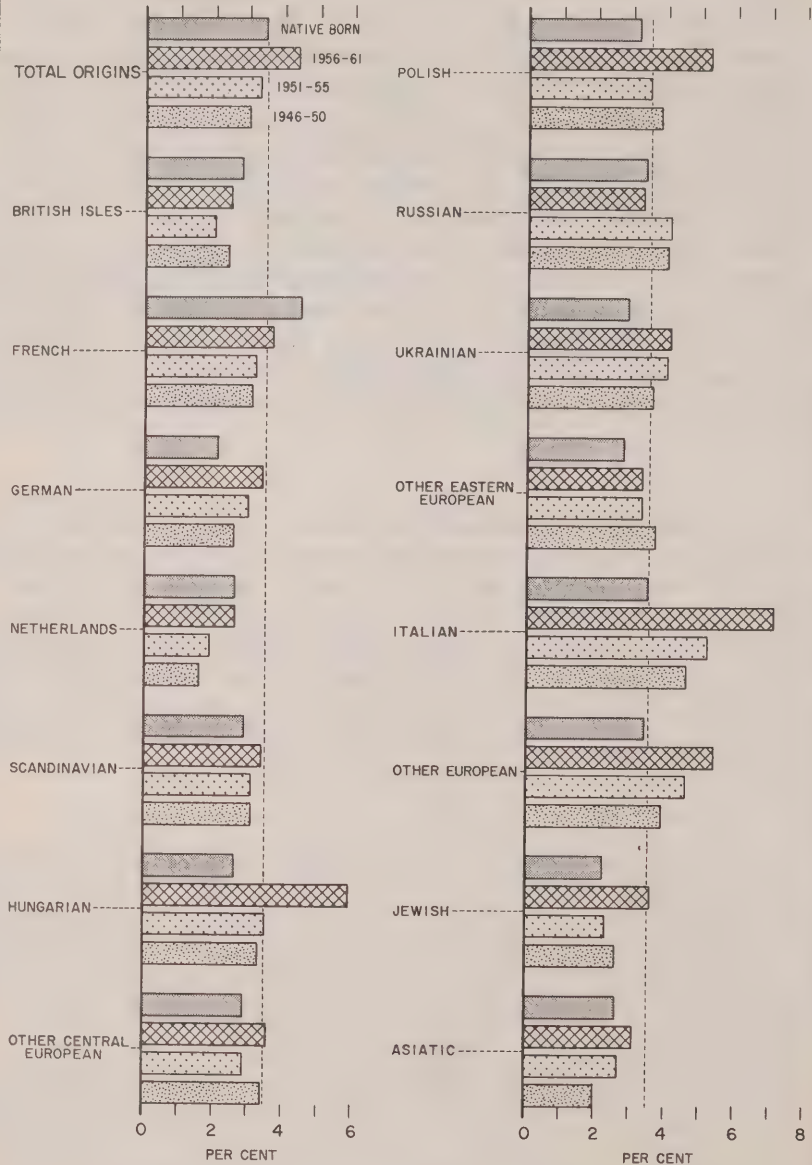
Ethnic Origin Variations – For most ethnic origin groups, the more recent male immigrants tended to have higher proportions seeking work than those with longer periods of residence in Canada. However, relative to native born, the proportions of male immigrants seeking work were not consistently higher or lower. For example, as may be seen in Chart 5.2, native born of British Isles, French and Netherlands origins had as high or higher proportions seeking work than any of their post-war immigrant groups. On the other hand, for the German, Scandinavian, Hungarian, other central European, Polish, Ukrainian, Italian, other (mostly southern) European and Jewish origins, not only were the proportions for native born consistently lower but the proportions of immigrants seeking work, with few exceptions, declined steadily toward the level for native born with increasing period of residence.

Of the most recent immigrants, the Italians, with 7.2 per cent, had the highest proportions seeking work, followed by those of Hungarian, other European and Polish origins with 5.9, 5.4 and 5.2 per cent, respectively. British Isles and Netherlands origins, with 2.5 and 2.6 per cent, respectively, had the lowest proportions seeking work among the most recent group of post-war immigrants. For immigrants arriving between 1946 and 1955, the Italians had the highest proportions followed closely by immigrants of 'Other' European origins. Those with the lowest proportions included Netherlands, British Isles, Jewish, Asiatic and German origins.

Many factors are related to ethnic origin differentials visible in Chart 5.2. Low educational and skill levels are obviously significant for explaining high proportions of Italian, Polish and other European immigrants seeking work, as well as for the native-born French. Yet, in the case of Hungarians, factors other than education (probably associated with the disruptive effect of the revolution) are more significant. Similarly, the generally low proportions of Asiatics seeking employment may reflect the type of employment characteristic of this group as well as their educational attainment. In addition, these factors must be considered in conjunction with variations in the age and sex composition associated with particular migrant streams, i.e., period of arrival and country of origin, in order to fully explain the inter-ethnic variations appearing in Chart 5.2.

CHART 5.2

PER CENT OF NATIVE-BORN AND POST-WAR IMMIGRANT MALES
LOOKING FOR WORK, BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION AND
SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGINS, CANADA, 1961



Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A28 and B11.

Persons Seeking Work as a Component of the Labour Force – Comparing those looking for work as a proportion of the current labour force rather than as a proportion of the total immigrant population provides a better indicator of the relative size of unemployment in relation to the actual labour force. Data in Table 5.3, as in Table 5.1, show that the proportion of the female labour force looking for work tended to be lower than the male for each of the length-of-residence groups. For both males and females, proportions looking for work were smaller for the earlier periods of immigration relative to the most recent immigrants. Although this suggests that length of residence is important relative to seeking and obtaining employment, it is interesting to note that, as a group, the post-war immigrant males do not appear to be at any disadvantage relative to native-born males in the labour force. On the other hand, post-war immigrant females had a somewhat larger proportion looking for work, and even though this proportion decreased as length of residence increased, it was still larger for the 1946-50 immigrants than for native-born females. Even though a larger proportion of post-war immigrant females was in the labour force compared to the native born, they would appear to have somewhat greater difficulty in finding employment.⁴

Table 5.3 – Per Cent of the Labour Force^a Population 15 Years of Age and Over Seeking Work, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants, by Sex and Period of Immigration for the Foreign Born, Canada, 1961

Nativity and period of immigration	Males	Females
	p.c.	p.c.
native born	4.4	2.9
post-war immigrants —		
1956-61	4.8	3.6
1951-55	3.6	3.2
1946-50	3.5	3.2

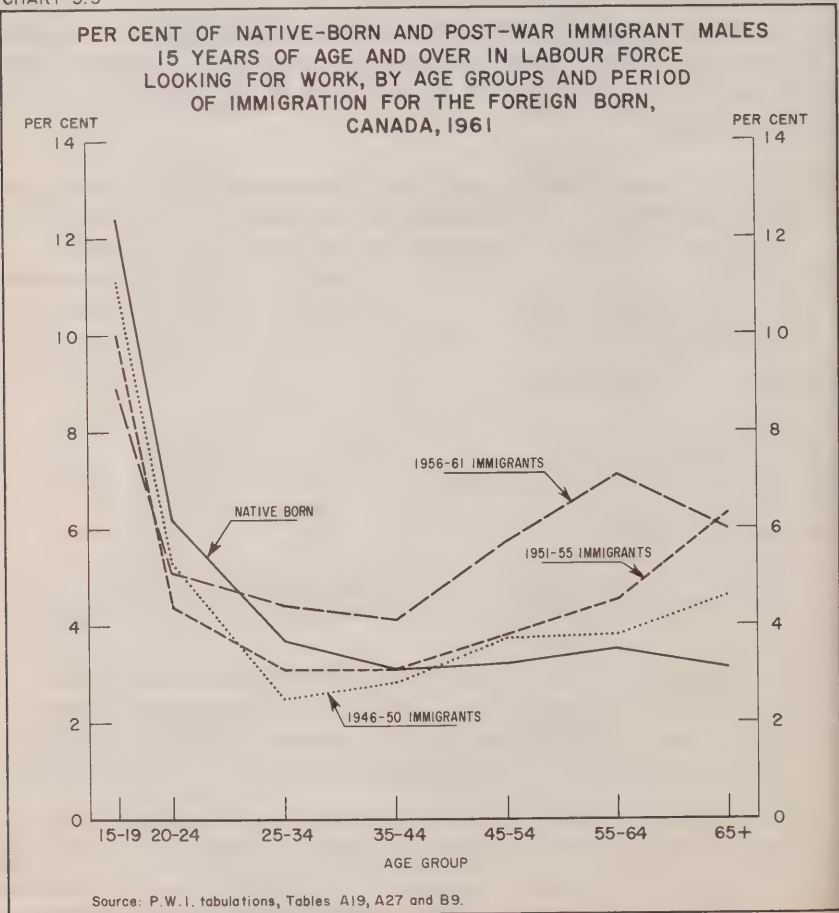
^a Labour force consists of those with a job during the week prior to June 1, 1961 and those who looked for work during this week, including both experienced and inexperienced workers.

Similar data for males in the labour force by age groups (Chart 5.3) show several variations from the general pattern for all age groups combined. First, rather than a negative relationship between proportions looking for work and length of residence, the relationship tended to be positive for the

⁴ The proportion of the labour force without jobs and seeking work would tend to reflect difficulty of finding employment provided the scarcity of jobs did not cause significant numbers to withdraw from the labour force. However, even this would not invalidate inter-group comparisons of a relative nature provided that inter-group variations with respect to such losses were small.

two youngest groups under 25 years of age. Secondly, the proportions of native born under 25 years of age seeking work were actually larger than for any of the immigrant groups while those between 25 and 45 were as large, or larger, than all but the most recent immigrant group. For 45 years of age and over, the proportions of native born seeking work were lower than those for immigrants. Thirdly, variations by age within each of the immigrant groups and native born are curvilinear with the youngest age groups having the largest proportions seeking work, those between 25 and 45 having the smallest, and increasing proportions beyond 45 years of age. Relatively speaking, the younger native born had a more difficult time finding employment than did the more recent older immigrant, if the proportion of the labour force seeking employment can be accepted as a rough index of "difficulty".

CHART 5.3



2.2 CLASS OF WORKER AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE – In addition to the problem of finding employment, there is another problem concerning the type of employment that the immigrant enters when he succeeds in finding a job and the changes that tend to occur with increased length of residence. The extent to which the immigrant's type of employment differs from that of the native born, and changes that occur through time, are reflective of the many adjustments made by the immigrant as he attempts to find his place in the economic structure.

Data in Table 5.4 for males 15 years of age and over show that the combined post-war immigrant groups had a higher proportion of wage-earners and lower proportions reporting that they were unpaid family workers, employers, or worked for their own account than did the native born. The most relevant aspect of these data for evaluating the adjustment process is the fact that the difference between post-war immigrant and native born tended to decrease as period of residence increased. In the case of employers, the proportion for post-war immigrants with the longest period of residence actually exceeded that for the native born.

Table 5.4 – Per Cent of Current Experienced Labour Force, by Class of Worker, for Native-born Males and for Post-war Immigrant Males by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

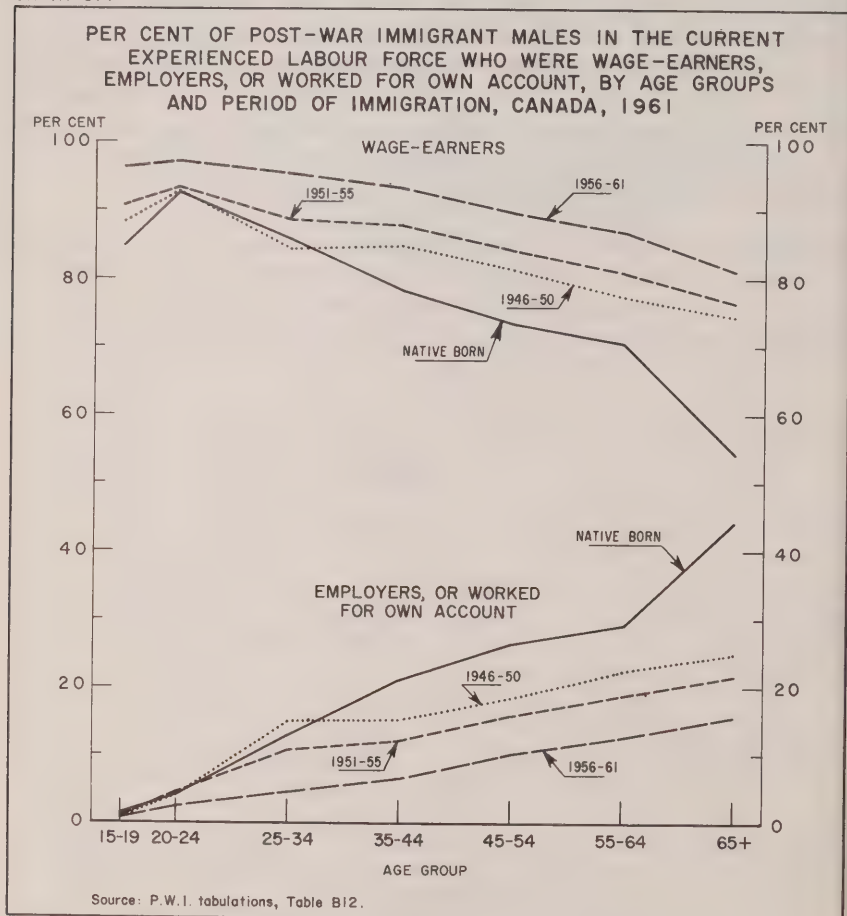
Class of worker	Native born	Post-war immigrants			
		Total post-war immigrants	Period of immigration		
			1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Wage-earner	80.1	89.3	83.7	87.6	94.4
Unpaid family worker ...	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3
Employer	7.4	5.2	8.3	6.3	2.4
Own account	10.5	4.9	7.1	5.5	2.9
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	3,689,732	569,153	120,036	236,127	212,990

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A20, A22 and B22.

Age Variations for Selected Classes of Workers – Chart 5.4 presents data on proportions of post-war immigrant males reporting themselves as wage-earners and as employers or working for their own account, by age and

for period of immigration. Both sets of data clearly show a relationship with age inversely related to proportions of wage-earners and directly related to proportions of employers and those working for their own account. The data also show a significant convergence between the distributions for immigrants and native born, with the degree of convergence being greatest for ages under 35 years and least for those 65 years of age and over. The tendency for males in the current experienced labour force to shift from wage-earning to other types of employment with increasing age is characteristic of post-war immigrants as well as of native born.

CHART 5.4



Ethnic Origins and Class of Worker — Almost every major ethnic origin group exhibited the same general pattern of change over time in relation to its proportions who were wage-earners or other class of work-

rs as that shown in Table 5.4. Proportions of wage-earners declined as length of residence increased and proportions of unpaid family workers, employers and those working for their own account increased. Only in the case of unpaid family workers of Polish, Russian and Ukrainian origins was there any deviation from the general pattern. For these groups, the proportions of unpaid family workers among the most recent immigrants tended to be higher than expected.

The major differences between ethnic origin groups are found with respect to the levels of wage-earners and other classes of workers. For example, those of British Isles origins had the highest proportions of wage-earners for each of the post-war immigrant groups, ranging from 96.6 per cent for the most recent immigrants to 92.3 per cent for those who arrived in Canada immediately after the war. The corresponding proportions for those of Jewish origins, who had the lowest proportions of wage-earners, were 82.8 and 57.5 per cent, respectively.

Since unpaid family workers constituted a relatively small proportion for most origin groups, with the exception of those of Asiatic and Netherlands origins, differences relative to the combined proportions of employers and those working for their own account are reflected by differences in proportions of wage-earners. However, there are several significant variations in the distributions between employers and those working for their own account by origin groups worth noting. Most origin groups had larger proportions working for their own account than as employers. The Jewish are the notable exception, as they had larger proportions of employers for all immigrant groups with as high as one fifth and one quarter of the 1951-55 and 1946-50 groups, respectively, reported as employers compared to only 5.1 and 6.4 per cent for all origins combined. Asiatics, Hungarians, other central Europeans and those of British Isles origins are the only other groups showing higher proportions of employers than those working for their own account and this was true only for the two earlier immigrant groups. However, in the case of the British, the proportions were relatively small and the differences inconsequential. Detailed data on class of worker are presented in Table 5.5 for native born and post-war immigrants, by period of immigration for major ethnic origin populations in the current experienced labour force. The general patterns of convergence for most post-war immigrants and native born with respect to their proportions of wage-earners, unpaid family workers, employers and those working for their own account, apparent in these data, reflect the adjustments made by immigrants after their arrival in Canada. In some cases, such as Asiatics, Jewish and those of Netherlands origin, there appears to have been a shift to relatively larger proportions of employers and those working for own account than would have been expected on the basis of the distributions for native born alone.

Table 5.5 – Percentage Distribution, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Class of Worker, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants in Current Experienced Labour Force, by Period of Immigration for the Foreign Born, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin and class of worker	Native born	Post-war immigrants		
		1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
British Isles –	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Wage-earner	84.3	92.3	94.7	96.6
Unpaid family worker	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.2
Employer	6.0	3.3	2.6	1.4
Own account	7.8	3.3	2.4	1.8
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	2,376,069	54,227	69,133	89,456
French –				
Wage-earner	84.2	85.8	86.9	93.2
Unpaid family worker	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.8
Employer	4.8	5.4	6.1	2.4
Own account	8.0	7.1	5.6	3.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	1,743,045	2,570	6,899	7,192
German –				
Wage-earner	75.5	82.1	87.1	93.9
Unpaid family worker	5.0	3.9	1.7	0.7
Employer	6.8	6.2	5.3	2.0
Own account	12.7	7.8	5.9	3.4
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	255,315	11,803	58,659	43,267
Netherlands –				
Wage-earner	76.1	69.4	81.0	92.0
Unpaid family worker	4.4	6.5	3.6	1.5
Employer	6.7	8.5	6.1	2.0
Own account	12.8	15.6	9.3	4.5
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	73,513	12,902	35,334	16,658

Table 5.5 – Percentage Distribution, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Class of Worker, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants in Current Experienced Labour Force, by Period of Immigration for the Foreign Born, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and class of worker	Native born	Post-war immigrants		
		1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Scandinavian –				
Wage-earner	77.9	80.1	83.0	90.3
Unpaid family worker	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.0
Employer	6.6	9.0	8.1	3.4
Own account	11.9	9.6	7.7	5.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	95,284	2,330	6,608	8,289
Hungarian –				
Wage-earner	75.0	74.9	80.3	91.9
Unpaid family worker	8.0	4.2	2.6	0.9
Employer	5.5	12.2	8.9	2.6
Own account	11.5	8.7	8.2	4.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	15,151	3,263	5,311	21,448
Other central European –				
Wage-earner	75.3	79.8	86.6	92.7
Unpaid family worker	6.3	2.7	1.1	0.9
Employer	6.5	10.0	6.3	2.7
Own account	11.9	7.5	6.0	3.7
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	34,551	4,149	11,043	5,191
Polish –				
Wage-earner	77.8	84.9	87.5	90.1
Unpaid family worker	5.8	1.7	1.1	2.1
Employer	6.2	6.0	5.1	2.6
Own account	10.2	7.4	6.3	5.2
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	62,390	20,472	12,381	6,827

Table 5.5 – Percentage Distribution, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Class of Worker, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants in Current Experienced Labour Force, by Period of Immigration for the Foreign Born, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and class of worker	Native born	Post-war immigrants		
		1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
Russian –	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Wage-earner	72.1	85.5	89.3	89.8
Unpaid family worker	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.8
Employer	10.3	4.7	3.8	3.8
Own account	13.0	8.3	6.3	5.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	29,513	1,959	2,317	726
Ukrainian –				
Wage-earner	72.3	86.9	90.5	91.7
Unpaid family worker	8.4	1.6	1.0	1.8
Employer	6.1	4.4	2.5	1.2
Own account	13.2	7.1	6.0	5.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	137,810	12,764	7,590	2,029
Other eastern European –				
Wage-earner	80.3	88.3	92.1	94.6
Unpaid family worker	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.4
Employer	9.9	4.8	2.8	1.6
Own account	6.8	5.7	4.4	3.4
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	4,634	12,810	8,772	1,598
Italian –				
Wage-earner	86.5	87.4	91.4	95.5
Unpaid family worker	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Employer	7.8	7.2	3.9	0.9
Own account	4.6	4.9	4.4	3.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	45,712	11,405	55,197	58,201

Table 5.5 – Percentage Distribution, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Class of Worker, for Native Born and Post-war Immigrants in Current Experienced Labour Force, by Period of Immigration for the Foreign Born, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Ethnic origin and class of worker	Native born	Post-war immigrants		
		1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Other southern European –				
Wage-earner	81.9	81.6	85.8	94.6
Unpaid family worker	3.0	2.0	1.3	0.6
Employer	7.6	10.2	7.2	1.7
Own account	7.5	6.2	5.7	3.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	23,469	6,937	19,347	37,113
Jewish –				
Wage-earner	67.2	57.5	62.9	82.8
Unpaid family worker	1.4	2.8	2.6	1.0
Employer	23.5	25.4	20.8	8.3
Own account	7.9	14.3	13.7	7.9
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	34,941	4,976	4,131	3,994
Asiatic –				
Wage-earner	78.0	67.4	73.2	85.8
Unpaid family worker	2.6	5.5	5.1	4.8
Employer	11.6	16.7	12.4	3.3
Own account	7.8	10.4	9.3	6.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	21,962	2,535	7,280	6,869
All Origins – ^a				
Wage-earner	82.9	84.7	88.1	94.3
Unpaid family worker	2.8	2.2	1.3	0.7
Employer	5.8	6.4	5.1	1.8
Own account	8.5	6.7	5.5	3.2
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	5,089,512	167,990	317,361	318,560

^a Includes Other northwestern European, Native Indian and Eskimo, and Other and not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table B13.

Thus, it would seem that if the native born do serve as a guide or model for immigrants, they serve only as a rough guide at best. Immigrants are perhaps in a better position to respond to recent changes in economic opportunities if only because of their recent arrival and perhaps greater willingness to change type of employment in order to establish themselves successfully in their new country.

5.2.3 OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENTS – Occupational characteristics of post-war immigrants have already been contrasted with those of pre-war immigrant and native-born populations in the current experienced labour force in Chapter Four. One of the major implications of this comparison was that differences between post-war and pre-war immigrants were apt to reflect, in part, the changing manpower needs of the country in addition to changes of an assimilative nature associated with longer periods of residence. It is this latter possibility, i.e., that part of the changes in occupational character of the foreign born over time reflect efforts to achieve a satisfactory economic adjustment, that is the focus of the following analyses.

Intended Occupations of Recent Immigrants – The (now) Department of Manpower and Immigration has collected data on a number of characteristics of arriving immigrants over the years, including information on occupational characteristics. Since arriving immigrants planning to enter the labour force are asked what occupations they intend to follow, the data would tend to reflect a composite picture of their past occupations, training, perception of job opportunities in Canada, and possibly a mixture of hopes and dreams. Whatever the mix, a comparison of the intentions of arriving immigrants with the actual distribution of occupations reported by those still resident in Canada at the time of the census should provide interesting insight as to the effects of the immigration and settlement process on the characteristics of the net migrant group in relation to those of the immigrant arrivals. Such a comparison, however, presents difficulties in interpreting the differences for two major reasons. First, it reveals nothing about the characteristics of those immigrants who arrived and subsequently emigrated before the next census. Secondly, the observed differences reveal nothing about the extent to which specific intentions of individual migrants were fulfilled. However, this should not detract from the value of the comparisons that are made provided care is taken in drawing inferences from them. The focus of this analysis is on the character of the arriving immigrants *as a group* with respect to intended occupations relative to the character of the end product, i.e., the occupational structure of the net migrant population still resident in Canada at the time of the census. From an administrative point of view and in terms of evaluating the effectiveness of immigration policy, this may be a more important consideration for some purposes

an analysis that focuses on the occupational changes experienced by the individual during his period of adjustment after arrival in Canada.⁵

Intended occupations for all immigrants arriving in Canada during the years 1956 through 1960 and planning to enter the labour force, and the actual occupational distribution for all foreign born in the labour force and resident in Canada at the time of the census who reported arriving in Canada during the 1956-60 period are given in Table 5.6.⁶ One of the more interesting aspects of Table 5.6 is the relatively large proportion (8.2 per cent) intending to enter agricultural occupations relative to those actually in farming occupations (3.7 per cent) as of June 1, 1961. This difference reflects, in part, the continuing efforts to obtain agricultural workers for short-term seasonal work during a period when the proportion engaged in agricultural occupations was actually declining. The small proportion of labourers enumerated during the census relative to the proportion intending to work as labourers probably reflects the anticipation by immigrants of some difficulty in locating suitable initial employment or a willingness to do any kind of work in order to get established. It is also possible that the census would be more likely to report these "intended" labourers as craftsmen or production workers once they had actually obtained employment in the manufacturing or construction industries. It is possible that many were unable to find employment at more specific kinds of jobs. There is, in addition, the possibility of losses through emigration or withdrawal from the labour force for a variety of reasons. With the exception of those intending to find jobs in transportation and communication, most of the remaining occupational groups showed higher proportions in 1961 than would have been expected on the basis of statements of intention. Since the survivors of immigrants who arrived during the 1956-60 period had been in Canada for an average of approximately three years, these changes could also reflect occupational mobility achieved by the immigrant during his early years of

⁵ The recent study by Anthony H. Richmond, *Post-war Immigrants in Canada*, University of Toronto Press, 1967, based on a sample survey of immigrants, explores the specific problems of individual occupational adjustment. His findings illustrate the fact that similarities between intended and actual occupational distributions can obscure a considerable "reshuffling" of occupations after the immigrant's arrival in Canada.

Another caution should be observed in the interpretation of studies dealing with occupational adjustment of immigrants. Since no comparable studies dealing with occupational adjustment and mobility have been carried out for native-born immigrants, the results of studies of the foreign-born immigrant are difficult to interpret. It may very well be that, whatever problems the foreign-born immigrants have, they may be no greater or lesser than those experienced by the native-born migrant arriving in Toronto from the Atlantic Provinces or elsewhere in Canada.

⁶ It should be noted that the 307,973 post-war immigrants enumerated as in the labour force who had arrived during the years 1956-60 reflect a loss of 25.4 per cent due to mortality, emigration, and withdrawal from the labour force because of age, health, marriage, and a variety of other reasons associated with increasingly unfavourable employment conditions which developed during this period.

adjustment. That a considerable part of this mobility was neither anticipated nor planned by the immigrant has been demonstrated by Richmond in his analysis of initial and subsequent employment of post-war immigrants in relation to type of employment prior to immigration.⁷

Table 5.6 – Percentage Distribution of Intended Occupations of Immigrants Arriving in 1956-60 and Actual Occupations of Post-war Immigrants in the Current Experienced Labour Force Resident on June 1, 1961, who Arrived in Canada during 1956-60

Occupational group	Intended occupation 1956-60	Actual occupation 1961
	p.c.	p.c.
Managerial	1.2	3.8
Professional and technical	11.5	10.9
Clerical	10.8	11.7
Sales, service and recreation ^a	19.0	21.2
Transportation and communication	2.6	2.3
Farmers and farm workers	8.2	3.7
Fishermen, trappers, hunters and loggers	0.4	0.5
Miners, quarrymen and related workers ..	1.0	1.2
Craftsmen, production process and related workers ^b	30.9	34.2
Labourers, n.e.s.	14.0	8.2
Not stated	0.4	2.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	412,752	307,973

^a Corresponds to immigration classification of commercial, financial and service.

^b Corresponds to manufacturing, mechanical and construction.

SOURCE: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section, Annual Reports, 1956 to 1960, Ottawa; P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A21 and B17.

Considerable variation from the general pattern of differences between intended and actual distributions of occupations shown in Table 5.6 was exhibited by some of the major ethnic origin groups. While every origin group in Table 5.7 showed relatively fewer labourers in 1961 than had intended to become labourers upon arrival in Canada, the lower proportion of "actual" agricultural workers did not hold uniformly for all groups, nor

⁷ Richmond, Anthony H., *Post-war Immigrants in Canada*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967, pp. 50-62.

Table 5.7 – Percentage Distribution of Intended Occupations of Immigrants Arriving in 1956-60 and Actual Occupations of Post-war Immigrants in the Current Experienced Labour Force Resident on June 1, 1961, who Arrived in Canada during 1956-60, by Selected Ethnic Origins

Occupational group	In-tended occupation	Actual occupation	In-tended occupation	Actual occupation	In-tended occupation	Actual occupation
	British Isles		French		German	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Managerial	0.8	6.1	1.0	5.7	0.2	3.3
Professional and technical	20.0	20.4	13.1	18.4	3.9	7.0
Clerical	21.8	24.0	13.3	14.0	7.2	11.1
Arts, service and recreation ^a ..	15.9	19.2	21.6	22.7	22.7	20.8
Transportation and communication	4.2	3.2	4.3	2.3	1.3	1.8
Farmers and farm workers	3.4	1.6	6.8	2.7	5.5	3.7
Fishermen, trappers, hunters and loggers	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.6
Craftsmen, production process and related workers ^b	27.7	20.7	32.5	26.9	47.9	43.6
Unskilled labourers, n.e.s.	3.9	2.2	5.3	2.7	9.6	5.5
Not stated	0.6	1.7	1.0	3.1	0.4	1.3
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	130,699	86,416	8,063	6,858	54,565	41,823
	Netherlands		Scandinavian		Hungarian	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Managerial	0.5	3.7	0.4	5.6	c	2.9
Professional and technical	9.6	11.7	7.2	9.1	8.0	11.3
Clerical	10.0	10.5	8.1	8.1	3.8	7.2
Arts, service and recreation ^a ..	21.0	19.7	15.3	18.8	12.6	20.9
Transportation and communication	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.6
Farmers and farm workers	14.7	11.0	18.5	8.9	6.4	6.4
Fishermen, trappers, hunters and loggers	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.5
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	2.4	2.1
Craftsmen, production process and related workers ^b	32.3	29.7	35.9	36.8	44.8	35.4
Unskilled labourers, n.e.s.	7.7	5.0	8.7	5.9	17.9	9.0
Not stated	1.3	5.1	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.7
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	17,667	16,143	11,003	7,998	24,321	21,344

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 5.7 – Percentage Distribution of Intended Occupations of Immigrants Arriving in 1956-60 and Actual Occupations of Post-war Immigrants in the Current Experienced Labour Force Resident on June 1, 1961, who Arrived in Canada during 1956-60, by Selected Ethnic Origins – concluded

Occupational group	In- tended occu- pation	Actual occu- pation	In- tended occu- pation	Actual occu- pation	In- tended occu- pation	Actual occu- pation
	Polish		Russian		Ukrainian	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Managerial	0.2	4.1	1.1	8.4	0.1	1.9
Professional and technical	11.0	10.6	19.9	17.4	6.9	5.8
Clerical	5.4	6.3	10.8	12.2	2.0	5.2
Sales, service and recreation ^a ..	17.9	23.5	22.0	21.6	11.6	22.9
Transportation and communication	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	1.4
Farmers and farm workers	9.3	5.1	4.8	4.7	9.9	4.2
Fishermen, trappers, hunters and loggers	0.2	0.2	c	c	0.5	0.2
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	2.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.5
Craftsmen, production process and related workers ^b	36.0	36.9	29.1	25.7	41.1	34.2
Labourers, n.e.s.	14.0	8.4	9.6	5.2	21.1	9.6
Not stated	1.9	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	13.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	6,149	6,536	522	699	909	1,972
	Italian		Jewish			
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
Managerial	0.1	0.9	3.5	14.6		
Professional and technical	0.9	1.0	16.1	15.6		
Clerical	0.5	2.0	14.5	17.0		
Sales, service and recreation ^a ..	18.6	15.9	18.5	18.0		
Transportation and communication	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.8		
Farmers and farm workers	9.2	2.5	1.3	0.2		
Fishermen, trappers, hunters and loggers	0.1	0.5	0.1	c		
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	0.4	0.9	c	c		
Craftsmen, production process and related workers ^b	24.2	50.0	37.2	27.5		
Labourers, n.e.s.	44.7	21.3	5.1	2.9		
Not stated	0.2	3.4	1.4	1.4		
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Totals, Number	61,890	56,515	6,575	3,873		

^a Corresponds to immigration classification of commercial, financial and service.

^b Corresponds to manufacturing, mechanical, and construction.

^c Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCES: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, *Immigration Statistics, Annual Reports, 1956 to 1960*, Ottawa; P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A26 and B18.

id all of them show the larger proportions of "actual" craftsmen, production workers, etc., that would have been expected on the basis of stated intentions for all groups combined. The British Isles, as well as the French, German, Netherlands, Hungarian, Russian, Ukrainian and Jewish origins, showed considerably lower proportions of labourers, craftsmen, etc., in their actual distributions than in their intended distributions. In the case of the British Isles, French, German, Netherlands and Jewish origins, these lower-than-anticipated proportions of labourers, craftsmen, etc., as well as agricultural workers, were balanced primarily by larger-than-anticipated proportions in the managerial, professional and clerical categories. For the Hungarian, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian origins, the larger-than-expected proportions in the actual, relative to the intended or expected, distribution occurred in sales, service and recreational categories as well as in managerial, professional and clerical occupations.

For those of Scandinavian origins, the major changes were the smaller proportions in agriculture and larger-than-expected proportions in managerial and professional work and to a lesser extent in sales, service and recreation. Immigrants of Italian origin stand alone in their uniqueness. Whereas 14.7 per cent intended to work as labourers, 21.2 per cent were classified in this category in 1961. Practically the entire difference, in this case, was accounted for by the fact that one half of the Italians in the current experienced labour force were classified as craftsmen and production workers compared to only 24.2 per cent who had stated the intention of seeking this type of work. Perhaps, as previously noted, definitional problems may explain part of this shift in classification between intended and actual occupations, but the differences are large enough to suggest that this may also reflect an almost unique pattern of mobility experienced by Italian immigrants to Canada during this particular period.

Occupation and Length of Residence – Analysis in Chapter Four has suggested that part of the difference in occupational characteristics of post-war immigrants relative to native born is reflective of the sensitivity of immigration policy to current manpower needs. Thus, post-war immigrants would tend to be more concentrated in specific occupational areas where the need has been perceived to be greatest. Data already presented in this Chapter have also shown a noticeable discrepancy between intended occupations of arriving immigrants and actual occupations of net migrants still resident in Canada at the time of the census, which would suggest an element of lag between initial perception of need, recruitment of workers, and their arrival and employment in Canada. The existence of such a lag in a rapidly changing economy would not make it easy for immigrants to find employment compatible with their skills and experience. It would also seem reasonable to expect that the longer the immigrant resides in Canada

the more he would be exposed to the same general forces affecting the native born in relation to the economic system and the more similar his responses would become as he attempted to achieve a satisfactory adjustment. This is, of course, consistent with the general assimilation theory which states that the degree of assimilation is reflected in the degree of homogeneity of traits between native born and immigrants. Thus, with respect to their occupational characteristics, it is assumed (when using this type of assimilation model) that the more closely the immigrants' representation in each of the occupational groups approaches their proportionate share of the total labour force, the more "assimilated" they have become. Briefly, this is the logic underlying the use of the index of relative concentration as an analytical device.⁸

Indices of relative concentration were calculated for major occupational groups of native and foreign-born populations by period of immigration and are presented in Table 5.8. In interpreting these indices, it should be remembered that an index of 100 for a particular population and occupation category would mean that the proportion, say of professionals, who were 1951-55 immigrants is the same as the proportion that all 1951-55 immigrants were of the total current experienced labour force, i.e., 4.67 per cent. Actually, as may be seen in Table 5.8, the index for 1951-55 immigrant professionals was 95, which means that the proportion of professionals who were 1951-55 immigrants was less than the proportion of 1951-55 immigrants in the total experienced labour force by five per cent.⁹

Data in Table 5.8 provide some support for the assimilation model of immigrant adjustment in that the amount of variation between the indices of relative concentration tends to decrease as length of residence increases and reaches a minimum level in the distribution for the native born. This is shown more explicitly by the mean deviations for each of the native-born and foreign-born groups shown in Table 5.9.

The mean deviation provides a general measure of the extent of concentration, or lack of it, in a given occupational distribution. For example, if a particular group of post-war immigrants had the same proportion of each of the occupational groups as its proportion of the total experienced labour force, the mean deviation would be zero.

⁸ For an explanation of the use of an index of relative concentration, see E.P. Hutchinson's *Immigrants and Their Children*, New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1956, pp. 302 and 303.

⁹ The actual proportion of professionals who were 1951-55 immigrants was 4.67 per cent compared to 4.90 per cent for all occupations combined. Thus, the relative concentration was $\frac{4.67}{4.90} \times 100 = 95$.

The degree of under- or over-representation in terms of per cent can be obtained directly from Table 5.8 by taking the difference between a given index and 100 which represents the base proportion.

Table 5.8 – Indices of Relative Concentration^a of Native Born and of Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration, for Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961

Occupational group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Total post-war immigrants	Period of immigration		
				1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
(Base proportion)p.c.	(78.6)	(9.0)	(12.4)	(2.6)	(4.9)	(4.9)
Managerial	98	153	74	108	84	46
Professional and technical	103	70	102	96	95	113
Clerical	105	72	86	88	80	91
Sales	106	87	71	85	70	64
Service and recreation	94	122	125	114	117	140
Transportation and communication	112	67	45	49	52	37
Farmers	102	189	25	52	29	8
Farm workers	104	91	82	86	76	87
Loggers	115	47	41	36	43	42
Fishermen	120	50	8	11	10	4
Miners	98	91	118	127	114	116
Craftsmen	94	100	141	128	149	140
Labourers, n.e.s.	95	75	149	115	148	169
Not stated	104	80	89	128	68	89

^a Proportion among current experienced labour force in all occupations = 100.

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A21 and B17.

Table 5.9 – Mean Deviations^a of Indices of Relative Concentration of Native Born and of Foreign Born by Period of Immigration for Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961

Nativity and period of immigration	Mean deviation
Native born	6.6
Foreign born –	
Pre-war immigrants	31.0
Post-war immigrants	36.7
1946 - 50	29.8
1951 - 55	37.2
1956 - 61	43.6

^a Mean deviation from the base index of 100.

SOURCE: Based on Table 5.8.

enced labour force, each index would be 100 and the mean deviation would be zero. The indices would deviate more or less from the base index as members of a particular group were over- or under-represented in particular occupations and the mean deviation would tend to increase with increasing concentration in specific occupational categories.¹⁰

In addition to the general decline in occupational concentration that occurred with increasing length of residence for the immigrant population as a whole, there were changes in the patterns of concentration reflecting, in part, changes in the occupational character of arriving immigrants as well as changes in the occupational characteristics of immigrants during their residence in Canada. The indices of relative concentration presented in Table 5.8 show that post-war immigrants, as a group, had the highest concentrations in labouring and craftsmen occupations and the lowest in fishing at the time of the 1961 Census. Pre-war immigrants were more highly concentrated in farmer and managerial categories and least in fishing and mining. For native born, the relative concentrations were highest for fishermen, loggers, transportation and communication and lowest for craftsmen, labourers, service and recreation occupations.

Consistent declines in the relative concentration of the current experienced labour force classified as labourers with increasing length of residence are clearly consistent with the assimilation model mentioned previously. While a similar decline is also evident for craftsmen if all post-war immigrants are considered as one group, the changes were not consistent by period of immigration for post-war immigrants. However, the higher concentration in craftsmen occupations exhibited by the 1951-55 group could have resulted from an influx of those who had entered Canada as labourers and had become craftsmen or production process workers between the time of arrival and the census.

Another major change of interest is the shift that occurred with respect to farmers. Pre-war immigrant farmers had the highest relative concentration of any occupational group, as shown in Table 5.8. In this case, the relative concentration decreased significantly for each subsequent period of immigration, i.e., as length of residence decreased. It is quite possible that the concentration of immigrants in farming, characteristic of those who arrived just after World War II, was much higher at the time of the 1951 Census but had declined considerably by the 1961 Census, as many retired from farming or left the farms along with the native born to seek urban employment.

¹⁰ One difficulty with this index is that the maximum value of a particular index when all cases are concentrated in a single occupation is dependent upon the total size of the particular occupational group in which the cases happen to be concentrated. Thus, the index can vary in value even though each situation might represent a maximum possible degree of concentration.

Like each of the other occupational groups, the relative concentration in farming reflects both the concentration among arriving immigrants and the effects of occupational mobility achieved subsequent to the time of arrival. In the case of managerial occupations, immigration data on characteristics of arrivals¹¹ do not suggest that any sizable change occurred during the greater part of the 1951-55 decade, yet the data show that the underrepresentation characteristic of managerial occupations among the most recent arrivals changed to a very distinct concentration within the occupational distribution of those who had been in Canada longest. The same situation might also have existed for those in sales occupations where the relatively low concentration among the most recent immigrants contrasts with concentrations approaching that of the native born with increasing length of residence. In contrast to those in managerial occupations, the higher relative concentration of professional and clerical workers in 1961 among those who arrived during the 1956-61 period did reflect, in part, the larger proportions of arriving immigrants in these categories compared to the earlier part of the decade.

Ethnic Origin Variations in Occupational Distributions — On the basis of the same rationale underlying the assimilation model for immigrant populations in general, specific ethnic origin groups would also be expected to become more dispersed throughout the experienced labour force with increasing length of residence. The mean deviations of indices of relative concentration for any specific ethnic group of immigrants should be inversely related to length of residence, i.e., greatest for post-war immigrants and somewhat less for pre-war immigrants and least for native born.

From data in Table 5.10 it is apparent that only five of the origin groups show consistent declines in the mean deviations as would be expected with the assimilation model. For nine of the ten remaining origin groups, mean deviations for native born were still lower than for foreign born but were highest for pre-war rather than post-war immigrants. For Jewish origins, both native born and pre-war immigrants had approximately the same high mean deviation.

For those ethnic origins showing consistent change toward an occupational distribution similar to the total experienced labour force, there is considerable variation in patterns of relative concentration (Table 5.11). For British Isles origins, the greatest relative concentrations are found in professional and clerical occupations for post-war immigrants; managerial, service and recreational occupations for pre-war immigrants; and fishermen

¹¹ Department of Citizenship and Immigration, *Immigration Statistics, Annual Reports, 1950 to 1960*, Ottawa.

Table 5.10 – Mean Deviations^a of Indices of Relative Concentration of Native Born and of Foreign Born by Period of Immigration for Selected Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Native born	Foreign born	
		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
British Isles	16.6	32.4	49.1
French	20.9	26.0	34.9
German	29.6	66.5	43.4
Netherlands	27.1	57.7	49.6
Scandinavian	20.6	70.9	26.7
Hungarian	42.5	65.6	53.7
Other central European	33.6	58.0	43.3
Polish.....	24.4	52.0	61.0
Russian	31.8	54.3	46.4
Ukrainian	38.3	69.9	64.5
Other eastern European	29.7	41.4	45.4
Italian	38.2	62.1	81.1
Jewish	96.4	99.5	74.3
Other European	19.1	64.1	54.6
Asiatic	56.6	84.3	65.6
Other and not stated	29.3	33.4	69.1

^a Based on distributions of indices of relative concentration given in Table 5.11.

for native born. For French origins, the highest concentrations are found in professional, farming and logging for post-war and pre-war immigrants and native born, respectively. Post-war immigrants of Polish origin had their highest relative concentration in mining and related occupations while for pre-war immigrants and the native born, it was farmers and farm workers, respectively. For eastern Europeans, other than Polish, Russian or Ukrainian, the occupation of highest relative concentration shifts from craftsmen to miners and managerial occupations for post-war and pre-war immigrants, and native born, respectively. For Italians, the pattern shifts from labourers to miners, to clerical and sales occupations as length of residence increases.

Most of the remaining origin groups (i.e., German, Scandinavian, Netherlands, central European, Russian and Ukrainian), even though they did not show consistent declines in the mean deviations of their indices of relative concentration as expected, showed amazing similarity in their patterns of relative concentrations. Without exception, all of the pre-war

Table 5.11 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin and occupational group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
British Isles –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(36.7)	(4.6)	(3.3)
Managerial	114	153	98
Professional and technical	118	90	180
Clerical	122	106	164
Sales	118	107	121
Service and recreation	92	132	103
Transportation and communication	113	85	57
Farmers	95	102	7
Farm workers	81	57	31
Loggers	69	22	10
Fishermen	137	21	5
Miners	93	56	51
Craftsmen	82	95	90
Labourers, n.e.s.	77	52	44
Not stated	100	69	113
French –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(26.9)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Managerial	76	136	92
Professional and technical	90	115	173
Clerical	83	70	92
Sales	90	91	92
Service and recreation	98	118	119
Transportation and communication	118	88	46
Farmers	84	145	19
Farm workers	98	61	54
Loggers	199	73	81
Fishermen	68	33	12
Miners	110	112	77
Craftsmen	113	106	115
Labourers, n.e.s.	122	82	58
Not stated	117	70	104
German –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(3.9)	(0.6)	(1.8)
Managerial	84	111	61
Professional and technical	81	54	77
Clerical	91	35	82
Sales	96	56	58
Service and recreation	87	98	127
Transportation and communication	107	51	37
Farmers	199	467	30
Farm workers	208	178	91
Loggers	51	38	34
Fishermen	59	24	4
Miners	78	56	141
Craftsmen	90	89	170
Labourers, n.e.s.	84	68	108
Not stated	99	56	64

Table 5.11 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and occupational group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Netherlands –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(1.1)	(0.2)	(1.0)
Managerial	91	112	62
Professional and technical	86	76	85
Clerical	85	47	66
Sales	96	70	71
Service and recreation	93	88	101
Transportation and communication	110	65	7
Farmers	184	406	128
Farm workers	189	165	273
Loggers	66	29	19
Fishermen	142	12	6
Miners	64	47	52
Craftsmen	86	82	125
Labourers, n.e.s.	97	65	116
Not stated	82	94	80
Scandinavian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(1.5)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Managerial	88	116	100
Professional and technical	98	43	100
Clerical	99	33	63
Sales	103	53	70
Service and recreation	88	96	96
Transportation and communication	108	57	59
Farmers	184	402	33
Farm workers	150	114	159
Loggers	90	170	100
Fishermen	114	353	89
Miners	120	133	133
Craftsmen	80	98	144
Labourers, n.e.s.	80	76	104
Not stated	133	39	56
Hungarian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Managerial	65	89	59
Professional and technical	83	32	117
Clerical	117	32	61
Sales	96	42	46
Service and recreation	83	105	143
Transportation and communication	91	37	43
Farmers	196	326	26
Farm workers	274	210	150
Loggers	39	26	39
Fishermen	9	10	1
Miners	83	147	180
Craftsmen	91	126	143
Labourers, n.e.s.	74	126	161
Not stated	78	53	67

Table 5.11 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and occupational group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Other central European –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Managerial	90	106	110
Professional and technical	94	38	119
Clerical	123	34	90
Sales	106	44	77
Service and recreation	83	116	122
Transportation and communication	89	41	32
Farmers	179	294	16
Farm workers	215	162	52
Loggers	47	59	39
Fishermen	26	25	3
Miners	98	206	148
Craftsmen	79	122	152
Labourers, n.e.s.	72	131	84
Not stated	75	84	52
Polish –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.6)
Managerial	88	130	74
Professional and technical	91	36	80
Clerical	120	32	44
Sales	102	54	43
Service and recreation	88	111	121
Transportation and communication	96	43	31
Farmers	138	241	34
Farm workers	161	120	75
Loggers	60	52	61
Fishermen	18	14	3
Miners	124	139	303
Craftsmen	94	127	169
Labourers, n.e.s.	88	130	175
Not stated	81	161	128
Russian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Managerial	135	220	75
Professional and technical	96	53	138
Clerical	93	33	75
Sales	120	87	50
Service and recreation	74	87	138
Transportation and communication	87	40	38
Farmers	174	267	25
Farm workers	185	113	75
Loggers	91	53	25
Fishermen	13	13	2
Miners	83	73	138
Craftsmen	76	87	125
Labourers, n.e.s.	93	87	125
Not stated	63	173	50

Table 5.11 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and occupational group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Ukrainian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(2.1)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Managerial	73	76	47
Professional and technical	77	22	65
Clerical	107	22	44
Sales	89	31	32
Service and recreation	92	118	147
Transportation and communication	99	39	38
Farmers	204	404	32
Farm workers	228	184	59
Loggers	38	31	38
Fishermen	13	10	1
Miners	113	114	218
Craftsmen	86	106	176
Labourers, n.e.s.	85	141	218
Not stated	64	143	100
Other eastern European –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Managerial	157	160	53
Professional and technical	129	60	139
Clerical	143	40	111
Sales	114	60	39
Service and recreation	71	100	117
Transportation and communication	71	40	28
Farmers	71	180	25
Farm workers	100	100	50
Loggers	57	80	67
Fishermen	43	60	25
Miners	129	200	144
Craftsmen	86	140	153
Labourers, n.e.s.	71	120	97
Not stated	114	60	44
Italian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.7)	(0.2)	(1.9)
Managerial	134	185	27
Professional and technical	87	35	11
Clerical	140	35	21
Sales	136	70	28
Service and recreation	77	115	106
Transportation and communication	120	70	40
Farmers	17	45	2
Farm workers	27	45	49
Loggers	27	25	40
Fishermen	16	15	2
Miners	89	235	124
Craftsmen	114	160	207
Labourers, n.e.s.	99	175	410
Not stated	70	60	108

Table 5.11 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and occupational group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Jewish –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Managerial	370	500	320
Professional and technical	178	81	120
Clerical	148	54	90
Sales	263	219	170
Service and recreation	22	31	55
Transportation and communication	42	31	40
Farmers	4	4	2
Farm workers	4	1	2
Loggers	2	—	—
Fishermen	2	1	—
Miners	2	4	1
Craftsmen	28	85	115
Labourers, n.e.s.	17	15	35
Not stated	113	181	60
Other European –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.0)
Managerial	125	205	57
Professional and technical	103	33	43
Clerical	144	33	40
Sales	128	57	33
Service and recreation	94	148	215
Transportation and communication	97	38	34
Farmers	83	143	11
Farm workers	86	81	93
Loggers	42	52	89
Fishermen	86	181	14
Miners	108	329	186
Craftsmen	80	119	153
Labourers, n.e.s.	75	129	188
Not stated	97	67	63
Asiatic –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Managerial	176	375	162
Professional and technical	129	25	131
Clerical	144	19	46
Sales	124	50	81
Service and recreation	85	262	308
Transportation and communication	65	19	31
Farmers	26	75	8
Farm workers	82	144	58
Loggers	38	38	15
Fishermen	347	225	12
Miners	20	12	23
Craftsmen	82	50	54
Labourers, n.e.s.	59	69	92
Not stated	70	69	62

Table 5.11 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Selected Ethnic Origins and Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Ethnic origin and occupational group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
Other and not stated –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(1.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Managerial	101	133	70
Professional and technical	94	100	240
Clerical	126	83	120
Sales	116	100	50
Service and recreation	130	167	230
Transportation and communication	131	83	50
Farmers	28	83	10
Farm workers	57	50	20
Loggers	53	33	10
Fishermen	41	33	2
Miners	65	67	40
Craftsmen	97	83	50
Labourers, n.e.s.	102	67	50
Not stated	61	50	70

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A26 and B18.

immigrant groups had their highest relative concentration in farmers, and the native-born populations in farmers or farm workers. For post-war immigrants, two of these origin groups, i.e., Netherlands and Scandinavian, were also concentrated in farmers and farm workers, but the remaining groups were concentrated in mining, craftsmen and related occupations. In addition to miners, immigrants of Russian ethnic origin had equally high relative concentrations in professional, service and recreational occupations. These particular origin groups show most distinctly the effects of the major shift from an agricultural to a more industrialized economy. Those who arrived as immigrants prior to World War II were disproportionately represented in farming occupations, as were their native-born offspring. The entry of post-war immigrants into the experienced labour force, with the exception of those of Scandinavian and Netherlands origins, reflected the drastic changes in manpower needs during the post-war period.

The Jewish population in Canada is essentially unique with respect to its occupational distribution. For both the pre-war immigrant and native born, the Jewish origin population had the highest degree of occupational concentration of any ethnic origin group due to their disproportionately greater numbers in managerial, sales and professional occupations. This particular group, more so than any of the others, raises some rather interesting questions about the usefulness of a particular concept of assimilation which became popular during the early 1900s when large-scale immigration

of relatively uneducated and unskilled populations was still occurring. Most groups of arriving immigrants were introduced into the economic system at the same point, i.e., the bottom of the socio-economic ladder. However, in the post-World-War-II period, the contrast between highly urban industrialized areas and economically underdeveloped countries has become very great and is reflected in the contrasting characteristics of arriving immigrants. Immigration policy has, in fact, tried to avoid many of the problems associated with the admission of large numbers of unskilled and cheap labour by screening potential immigrants on the basis of their educational attainment and occupational skills. The resulting changes in the character of recent immigration tend to negate the utility of the traditional convergence model of assimilation. Certainly, no other group challenges the validity of the model as much as the Jewish immigrants, while simultaneously proving its value as a heuristic device. Within the meaning of the convergence model, none of the Jewish origin groups are assimilated relative to their occupational characteristics. However, the index of relative concentration does give some indication of the extent and nature of their integration into the economic structure. It is quite obvious that they have adapted very successfully to an urbanizing society. Perhaps it is less important to the efficient functioning of a social and economic system to have assimilation than it is to achieve a high degree of economic integration of all ethnic and cultural groups. However, a similar degree of concentration in low-status occupations by any ethnic group is not generally regarded as a sign of successful adjustment.

The two remaining origin groups comprising other Europeans and Asiatics present a mixed picture as a result of their combinations of somewhat diverse origin groups. However, post-war immigrants of both groups exhibit relatively high concentrations in the service and recreational occupations. For pre-war immigrants of other European origins, their highest relative concentration was in mining while for Asiatics it was in managerial occupations.

Ethnic Origin Variations by Period of Post-war Immigration – The tendency for occupational distributions of various ethnic origin groups to approach distributions based on their proportionate share of the total current experienced labour force with increasing length of residence is more evident in Table 5.12 than it was in Table 5.10. Eleven ethnic groups, i.e., British Isles, French, German, Scandinavian, Hungarian, other central European, Russian, Ukrainian, other eastern European, Italian and other Europeans, either showed consistent decreases in mean deviations as length of residence increased or the most recent immigrants exhibited the highest mean deviations even though the mean deviations for immediate post-war immigrants tended to exceed those for immigrants who had arrived

during 1951-55. The remaining four origin groups—Netherlands, Polish, Jewish and Asiatics—tended to have higher mean deviations for either or both of the earlier immigrant groups relative to the most recent immigrants. The degree of occupational concentration exhibited by those of Jewish origin actually increased as length of residence increased.

Table 5.12 – Mean Deviations^a of Indices of Relative Concentration of Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration and Selected Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
British Isles	53.4	42.2	54.6
French	33.9	31.1	43.9
German	48.5	42.5	52.1
Netherlands	62.5	43.1	54.4
Scandinavian	32.1	38.6	43.4
Hungarian	38.6	38.6	61.7
Other central European	42.9	43.3	47.3
Polish	70.2	52.5	55.9
Russian	47.6	44.6	50.0
Ukrainian	57.5	70.7	90.6
Other eastern European	42.8	46.1	67.8
Italian	78.9	85.3	88.2
Jewish	83.8	79.8	64.2
Other European	49.3	52.2	72.6
Asiatic	73.2	76.7	62.3
Other and not stated	50.0	67.8	74.0

^a Based on distributions of indices of relative concentration given in Table 5.13.

As may be seen in Table 5.13, in each of these four “deviant” ethnic origin groups there was an exceptionally high relative concentration in certain occupations for those who had arrived in Canada during the earlier periods. Post-war immigrants of Netherlands origin who had arrived during 1946-50 were disproportionately concentrated in farm workers (340) and farmers (265), those of Polish origins in mining and related occupations (372), Jewish in managerial occupations (388), and Asiatics in service and recreation (275) and managerial (250). The only other origin group which exhibited as high an index among the immediate post-war immigrants was the Italian. However, its index of 344 for labourers was exceeded to an even greater degree by indices of 398 and 436 for labourers who had arrived in Canada during the 1951-55 and 1956-61 periods, respectively, so that the trend in mean deviations was not affected by the unusually high relative concentration of labourers among the earliest immigrants as was the case for the four deviant origin groups.

Table 5.13 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration and Selected Ethnic Origins for Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin and occupational group	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
British Isles –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.84)	(1.07)	(1.38)
Managerial	120	110	73
Professional and technical	130	179	212
Clerical	145	118	187
Sales	139	118	112
Service and recreation	120	97	98
Transportation and communication	60	154	51
Farmers	12	99	4
Farm workers	36	21	37
Loggers	13	8	9
Fishermen	11	4	4
Miners	28	36	76
Craftsmen	88	99	85
Labourers, n.e.s.	48	41	45
Not stated	189	117	64
French –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Managerial	150	100	73
Professional and technical	175	145	191
Clerical	100	91	109
Sales	125	91	91
Service and recreation	100	100	145
Transportation and communication	50	45	36
Farmers	25	27	9
Farm workers	50	45	64
Loggers	100	100	64
Fishermen	50	9	9
Miners	50	100	64
Craftsmen	75	136	109
Labourers, n.e.s.	100	54	54
Not stated	75	91	127
German –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.18)	(0.91)	(0.67)
Managerial	72	74	39
Professional and technical	72	81	72
Clerical	72	80	85
Sales	61	60	55
Service and recreation	167	120	140
Transportation and communication	39	42	30
Farmers	89	32	12
Farm workers	156	84	82
Loggers	28	42	27
Fishermen	6	5	3
Miners	83	144	154
Craftsmen	139	169	179
Labourers, n.e.s.	111	103	113
Not stated	228	41	51

Table 5.13 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration and Selected Ethnic Origins for Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and occupational group	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
Netherlands –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.20)	(0.54)	(0.26)
Managerial	65	70	42
Professional and technical	55	80	119
Clerical	55	63	81
Sales	70	70	73
Service and recreation	85	96	123
Transportation and communication	85	76	46
Farmers	265	122	31
Farm workers	340	26	246
Loggers	25	18	12
Fishermen	5	7	4
Miners	55	50	54
Craftsmen	100	137	119
Labourers, n.e.s.	110	126	100
Not stated	40	35	200
Scandinavian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.13)
Managerial	125	130	69
Professional and technical	75	120	92
Clerical	50	70	62
Sales	75	80	69
Service and recreation	75	90	115
Transportation and communication	75	70	46
Farmers	75	40	23
Farm workers	125	100	215
Loggers	125	100	92
Fishermen	175	140	23
Miners	150	120	138
Craftsmen	100	150	146
Labourers, n.e.s.	100	90	115
Not stated	75	60	46
Hungarian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.33)
Managerial	120	113	36
Professional and technical	120	113	115
Clerical	80	62	58
Sales	60	75	36
Service and recreation	120	125	152
Transportation and communication	40	50	42
Farmers	80	50	9
Farm workers	160	150	152
Loggers	20	50	39
Fishermen	—	—	3
Miners	80	138	206
Craftsmen	120	138	145
Labourers, n.e.s.	80	112	187
Not stated	60	62	70

Table 5.13 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration and Selected Ethnic Origins for Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and occupational group	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
Other central European –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.06)	(0.17)	(0.08)
Managerial	200	106	50
Professional and technical	150	118	100
Clerical	83	94	88
Sales	100	76	62
Service and recreation	100	112	162
Transportation and communication	33	41	25
Farmers	33	12	12
Farm workers	83	35	62
Loggers	33	41	38
Fishermen	—	6	—
Miners	133	153	150
Craftsmen	133	159	162
Labourers, n.e.s.	83	76	100
Not stated	67	41	75
Polish –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.32)	(0.19)	(0.11)
Managerial	81	79	45
Professional and technical	53	105	100
Clerical	38	53	45
Sales	38	47	36
Service and recreation	106	116	164
Transportation and communication	31	37	18
Farmers	47	21	18
Farm workers	69	63	109
Loggers	66	74	18
Fishermen	3	—	—
Miners	372	258	154
Craftsmen	172	168	145
Labourers, n.e.s.	175	168	173
Not stated	184	53	82
Russian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.01)
Managerial	67	75	100
Professional and technical	100	150	200
Clerical	67	75	100
Sales	33	50	100
Service and recreation	133	125	200
Transportation and communication	33	25	—
Farmers	33	25	—
Farm workers	100	50	100
Loggers	33	25	—
Fishermen	—	—	—
Miners	200	100	100
Craftsmen	133	100	200
Labourers, n.e.s.	133	125	100
Not stated	67	50	100

Table 5.13 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration and Selected Ethnic Origins for Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and occupational group	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
Ukrainian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.20)	(0.12)	(0.03)
Managerial	60	33	33
Professional and technical	75	50	67
Clerical	45	42	33
Sales	35	25	33
Service and recreation	135	150	167
Transportation and communication	35	42	33
Farmers	35	25	33
Farm workers	55	50	100
Loggers	35	50	—
Fishermen	—	—	—
Miners	220	217	167
Craftsmen	175	175	133
Labourers, n.e.s.	195	233	200
Not stated	55	58	533
Other eastern European –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.02)
Managerial	60	43	50
Professional and technical	145	129	200
Clerical	105	114	150
Sales	40	43	50
Service and recreation	105	121	200
Transportation and communication	30	29	50
Farmers	30	14	—
Farm workers	55	43	50
Loggers	80	57	50
Fishermen	20	29	—
Miners	150	129	200
Craftsmen	150	150	150
Labourers, n.e.s.	95	100	150
Not stated	45	36	50
Italian –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.18)	(0.85)	(0.90)
Managerial	61	36	11
Professional and technical	17	11	11
Clerical	33	26	16
Sales	39	32	23
Service and recreation	78	99	118
Transportation and communication	61	52	26
Farmers	11	2	1
Farm workers	39	36	62
Loggers	22	44	40
Fishermen	—	4	1
Miners	189	149	87
Craftsmen	200	209	207
Labourers, n.e.s.	344	398	436
Not stated	67	80	142

Table 5.13 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration and Selected Ethnic Origins for Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and occupational group	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
Jewish –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Managerial	388	367	183
Professional and technical	88	117	167
Clerical	62	83	133
Sales	162	200	150
Service and recreation	38	50	67
Transportation and communication	25	50	50
Farmers	—	—	—
Farm workers	—	—	—
Loggers	—	—	—
Fishermen	—	—	—
Miners	—	—	—
Craftsmen	112	117	116
Labourers, n.e.s.	25	33	66
Not stated	50	67	67
Other European –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.11)	(0.30)	(0.57)
Managerial	127	93	24
Professional and technical	73	53	33
Clerical	54	53	28
Sales	45	43	24
Service and recreation	154	183	244
Transportation and communication	45	47	24
Farmers	27	20	4
Farm workers	64	60	116
Loggers	64	83	96
Fishermen	18	23	9
Miners	209	173	189
Craftsmen	136	150	158
Labourers, n.e.s.	118	153	219
Not stated	64	53	68
Slavic –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Managerial	250	209	73
Professional and technical	100	73	200
Clerical	50	36	54
Sales	100	91	73
Service and recreation	275	373	245
Transportation and communication	50	36	18
Farmers	25	9	—
Farm workers	25	45	91
Loggers	25	9	18
Fishermen	—	9	9
Miners	—	18	36
Craftsmen	25	45	64
Labourers, n.e.s.	25	73	127
Not stated	75	64	64

Table 5.13 – Indices of Relative Concentration of Post-war Immigrants by Period of Immigration and Selected Ethnic Origins for Major Occupational Groups, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Ethnic origin and occupational group	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
Other and not stated –			
(Base proportion) p.c.	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.06)
Managerial	200	100	67
Professional and technical	200	250	267
Clerical	100	150	133
Sales	100	50	50
Service and recreation	200	150	283
Transportation and communication	100	50	50
Farmers	—	—	—
Farm workers	—	—	33
Loggers	—	—	17
Fishermen	—	—	—
Miners	100	50	33
Craftsmen	100	50	50
Labourers, n.e.s.	100	50	50
Not stated	100	50	67

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A26 and B18.

Data in Table 5.13 also reveal the extent to which occupational characteristics of certain ethnic groups tended to be consistent by period of post-war immigration. For example, the British had their highest relative concentrations in professional occupations for both the 1951-55 and 1956-61 periods, while the 1946-50 immigrants showed the largest relative concentrations in clerical occupations. The French showed consistently high concentrations in professional occupations, while those of Jewish origin became increasingly concentrated in the managerial category of occupation as length of residence increased, as was the case for post-war immigrants combined relative to pre-war immigrants and native born. For the Jews the corresponding decline in relative concentration in professional occupations with increasing length of residence suggests a shift into managerial occupations during the post-war period. The same shift may also be seen within the British Isles and French origin groups as well as in several others, but not to the same extent as occurred for the Jewish.

It has already been shown that a major shift to non-agricultural occupations occurred between pre-war and post-war periods. However, for several ethnic origin groups there were significant concentrations in agricultural occupations for several of the post-war immigration groups. The Germans had a relatively high concentration of farm workers among those who arrived during the immediate post-war period but, for those arriving after 1950, disproportionate numbers were found in craftsmen occupations.

those of Netherlands origin had relatively high concentrations in farming except for those immigrating during 1951-55 who exhibited disproportionate numbers of craftsmen. A high relative concentration in farming characterized only those Scandinavians who arrived most recently, as earlier immigrants had higher concentrations in fishing, mining and craftsmen occupations. Those of Hungarian origin with the longest periods of residence were concentrated in farm workers while the most recent, including refugees from the 1957 revolt, were concentrated in mining and related occupations and labourers.

It would appear that other ethnic groups who would have been found primarily in agricultural employment during the pre-war period moved into jobs as miners, labourers and craftsmen, depending upon their educational qualifications or skills background. Earlier immigrants of Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, other eastern European, Italian and other European origins all had relatively high concentrations in mining occupations and labourers. Increasing concentrations in service and recreational occupations appeared among the most recent immigrants of all the eastern European origin groups as well as among most of the southern European origins with the exception of the Italian.

It seems quite clear that the utility of the index of relative concentration and mean deviation as a measure of variability about the base index of 100 is rather limited. If all arriving immigrants of the same ethnic origin group tended to have the same occupational distribution from one year to the next, then changes in the mean deviation of indices of relative concentration would tend to reflect shifts in occupations made by immigrants during their stay in Canada. One of the difficulties is that the occupational character of some groups of arriving immigrants has varied throughout the post-war period, and changes in indices as well as their mean deviations reflect changes in characteristics of arrivals as well as changes between time of arrival and the census. Furthermore, important shifts in occupational concentrations for certain ethnic groups can occur even while total variability is declining and occupational distributions are becoming less concentrated and more generally dispersed. Such a decline, rather than reflecting assimilation *per se*, may be an intermediate stage in a shifting of occupational socialization for a specific ethnic origin group. In any event, changes in occupational distributions of ethnic origin groups appear to reflect more than assimilation, e.g., changes in the economy, manpower needs, technology, training programs or skills of successive waves of immigrants. Certainly the patterns are sufficiently varied to suggest that the general concept of assimilation has limited value for an analysis of the occupational characteristics of Canada's immigrants. For some ethnic origins, such as the Italian, the data suggest that relatively unskilled workers are being occupationally assimilated; on the other hand, those of Jewish origin are

Table 5.14 – Percentage Distribution of Total Earnings^a for Native-born and Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Populations 15 Years of Age and Over, in the Current Experienced Labour Force, Canada, 1961

Sex and earnings	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males and Females –			
Under \$1,000	15.3	13.0	13.4
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	13.6	11.5	14.9
2,000- 2,999	17.1	14.8	19.8
3,000- 3,999	19.7	20.0	21.5
4,000- 5,999	22.6	25.3	21.3
6,000- 9,999	8.8	11.1	7.0
10,000- 14,999	1.7	2.6	1.3
15,000 and over	1.2	1.7	0.8
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	4,185,310	475,579	710,108
Males –			
Under \$1,000	10.1	7.6	7.1
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	9.9	7.7	9.5
2,000- 2,999	14.3	12.4	16.9
3,000- 3,999	21.1	21.8	25.1
4,000- 5,999	29.0	31.0	28.8
6,000- 9,999	11.6	14.0	9.8
10,000- 14,999	2.4	3.3	1.7
15,000 and over	1.6	2.2	1.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	3,013,615	363,290	498,472
Females –			
Under \$1,000	28.7	30.5	28.4
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	23.1	24.0	27.5
2,000- 2,999	24.3	22.6	26.6
3,000- 3,999	15.9	13.7	13.1
4,000- 5,999	6.4	7.0	3.5
6,000- 9,999	1.3	1.8	0.7
10,000- 14,999	0.1	0.2	0.1
15,000 and over	0.2	0.2	0.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	1,171,695	112,289	211,636

^a Includes those in the current experienced labour force reporting no earnings.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

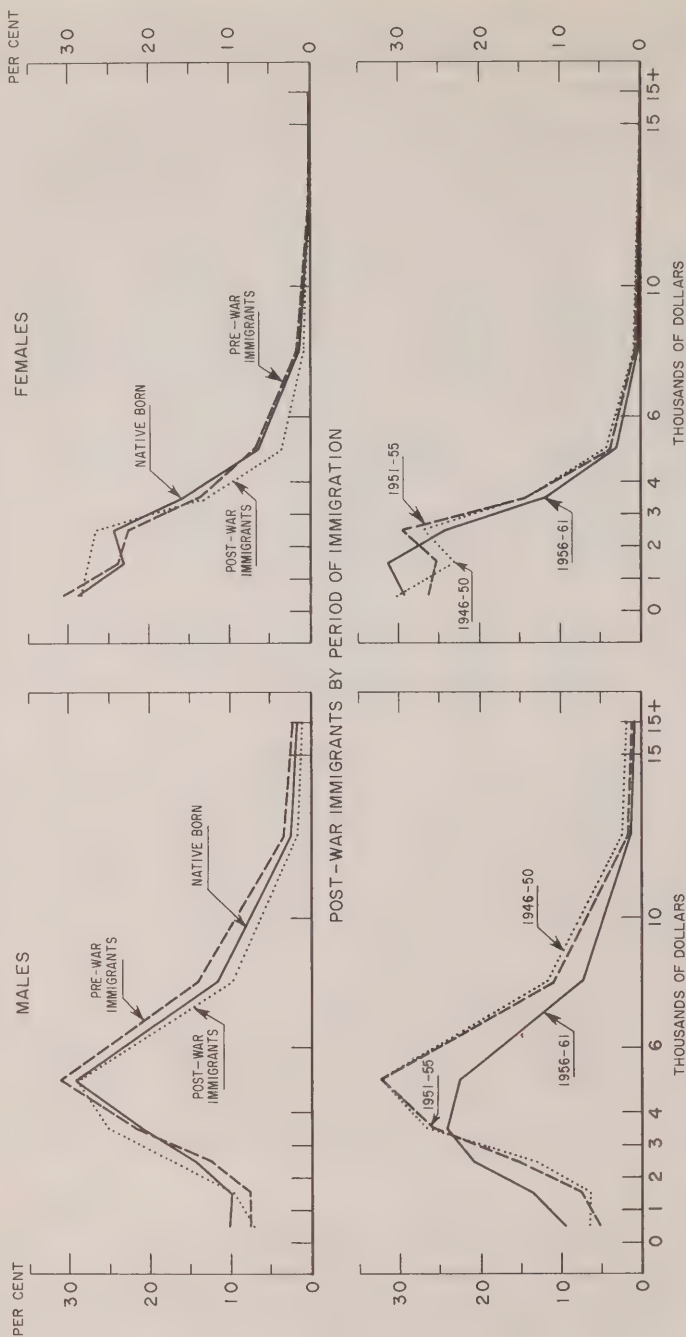
coming increasingly specialized and concentrated in very specific occupations. The remaining origin groups occupy positions intermediate to these two extremes.

2.4 INCOME DIFFERENTIALS – Considering the range of problems faced by immigrants in finding suitable employment as well as the degree of occupational concentration exhibited by recent immigrants of certain ethnic origins, it was expected that income would be positively related to length of residence in Canada while inter-ethnic differences would be negatively related, i.e., would tend to diminish as length of residence increased. Compared to pre-war immigrant and native-born populations in the current experienced labour force, post-war immigrants did have lower total earnings¹² during the year just prior to the 1961 Census. Data in Table 5.14, and illustrated in Chart 5.5, show that 48.1 per cent of post-war immigrants earned less than \$3,000 compared to 39.3 and 46.0 per cent for pre-war immigrants and native born, respectively. For higher income levels, only 1.1 per cent of post-war immigrants earned \$6,000 or more compared to 15.4 and 11.7 per cent for pre-war immigrants and native born, respectively. Probably the unexpected finding, in so far as the assimilation model is concerned, is the more favourable position of pre-war immigrants in relation to the other two groups. The extent to which this more favourable position of pre-war immigrants was dependent upon its older age distribution is explored more fully in a following Section.

Income Variations by Sex – Distributions of total earnings primarily reflect earnings of males, in that they constitute 70.2 per cent of the total current experienced labour force. While the proportions of males making under \$3,000 were generally lower and proportions reporting \$6,000 and over tended to be higher relative to females, post-war immigrant males still showed the lowest levels of total earnings relative to pre-war immigrants and native born. The same general pattern prevailed among females, except that all incomes were significantly lower than for males. Only 0.8 per cent of post-war immigrant females reported total earnings of \$6,000 or more compared to 12.5 per cent for males. For lower income groups, 82.5 per cent of post-war immigrant females reported earnings of under \$3,000 compared to 33.5 per cent for males. Unlike pre-war immigrant males, pre-war immigrant females did not have the most favourable income distribution.

¹² Total earnings data utilized in this analysis include income from self-employment as well as wages and salaries received during the year prior to the census date. Total earnings do not include income from other miscellaneous sources which is included in total income data and would be comparable to "income from employment". See DBS, 1961 Census, Introduction to Volume IV (4.1-11). Also, it should be noted that a small proportion (5.6 per cent) of the post-war immigrants in the current experienced labour force reporting incomes had been in Canada less than 12 months at the time of the census.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EARNINGS^a FOR NATIVE BORN, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS,
BY SEX AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, CANADA, 1961



^a INCLUDES THOSE IN THE CURRENT EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE REPORTING NO EARNINGS.

While they did have the highest proportion reporting total earnings of \$1,000 or more, their median income of \$1,941 was just slightly under that of the native born which was \$1,996. It is apparent from Chart 5.5 that the average deviation of median total earnings for the three groups is considerably less for females than for males. Median total earnings and measures of variation are summarized in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 – Median Total Earnings,^a by Sex, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, Showing Average Deviations and Coefficients of Relative Variation, Canada, 1961

Nativity and period of immigration	Males	Females
	\$	\$
Native born	3,771	1,996
Foreign born –		
Pre-war immigrants	4,098	1,941
Post-war immigrants	3,676	1,873
Totals, Native and Foreign Born ...	3,785	1,972
Average deviation	145.4	51.3
Coefficient of relative variation	0.038	0.026

^a For current experienced labour force reporting earnings.

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

It would appear that nativity and period of immigration in terms of pre-war and post-war are relatively insignificant for females in so far as their total earnings are concerned. It is also apparent that females have significantly smaller total earnings than males for each of the three groups, in fact reflecting the smaller proportions of women working full time as well as the generally lower wages for women. Not only did a somewhat smaller proportion of women report being employed from 40 to 52 weeks during the year than men (74 per cent versus 79 per cent), but the proportion working 35 or more hours per week during periods of employment was considerably less for women. For example, approximately 85 per cent of the females who were employed from 40 to 52 weeks during the year worked 35 hours or more compared to 97 per cent for males. The proportions decreased consistently for 48 weeks employed decreased, with 67 per cent of females and 87 per cent of males working 35 hours or more per week for those employed from one to 13 weeks during the year.¹³

¹³ DBS 94-527, 1961 Census, Bul. 3-2-10, Table 10.

Table 5.16 – Percentage Distribution of Total Earnings^a for Post-war Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, in the Current Experienced Labour Force, by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1946-61

Sex and earnings	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males and Females –			
Under \$1,000	13.3	10.7	16.3
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	11.2	12.1	19.6
2,000- 2,999	17.1	19.0	22.0
3,000- 3,999	22.4	22.8	19.8
4,000- 5,999	24.2	25.0	15.9
6,000- 9,999	8.7	8.3	5.0
10,000- 14,999	1.9	1.3	0.8
15,000 and over	1.2	0.8	0.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	145,476	286,435	278,197
Males –			
Under \$1,000	6.5	5.2	9.6
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	6.3	7.6	13.5
2,000- 2,999	13.1	15.3	20.9
3,000- 3,999	25.7	25.8	24.0
4,000- 5,999	32.4	32.4	22.6
6,000- 9,999	11.8	10.9	7.3
10,000- 14,999	2.5	1.7	1.3
15,000 and over	1.7	1.1	0.8
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	103,274	211,921	183,277
Females –			
Under \$1,000	30.1	26.2	29.3
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	23.1	25.1	31.3
2,000- 2,999	26.9	29.5	24.3
3,000- 3,999	14.4	14.4	11.6
4,000- 5,999	4.2	3.8	2.9
6,000- 9,999	0.9	0.8	0.4
10,000- 14,999	0.3	0.1	0.1
15,000 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	42,202	74,514	94,920

^a Includes those in the current experienced labour force reporting no earnings.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

For post-war immigrants, the most critical period of adjustment appears to be the years immediately following arrival in Canada. Data in Table 5.16, also illustrated in Chart 5.5, show that income distributions for the most recent immigrants of both sexes were significantly lower than for those who had immigrated to Canada during 1946-50 and 1951-55.

Again, the average deviation of median incomes for male immigrants in the period of post-war immigration was greater than that for females but, because of the much lower income level for females in comparison to males, their coefficients of relative variation were approximately the same. One additional contrast between males and females may be noted in Table 5.17. Unlike males whose median income increases directly with length of residence, the highest median income for females is found in the group who arrived during the 1951-55 period. However, both groups of earlier female immigrants had higher median total earnings than the most recent arrivals.

Table 5.17 – Median Total Earnings,^a by Sex, for Post-war Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, Showing Average Deviations and Coefficients of Relative Variation, by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Period of immigration	Males	Females
	\$	\$
1956-61	3,270	1,723
1951-55	3,865	2,046
1946-50	3,957	1,982
All Post-war Immigrants	3,676	1,873
average deviation	292	144
coefficient of relative variation	0.079	0.077

^a For current experienced labour force reporting earnings.

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

Income Variations by Area of Residence – Analysis of total earnings by area of residence has been limited to males who reported earnings for the year preceding the census because of their greater relative importance to both the number and character of the current experienced labour force. As in the preceding Section, post-war immigrants are contrasted to pre-war immigrants and native born and by period of immigration within the post-war group.

Table 5.18 – Median Total Earnings in the Current Experienced Labour Force, for Native-born and Foreign-born Males, by Period of Immigration for the Foreign Born and by Area of Residence, Canada, 1961

Area of residence	Native born	Foreign born				
		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants			
			Total	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MAs 500,000 and over	4,231	4,410	3,623	4,017	3,842	3,375
MAs 300,000-499,999	4,091	4,246	3,725	3,972	3,906	3,345
MAs under 300,000	4,104	4,210	3,762	3,942	3,969	3,373
Total MAs	4,171	4,333	3,663	3,991	3,872	3,236
Non-metropolitan, urban	3,705	3,986	3,772	3,934	3,880	3,471
Non-metropolitan, rural	2,785	3,270	3,562	3,650	3,735	3,231

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

For foreign-born males in the current experienced labour force, median total earnings were a function of both period of immigration and area of residence in 1961. Data in Table 5.18 indicate that the highest median earnings for the most recent immigrants were earned in non-metropolitan urban areas. For those who immigrated to Canada between 1951-55, the highest median earnings were reported by those living in metropolitan areas of under 300,000 population, and for the immediate post-war immigrants the highest were reported by those living in metropolitan areas of 500,000 or more population, as was also the case for pre-war immigrants. With the exception of those living in non-metropolitan rural areas, median earnings tended to increase with increasing length of residence. The native born also reported higher median earnings in the larger metropolitan areas, but the amount of their highest median earnings for metropolitan populations of 500,000 or more was smaller than that for pre-war immigrants.

In general, the greatest differentials in earnings for post-war immigrants occurred in all areas between the most recent immigrants and earlier immigrants. Post-war immigrants as a group had significantly lower median earnings than either pre-war immigrants or native born. However, the earlier post-war immigrants in both non-metropolitan urban and rural populations had higher median total earnings than native born and they exceeded pre-war immigrants only in the non-metropolitan rural areas.

Income Variations by Age — Analysis of income data by age has also been limited to males, and percentage distributions of total earnings by age group for post-war and pre-war immigrants and for native born are presented in Table 5.19 and illustrated in Chart 5.6. Each of the three groups show the same general shift toward higher income levels up to the age group 35-44 followed by declines and, in all age groups except the two youngest, post-war immigrants had less favourable income distributions.

One of the more surprising aspects of these data is the consistently more favourable position displayed by pre-war immigrants for all age groups over 20 years of age. Thus, their superior position noted earlier for all age groups combined is not merely a reflection of their older age relative to post-war immigrants and native born. These differences are more clearly apparent in median income data presented in Table 5.20 and Chart 5.7. Note that the income position of post-war immigrants tends to become worse relative to the other two groups between the ages of 25 and 65 years with the difference decreasing considerably beyond 65 years of age. The more favourable position of pre-war immigrants, which is greatest for the 35-44-year age group, tends to diminish with increasing age. Possibly the shift in relative positions below the age of 25 years reflects a greater proportion of post-war immigrant males in full-time employment rather than changes in relative pay levels reflected in age groups over 25 years.

Table 5.19 – Percentage Distribution of Total Earnings^a for Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Male Populations 15 Years of Age and Over in the Current Experienced Labour Force, by Age Groups, Canada, 1961

Age group and earnings	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
15-19 –			
Under \$1,000	55.2	64.3	48.3
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999	24.3	16.9	24.7
2,000 - 2,999	14.2	13.1	18.5
3,000 - 3,999	4.7	3.4	6.6
4,000 - 5,999	1.2	1.9	1.6
6,000 - 9,999	0.2	0.4	0.1
10,000 - 14,999	0.1	b	0.1
15,000 and over	0.1	b	0.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	191,205	1,283	17,441
20-24 –			
Under \$1,000	14.1	17.5	12.0
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999	18.2	19.3	17.6
2,000 - 2,999	25.2	18.5	27.3
3,000 - 3,999	25.6	25.0	26.9
4,000 - 5,999	14.9	16.4	14.4
6,000 - 9,999	1.6	2.6	1.5
10,000 - 14,999	0.2	b	0.1
15,000 and over	0.2	0.7	0.2
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	354,209	1,727	48,452
25-34 –			
Under \$1,000	5.0	4.0	5.1
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999	7.2	4.7	8.6
2,000 - 2,999	13.1	8.9	16.2
3,000 - 3,999	23.8	18.1	26.1
4,000 - 5,999	36.8	39.3	32.7
6,000 - 9,999	11.8	19.9	9.7
10,000 - 14,999	1.5	3.2	1.1
15,000 and over	0.8	1.9	0.5
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	812,801	16,366	183,859

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 5.19 – Percentage Distribution of Total Earnings^a for Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Male Populations 15 Years of Age and Over in the Current Experienced Labour Force, by Age Groups, Canada, 1961 – continued

Age group and earnings	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
5-44 –			
Under \$1,000	4.7	3.0	3.8
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	5.9	3.3	5.9
2,000- 2,999	10.9	6.9	13.1
3,000- 3,999	20.6	17.9	24.5
4,000- 5,999	35.5	40.0	34.5
6,000- 9,999	16.7	21.1	13.9
10,000- 14,999	3.5	5.1	2.7
15,000 and over	2.2	2.7	1.6
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	755,502	50,508	148,881
5-54 –			
Under \$1,000	5.9	4.7	5.3
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	7.5	5.3	8.3
2,000- 2,999	12.6	10.2	16.9
3,000- 3,999	21.0	21.7	27.1
4,000- 5,999	31.2	34.8	27.3
6,000- 9,999	15.3	16.7	10.2
10,000- 14,999	3.9	4.0	2.8
15,000 and over	2.6	2.6	2.1
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	561,155	100,321	74,432
5-64 –			
Under \$1,000	9.0	6.9	8.1
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	11.0	7.5	12.7
2,000- 2,999	15.4	13.6	22.8
3,000- 3,999	21.7	25.1	26.2
4,000- 5,999	24.9	30.2	18.2
6,000- 9,999	12.0	11.8	7.7
10,000- 14,999	3.4	2.9	2.1
15,000 and over	2.6	2.0	2.2
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	258,701	142,077	22,084

Table 5.19 – Percentage Distribution of Total Earnings^a for Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Male Populations 15 Years of Age and Over in the Current Experienced Labour Force, by Age Groups, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Age group and earnings	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
65+ –			
Under \$1,000	19.9	19.0	14.3
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	16.9	17.6	20.5
2,000- 2,999	19.3	19.5	26.1
3,000- 3,999	17.0	18.8	20.0
4,000- 5,999	14.3	15.6	12.7
6,000- 9,999	7.3	6.2	4.3
10,000- 14,999	2.7	1.8	1.2
15,000 and over	2.6	1.5	0.9
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	80,042	51,008	3,323

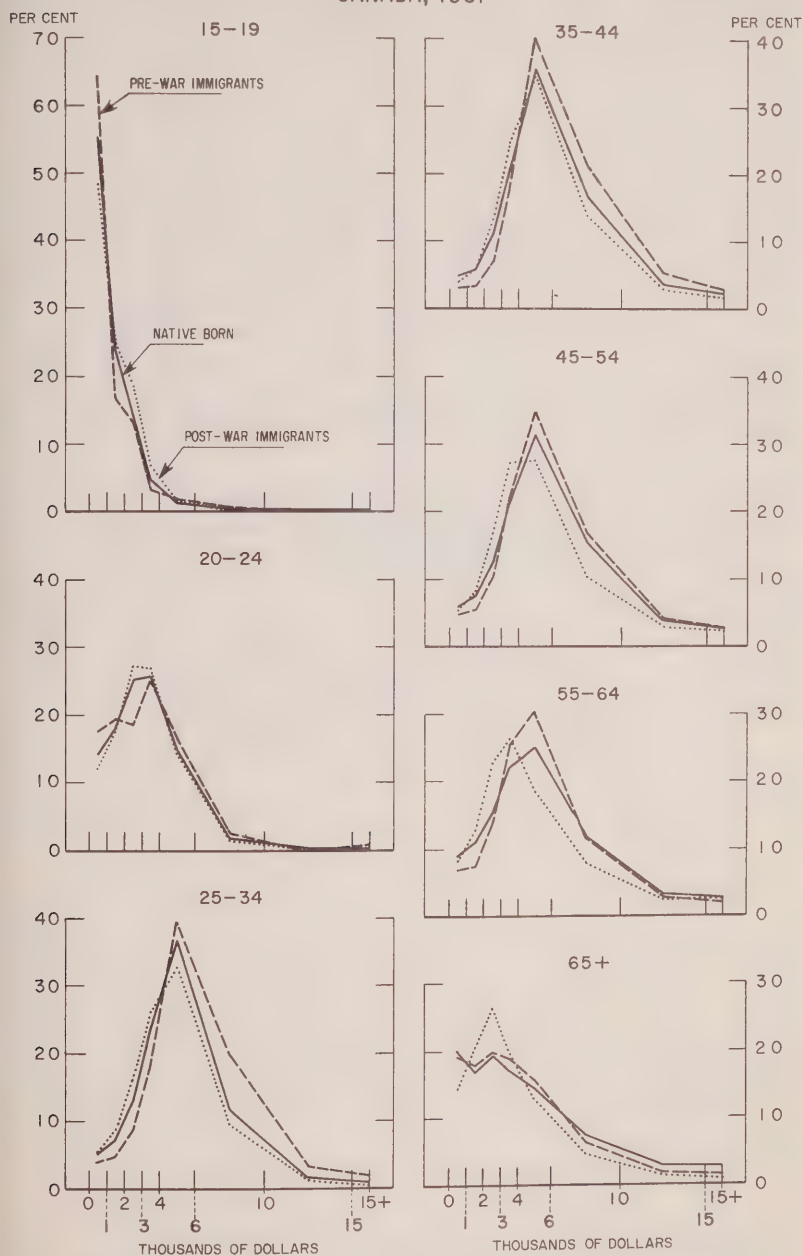
^a Includes those in the current experienced labour force reporting no earnings.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

CHART 5.6

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EARNINGS FOR NATIVE-BORN, PRE-WAR
AND POST-WAR IMMIGRANT MALES, BY AGE GROUPS,
CANADA, 1961



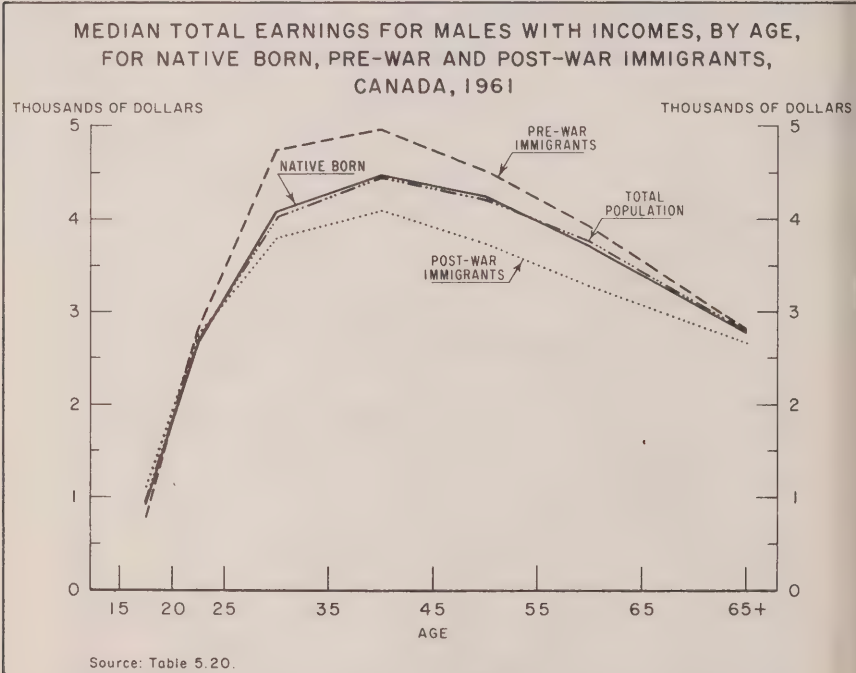
Source: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

Table 5.20 – Median Total Earnings for Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Males with Incomes, by Age Groups, Canada, 1961

Age group	Canada	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	\$	\$	\$	\$
15-19	933	924	783	1,105
20-24	2,723	2,717	2,795	2,762
25-34	4,009	4,065	4,749	3,783
35-44	4,455	4,470	4,965	4,075
45-54	4,212	4,236	4,509	3,744
55-64	3,761	3,711	3,919	3,276
65+	2,790	2,786	2,807	2,665
All Ages	3,785	3,771	4,098	3,676

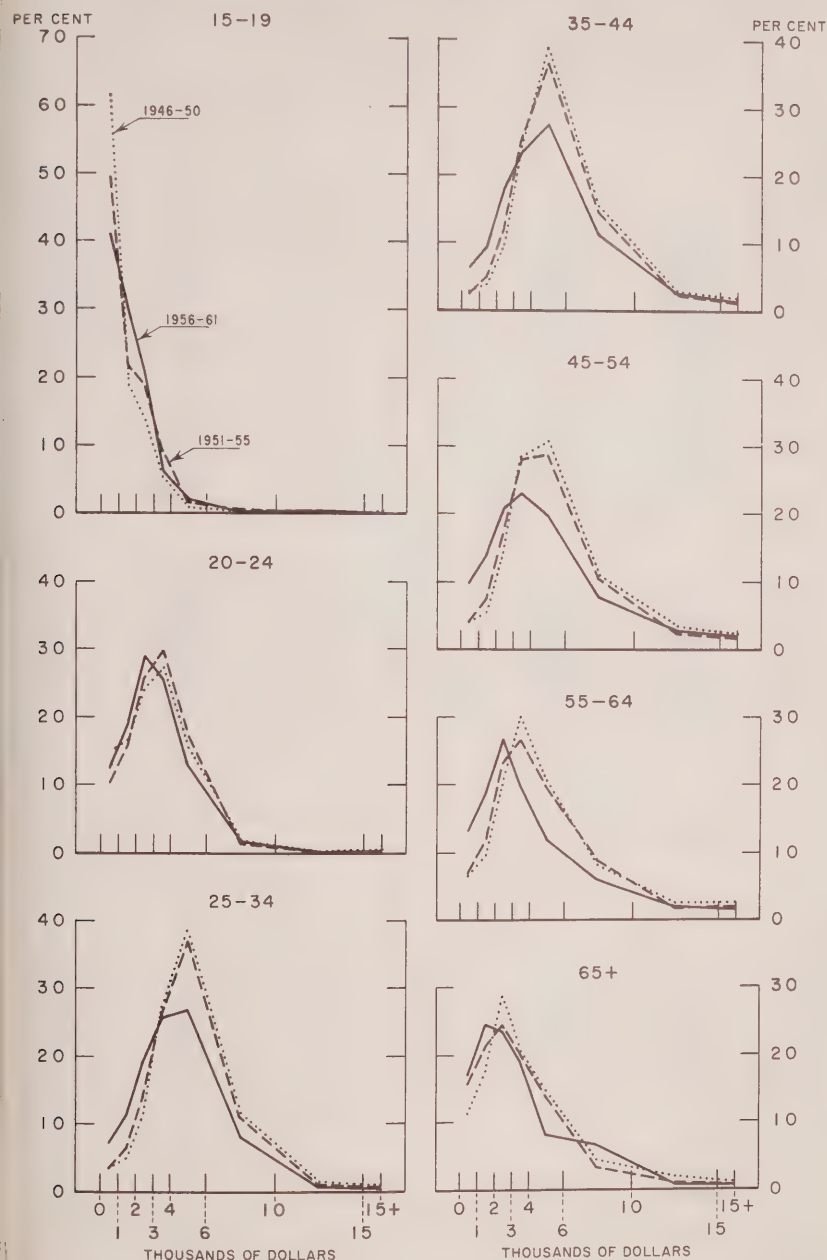
SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

CHART 5.7



Similar income distributions are shown in Chart 5.8, based on data presented in Table 5.21, for post-war immigrants by period of immigration.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EARNINGS FOR POST-WAR IMMIGRANT MALES, BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION AND AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1961



Source: Table 5.21.

Table 5.21 – Percentage Distribution of Total Earnings^a for Post-war Immigrant Males 15 Years of Age and Over in the Current Experienced Labour Force, by Age Groups and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Age group and earnings	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
15-19 –			
Under \$1,000	61.5	49.4	40.9
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	18.6	21.7	29.9
2,000 - 2,999	13.6	18.6	20.9
3,000 - 3,999	5.2	8.4	6.1
4,000 - 5,999	0.8	1.6	1.9
6,000 - 9,999	0.1	0.3	0.1
10,000 - 14,999	^b	^b	0.2
15,000 and over	0.2	^b	^b
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	3,873	5,870	7,698
20-24 –			
Under \$1,000	14.7	10.1	12.4
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	16.5	15.7	18.7
2,000 - 2,999	24.0	25.6	28.7
3,000 - 3,999	27.1	29.7	25.6
4,000 - 5,999	15.5	17.2	12.8
6,000 - 9,999	1.8	1.4	1.5
10,000 - 14,999	0.1	0.1	0.1
15,000 and over	0.3	0.2	0.2
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	5,502	13,896	29,054
25-34 –			
Under \$1,000	3.4	3.4	7.1
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	4.9	6.4	11.6
2,000 - 2,999	11.8	14.1	19.4
3,000 - 3,999	27.2	26.2	25.8
4,000 - 5,999	38.5	37.2	26.8
6,000 - 9,999	11.8	11.0	8.1
10,000 - 14,999	1.7	1.1	0.8
15,000 and over	0.7	0.6	0.4
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	20,811	80,145	82,903

^a Includes those in the current experienced labour force reporting no earnings.

^b Less than 0.05 per cent.

Table 5.21 – Percentage Distribution of Total Earnings^a for Post-war Immigrant Males 15 Years of Age and Over in the Current Experienced Labour Force, by Age Groups and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961 – continued

Age group and earnings	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
35-44 –			
Under \$1,000	2.9	2.7	6.3
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	3.8	5.1	9.3
2,000- 2,999	9.8	12.2	17.8
3,000- 3,999	24.4	25.0	23.6
4,000- 5,999	38.6	36.5	27.5
6,000- 9,999	15.6	14.5	11.3
10,000- 14,999	3.0	2.6	2.7
15,000 and over	1.9	1.4	1.5
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	39,380	67,692	41,809
45-54 –			
Under \$1,000	4.0	4.0	9.9
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	5.6	7.5	14.1
2,000- 2,999	14.2	17.1	20.8
3,000- 3,999	28.4	28.0	23.0
4,000- 5,999	30.6	28.7	19.7
6,000- 9,999	11.3	10.4	7.7
10,000- 14,999	3.5	2.4	2.6
15,000 and over	2.4	1.9	2.2
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	24,595	33,702	16,135
55-64 –			
Under \$1,000	6.5	6.7	13.3
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	9.6	12.0	18.8
2,000- 2,999	19.9	23.1	26.7
3,000- 3,999	30.0	26.5	19.6
4,000- 5,999	20.7	19.5	11.9
6,000- 9,999	8.1	8.4	5.9
10,000- 14,999	2.5	1.9	2.0
15,000 and over	2.7	1.9	1.8
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	7,841	9,257	4,986

^a Includes those in the current experienced labour force reporting no earnings.

Table 5.21 – Percentage Distribution of Total Earnings^a for Post-war Immigrant Males 15 Years of Age and Over in the Current Experienced Labour Force, by Age Groups and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Age group and earnings	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
65 +			
Under \$1,000	11.3	15.7	17.0
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999	17.6	21.3	24.6
2,000 - 2,999	28.8	24.6	23.5
3,000 - 3,999	20.4	20.2	19.0
4,000 - 5,999	14.6	13.4	7.9
6,000 - 9,999	4.3	3.2	6.5
10,000 - 14,999	1.9	0.8	0.7
15,000 and over	1.1	0.8	0.8
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	1,272	1,359	692

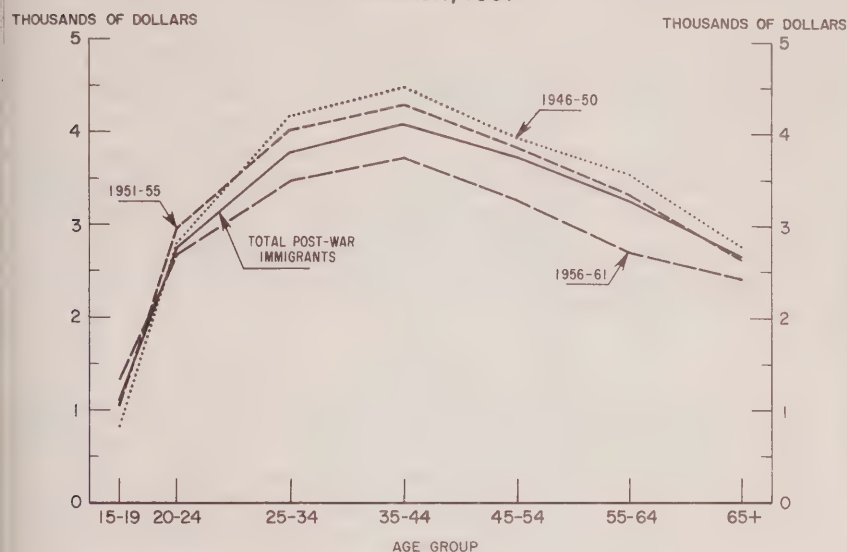
^a Includes those in the current experienced labour force reporting no earnings.

SOURCE: P.W.L. tabulations, Table A29, B14 and B15.

Above the age of 25 years there is a consistent relationship between length of residence and income level as measured by median income, and there appears to be a greater degree of similarity between those arriving during 1946-50 and 1951-55 than between the most recent arrivals and either of the two earlier groups. For males 20-24 years of age, those who arrived during 1951-55 had the highest median income while, for the youngest age group, the most recent arrivals achieved the highest median income as measured by total earnings. The relative position of each of the groups by period of immigration in terms of median total earnings is explicitly clear in Chart 5.9 which is based on data in Table 5.22. As was the case for all post-war immigrants relative to earlier immigrants and the native born, the most recent post-war immigrants were at an increasing disadvantage the older they were, up to the age of 65 years. Beyond this point, inter-group differences diminished somewhat. In this case, the greatest average difference in income occurred in the 35-44-year age group while, in terms of relative differences, the 15-19-year age group had the highest followed by the 55-64-year age group. Again, the shift in relative positions below 25 years of age must reflect, in part, variations in extent of full-time employment and school attendance. Unfortunately, data are not available to separate out their respective influences in this particular situation.

CHART 5.9

MEDIAN TOTAL EARNINGS OF MALES WITH INCOMES, FOR POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS, BY AGE GROUPS AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, CANADA, 1961



Source: Table 5.22.

Table 5.22 – Median Total Earnings for Post-war Immigrant Males with Incomes, by Age Groups and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Age group	Post-war immigrants	Period of immigration		
		1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
	\$	\$	\$	\$
5-19	1,105	826	1,065	1,332
20-24	2,762	2,804	2,958	2,672
25-34	3,783	4,167	4,010	3,473
35-44	4,075	4,488	4,290	3,722
45-54	3,744	3,943	3,830	3,271
55-64	3,276	3,560	3,330	2,713
65+	2,665	2,792	2,639	2,433
All Ages	3,676	3,957	3,865	3,270

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A29, B14 and B15.

Income Variations by Ethnic Origins – Length of residence in Canada has been shown to be positively related to income for the foreign born, especially during the post-war period. However, as with age data, this general relationship is not consistent for all major ethnic origin categories. As may be seen in Table 5.23, median total earnings for those of British Isles, French and northwestern European ethnic origins do not increase consistently with increasing length of residence. For these origins, immigrants who had arrived in Canada during 1951-55 reported higher incomes on the average than any other immigrant or native-born group. Note that for the two most recent groups of immigrants, those of British Isles and French origins had the highest and next highest median earnings, respectively. For the older immigrant groups as well as for the native born, those of Jewish origin had the highest median earnings and those of British Isles origins had the second highest.

Probably more important for the present analysis is the fact that the variability of median earnings for these particular origin groupings declines noticeably with increasing length of residence. Both mean deviations and coefficients of relative variation show systematic declines with increasing length of residence during the post-war period. Ethnic variability was also lowest for native born in comparison to pre-war and total post-war immigrants, as would be expected on the basis of the assimilation model. In other words, ethnicity appears to become less significant with increasing length of residence for the foreign born. The least variability in median earnings for these major ethnic origin groups actually occurred during the immediate and somewhat atypical post-war period. Median total earnings for 1946-50 immigrants were only slightly higher than for those who had arrived in 1951-55, while median earnings for those of British Isles, French, northwestern European, and other and not stated origins were considerably lower.

Table 5.23 — Median Total Earnings and Measures of Variation for Major Ethnic Origin Groups of Native and Foreign Born, by Period of Immigration for Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants			
			Total	1946-50	1951-55	1956-61
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Isles	3,471	3,770	3,694	3,593	4,094	3,490
French	2,940	3,349	3,416	3,343	3,782	3,045
Northwestern European	3,255	3,397	3,234	3,262	3,491	2,849
Central, eastern and southern European	3,335	3,431	2,770	3,383	3,083	2,153
Jewish	4,498	4,292	3,510	3,928	3,609	2,909
Asiatic	3,362	2,647	2,346	2,528	2,431	2,101
Other and not stated	2,869	3,376	2,628	3,368	3,452	2,021
All Origins	3,249	3,612	3,136	3,426	3,403	2,684
Mean deviation	337.9	385.4	424.9	273.6	386.4	476.3
Coefficient of relative variation .....	.1040	.1067	.1355	.0799	.1136	.1775

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A30 and B16.

Table 5.24 – Median Total Earnings for Native and Foreign Born in the Current Experienced Labour Force,
by Occupation and Period of Immigration for Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Occupation	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants ^a			
			Total	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managerial	5,438	5,612	5,352	5,567	5,297	5,218
Professional	4,404	5,364	4,774	4,950	5,157	4,344
Clerical	2,814	3,286	2,799	2,779	2,942	2,694
Sales	2,734	2,873	2,970	2,586	3,172	2,981
Service and recreation	1,951	2,154	1,891	1,996	2,131	1,698
Transportation and communication	3,409	3,943	3,458	3,638	3,583	3,082
Farmers	2,154	2,032	2,618	2,853	2,508	2,860
Farm workers	1,256	1,660	1,891	2,039	2,235	1,633
Loggers	1,767	3,114	3,593	3,907	3,874	3,169
Fishermen	1,363	3,209	3,044	2,556	3,531	2,475
Miners	4,180	4,204	4,448	4,556	4,649	3,979
Craftsmen	3,531	3,922	3,355	3,728	3,633	2,778
Labourers, n.e.s.	2,064	3,090	2,574	3,068	3,874	2,163
All Occupations	3,249	3,612	3,136	3,426	3,403	2,684

^a Numbers of post-war immigrants in certain occupational categories are quite small and estimates of their median total earnings are consequently subject to considerable error. Post-war immigrants classified as fishermen (n=290), farmers (n=756) and loggers (n=2,295) constitute the smallest groups with the largest errors of estimation. The discussion in Chapter One (Sect. 1.2) is particularly relevant to the interpretation of findings for these and similarly small groups which appear in other Sections of the analyses.

Occupations and Total Earnings – Total earnings for post-war immigrants by major occupational groups tended to vary from their position relative to pre-war immigrants and native born for all occupations combined. As may be seen in Table 5.24, for most occupations in primary industries, i.e., farming, logging and mining, as well as for sales occupations, the post-war immigrants' earnings tended to be highest rather than lowest. For professionals, transportation and communication workers, and labourers, median total earnings ranked second to pre-war immigrants, with native born reporting the lowest total earnings. The remaining groups of managerial, clerical and craftsmen were the only ones in which the combined post-war immigrants had the lowest reported total earnings.

Table 5.25 presents the major occupational categories by rank order of median total earnings. Most obvious is the consistent ranking of managers, professionals and miners who ranked first, second and third, respectively, for all immigrant and native-born groups. The other notable feature is the discrepancy in ranking for loggers. Post-war immigrants ranked fourth compared to eighth and eleventh for pre-war immigrants and native born, respectively. Post-war immigrants in clerical, craftsmen and labouring occupations tended to have lower ranks while the remaining groups either had the same rank order as one of the other groups or were intermediate to pre-war immigrants and native born. This would suggest that median total earnings of post-war immigrants relative to pre-war immigrants and native born in the labour force reflect more than the general handicap experienced by most newcomers. Differential opportunities within major occupational groups would result in disturbances of the rank ordering by median total earnings, such as those observed for clerical workers and loggers in particular and, to a lesser extent, for craftsmen and labourers. Post-war immigrant loggers were somewhat atypical in that they appeared to have a considerable advantage over both pre-war immigrants and native born in terms of their absolute median earnings and in position relative to other occupational groups. However, any interpretation of the data for loggers is most tentative at this point in view of the small numbers in this group.

For the post-war period, there was a consistent increase in median earnings by length of residence for all occupations combined, but not for all occupational groups considered separately (Table 5.24). Professional, clerical, service and recreation, fishermen, miners and farm workers who had immigrated to Canada during 1951-55 reported the highest median earnings for their respective occupations, while the most recent immigrants reported the lowest. Those in managerial, transportation and communication, logging, craftsmen and labouring occupations showed consistent gains in median total earnings. Exceptions to these two general patterns are found in sales occupations and farming. Rank ordering by median total earnings

Table 5.25 - Rank Order of Occupations, by Median Total Earnings, for Native and Foreign Born, by Period of Immigration for Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Rank order	Native born	Foreign born			
		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants		
			Total	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 61
1	Managerial	Managerial Professional Miners Transportation and communication Craftsmen	Managerial	Managerial	Managerial
2	Professional		Professional	Professional	Professional
3	Miners		Miners	Miners	Miners
4	Craftsmen		Loggers	Loggers	Loggers
5	Transportation and communication	Clerical Fishermen Loggers Labourers Sales Service and recreation Farmers	Transportation and communication	Craftsmen	Transportation and communication
6	Clerical		Craftsmen	Transportation and communication	Sales
7	Sales		Fishermen	Labourers	Fishermen
8	Farmers		Loggers	Farmers	Farmers
9	Labourers	Sales Service and recreation Farmers	Clerical	Sales	Craftsmen
10	Service and recreation		Farmers	Clerical	Clerical
11	Loggers		Labourers	Sales	Fishermen
			Service and recreation	Fishermen	Labourers
12	Fishermen	Farmers	Farm workers	Farm workers	Service and recreation
13	Farm workers	Farm workers	Service and recreation ^a	Service and recreation	Farm workers
			Farm workers ^a	Service and recreation	

^a Service and recreation workers were tied with farm workers with median total earnings of \$1,891.

weld fairly consistent throughout the post-war period for most occupational groups. Both labourers and craftsmen improved their relative positions throughout the period. On the other hand, sales occupations showed a consistent decline. Fishermen and farmers also exhibited net declines of a sort over the entire post-war period, but the erratic changes in their rank orders combined with knowledge of the small numbers on which the estimates of total earnings were based provides little basis for confidence in these particular results.

Ethnic Variations in Total Earnings Within Major Occupational Groupings – The more favourable earnings position of British Isles origin immigrants in the experienced labour force during the post-war period, apparent in Table 5.23, is not due solely to their concentration in the higher paying occupations. Examination of data in Table 5.26 for total post-war immigrants reveals that those of British origins had the highest median earnings in six of the major occupational groups and second highest in three additional occupations. Only in farming, mining and logging occupations did they fail to have either the highest or second highest. Thus, there does appear to be an ethnic selectivity operating throughout the occupational structure tending to favour those of British Isles origins.¹⁴ While those of British origins who were either pre-war immigrants or native born had the highest or second highest median incomes for a majority of the occupational groups, those of Jewish origins had the highest median incomes in five and six major occupational groups for native born and pre-war immigrants, respectively.

Further analyses of income differentials within major occupational groupings by ethnic origin failed to reveal any consistent pattern of decreasing variability for median earnings with increasing length of residence during the post-war period. Among eight of the occupational groupings with sufficient cases to calculate reliable median total earnings for ethnic origin groups, only craftsmen showed consistent declines in both mean deviations and coefficients of relative variation. In this case, ethnic origins would appear to have less significance for earnings differentials with increase in length of residence. For labourers and clerical occupations, the reverse was true in that ethnic differences for earlier immigrants were apparently more significant than for more recent immigrants. For the remaining occupational groups, no consistent patterns were observed.

¹⁴ The residual category of "other and not stated" was excluded from these comparisons because of its relative indeterminate ethnic composition. However, in managerial and sales occupations, this residual category exhibited higher median earnings than did the major ethnic origin groups. It seems that this could be the result of inclusion of a considerable number of "Americans" who were not identified by specific ethnic origin and were consequently included in the "not stated" category.

Table 5.26 – Median Total Earnings for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants in the Labour Force with Incomes, by Occupational Groups and Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961

Occupation and ethnic origin	Native born	Foreign born	
		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	\$	\$	\$
Managerial –			
British Isles	5,778	6,076	6,387
French	4,786	5,054	6,452
Northwestern European	5,168	5,038	5,118
Central, eastern and southern European	5,234	4,876	4,494
Jewish	7,392	6,084	5,438
Asiatic	3,286	3,084	2,836
All Origins^a	5,438	5,612	5,352
Professional –			
British Isles	4,714	5,330	5,230
French	3,747	4,992	4,640
Northwestern European	4,226	5,072	4,332
Central, eastern and southern European	4,376	5,664	4,434
Jewish	6,256	7,396	4,476
Asiatic	4,650	5,700	4,094
All Origins^a	4,404	5,364	4,774
Clerical –			
British Isles	2,876	3,323	2,867
French	2,746	3,095	2,766
Northwestern European	2,673	3,138	2,710
Central, eastern and southern European	2,763	3,230	2,771
Jewish	2,520	3,329	2,668
Asiatic	2,885	2,694	2,638
All Origins^a	2,814	3,286	2,799
Sales –			
British Isles	2,813	2,865	3,261
French	2,649	2,954	3,332
Northwestern European	2,496	2,588	2,865
Central, eastern and southern European	2,797	2,975	2,667
Jewish	4,182	3,315	3,089
Asiatic	2,453	2,477	2,220
All Origins^a	2,734	2,873	2,970

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

Table 5.26 – Median Total Earnings for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants in the Labour Force with Incomes, by Occupational Groups and Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961 – continued

Occupation and ethnic origin	Native born	Foreign born	
		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	\$	\$	\$
Service and Recreation –			
British Isles	2,267	2,239	2,367
French	1,766	2,080	2,097
Northwestern European	1,860	1,797	1,700
Central, eastern and southern European	1,887	2,201	1,870
Jewish	1,774	2,392	2,121
Asiatic	2,205	1,941	1,891
All Origins^a	1,951	2,154	1,891
Transportation and Communication –			
British Isles	3,594	4,118	3,808
French	3,138	3,492	3,165
Northwestern European	3,508	3,812	3,560
Central, eastern and southern European	3,660	3,741	3,166
Jewish	3,286	3,411	2,951
Asiatic	2,179	3,397	2,276
All Origins^a	3,409	3,943	3,458
Loggers –			
British Isles	1,870	3,539	3,551
French	1,671	2,447	3,875
Northwestern European	2,873	2,781	3,434
Central, eastern and southern European	2,873	2,958	3,779
Jewish	^b	^b	^b
Asiatic	2,821	3,750	2,000
All Origins^a	1,767	3,114	3,593
Fishermen –			
British Isles	1,339	2,822	3,143
French	1,505	1,467	500
Northwestern European	1,964	3,633	3,793
Central, eastern and southern European	2,642	2,723	2,275
Jewish	^b	^b	^b
Asiatic	3,477	3,423	^b
All Origins^a	1,363	3,209	3,044

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

^b Number of cases ten or fewer.

Table 5.26 – Median Total Earnings for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants in the Labour Force with Incomes, by Occupational Groups and Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961 – continued

Occupation and ethnic origin	Native born	Foreign born	
		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	\$	\$	\$
Miners –			
British Isles	4,070	4,426	4,554
French	4,102	4,216	4,712
Northwestern European	4,748	4,488	4,756
Central, eastern and southern European	4,530	3,941	4,270
Jewish	8,000	b	b
Asiatic	4,810	b	b
All Origins^a	4,180	4,204	4,448
Farmers –			
British Isles	2,324	2,137	2,562
French	1,964	1,603	1,750
Northwestern European	2,311	2,112	2,618
Central, eastern and southern European	1,737	1,870	2,737
Jewish	3,444	b	b
Asiatic	2,500	2,607	b
All Origins^a	2,154	2,032	2,618
Farm Workers –			
British Isles	1,357	1,898	2,256
French	1,194	1,128	1,886
Northwestern European	1,330	1,362	2,092
Central, eastern and southern European	1,188	1,534	1,697
Jewish	1,000	1,750	b
Asiatic	2,191	2,246	956
All Origins^a	1,256	1,660	1,891
Craftsmen –			
British Isles	3,817	4,240	4,250
French	3,202	3,516	3,584
Northwestern European	3,654	3,783	3,620
Central, eastern and southern European	3,806	3,690	2,959
Jewish	3,832	3,119	3,210
Asiatic	3,582	3,246	2,618
All Origins^a	3,531	3,922	3,355

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

^b Number of cases ten or fewer.

Table 5.26 – Median Total Earnings for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants in the Labour Force with Incomes, by Occupational Groups and Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Occupation and ethnic origin	Native born	Foreign born	
		Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	\$	\$	\$
Labourers –			
British Isles	2,041	3,046	2,744
French	2,051	2,546	2,536
Northwestern European	2,146	2,974	2,699
Central, eastern and southern European	2,553	3,205	2,548
Jewish	857	2,320	2,318
Asiatic	2,433	3,135	2,075
All Origins^a	2,064	3,090	2,574
All Occupations –			
British Isles	3,471	3,770	3,694
French	2,940	3,349	3,416
Northwestern European	3,255	3,397	3,234
Central, eastern and southern European	3,335	3,431	2,770
Jewish	4,498	4,293	3,510
Asiatic	3,362	2,647	2,346
All Origins^a	3,249	3,612	3,136

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

SOURCE: Based on P.W.L. tabulations, Table B20.

However, it is evident that variations in median total earnings for the major ethnic origin groups are greater for some occupational groups than for others. According to Table 5.27, the least variation between major ethnic groups occurred in clerical occupations and labourers, whether the measure of variation was the mean deviation or coefficient of relative variation. The greatest ethnic variation occurred in managerial occupations because of the relatively high median total earnings of \$10,048 for the residual origin category and low earnings of \$2,836 for those of Asiatic origins. Although the remaining occupational groups vary in terms of their mean deviations, there is essentially no difference in ethnic variation when coefficients of relative variation are used. It is interesting that ethnicity is least significant for the two occupational categories which represent the lowest status levels of white-collar and blue-collar occupations, respectively.

Obviously, economic adjustment as reflected in occupational and ethnic origin data is extremely complex. Since there is considerable occupational mobility, the changes in total earnings within any particular occupation group do not necessarily represent the experience of the same or similar cohorts through time. Again, the data suggest that the character of immigrants comprising each period of immigration group is affected both by variations in backgrounds and skills of arriving immigrants as well as by shifts from one occupational category to another as the immigrant seeks the most suitable type of employment relative to his skills and experience as well as to current manpower needs. Since income variations between major ethnic origin groups for all occupations combined did in fact tend to decline with increasing length of residence, it would appear that the process of adjustment does contribute to an equalization of opportunity in so far as total earnings are concerned.

Table 5.27 – Median Total Earnings for Post-war Immigrants, and Measures of Variation in Median Total Earnings for Major Ethnic Origin^a Groups of Workers Within Selected Occupations,^b Canada, 1961

Occupation group	Median total earnings for post-war immigrants	Mean deviation of median total earnings for major ethnic origin groups	Coefficient of relative variation Col. 2 ÷ Col. 1
	1	2	3
	\$	\$	\$
Managerial	5,352	1,504	0.281
Professional	4,774	512	0.107
Transportation and communication	3,458	411	0.119
Craftsmen	3,355	398	0.119
Sales	2,970	343	0.115
Service and recreation	1,891	225	0.119
Labourers	2,574	222	0.086
Clerical	2,799	96	0.034

^a British Isles, French, northwestern European, central, eastern and southern European Jewish, Asiatic and "Other and not stated" origins.

^b Farmers, farm workers, loggers, fishermen and miners were not included as there were insufficient numbers to calculate reliable median total earnings for one or more of the major ethnic origin groups.

SOURCE: Based on P.W.I. tabulations, Table B20.

3 THE POST-WAR IMMIGRANT FAMILY

Analyses of the post-war immigrant population in the preceding Section did not deal with an important situational aspect of "adjustment" characteristic of many arriving immigrants. Since over half of the immigrants 15 years of age and over arriving in Canada during the post-war period were married, an even higher proportion of all immigrant arrivals would have entered Canada as members of family units. In 1960 for example, 66.5 per cent of the 104,111 persons entering the country were listed as married males, wives or other family dependants.¹⁵ The family unit is a significant aspect of immigration and plays an important part in the economic and social adjustment of immigrant populations. Its size, age of members and resources, both at time of arrival and in subsequent years, become important factors in the level of adjustment achieved. The purpose of the analysis in this Section is to examine the characteristics of post-war immigrant families at the time of the 1961 Census in comparison with pre-war immigrant and native-born families. Such a comparison provides information on relative needs as well as resources that are available to cope with their economic and social problems.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILY

Age of Family Head – One of the most distinguishing characteristics of the post-war immigrant family is its relative youthfulness. Slightly more than one third of the family heads are 25-34 years of age compared to one quarter of the native born and 2.9 per cent for pre-war immigrants. Post-war immigrant families have a smaller proportion of heads 45 years of age and over than either native-born or pre-war immigrant families, and a smaller proportion under 25 years of age than native born, as may be seen in Table 5.8.

¹⁵ Department of Citizenship and Immigration, *Immigration 1960*, Tables 4 and 5, pp. 12 and 22.

Table 5.28 – Percentage Distribution of Family Heads for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Age Groups, Canada, 1961

Age group	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 25	5.3	0.1	4.0
25-34	25.0	2.9	35.7
35-44	26.9	10.0	33.7
45-54	21.4	20.7	17.9
55-64	11.4	31.8	6.5
65-69	3.9	12.5	1.2
70 and over	6.1	22.0	1.0
Totals, Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals, Number	3,138,734	562,936	445,774

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A 34 and A 44.

Type of Family – The basic classification of family types used in the 1961 Census indicates whether or not they maintained their own household, i.e., whether the head of the family was also head of the household. If they maintained their own household, they were classified as primary families. If they did not, they were classified on the basis of the family's relationship to the household head. Thus, families were classified as related secondary families if they were related to the household head, or as lodging families or other types of secondary families, e.g., families of servants, employees, etc.¹⁶

Table 5.29 reveals the unique aspects of post-war immigrant families. At every age level of family head, post-war immigrant families had significantly lower proportions of primary families. While the proportion of related families for post-war immigrant heads was somewhat higher than either pre-war immigrant or native-born heads under 35 years of age, the greatest differences occurred for the age groups 45 years and over. The much higher proportions of related families for heads 65 years of age and over indicate the greater tendency for older parents to live with relatives. Although the data do not permit greater specificity, these are undoubtedly cases of aged parents living with their married children.

¹⁶ DBS 93-516, 1961 Census, Bul. 2.1-7, Introduction.

Table 5.29 – Family Type, by Age of Head, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Age of family head	Total families		Primary families	Secondary families			
	Number	Per cent		Total	Related families	Lodging families	Other secondary families
	Native born						
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 25	168,620	100.0	79.8	20.2	14.3	5.6	0.3
-34	782,775	100.0	92.8	7.2	5.2	1.8	0.2
-44	846,333	100.0	96.3	3.7	2.7	0.9	0.1
-54	671,524	100.0	97.4	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.1
-64	357,241	100.0	97.4	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.1
-69	121,919	100.0	96.4	3.6	2.8	0.7	0.1
and over	190,322	100.0	93.4	6.6	5.6	0.8	0.2
All Ages	3,138,734	100.0	94.7	5.3	3.8	1.3	0.2
	Pre-war immigrants						
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 25	811	100.0	80.8	19.2	12.2	6.6	0.4
-34	16,389	100.0	93.4	6.6	4.6	1.7	0.3
-44	56,388	100.0	96.1	3.9	2.8	0.8	0.3
-54	116,290	100.0	97.6	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
-64	178,890	100.0	97.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.1
-69	70,509	100.0	96.9	3.1	2.0	1.0	0.1
and over	123,659	100.0	95.3	4.7	3.4	1.1	0.2
All Ages	562,936	100.0	96.8	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.2
	Post-war immigrants						
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 25	17,646	100.0	67.6	32.4	17.0	15.0	0.4
-34	158,920	100.0	84.6	15.4	6.9	8.3	0.2
-44	150,602	100.0	92.8	7.2	2.6	4.4	0.2
-54	79,665	100.0	93.4	6.6	3.0	3.4	0.2
-64	29,078	100.0	86.4	13.6	9.8	3.6	0.2
-69	5,290	100.0	77.2	22.8	18.7	4.0	0.1
and over	4,573	100.0	71.1	28.9	24.1	4.6	0.2
All Ages	445,774	100.0	88.2	11.8	5.7	5.9	0.2

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A34 and A44.

The proportion of post-war immigrant families enumerated as lodging families was also considerably higher than was the case for either pre-war immigrant or native-born families. The largest proportion, 15.0 per cent, were families whose heads were under 25 years of age but the proportion for other age groups, in contrast to pre-war immigrant and native-born families, were relatively greater.

Data on ethnic origin of post-war immigrant heads, presented in Table 5.30, indicate that the relatively lower proportion of primary families characteristic of most origin groups was particularly low for families with Asiatic, Italian and other European heads. The proportions of total families enumerated as primary families for these three groups were 73.9, 74.4 and 76.7 per cent, respectively. Both Asiatic and Italian families had a large proportion of related families sharing the same household (approximately 15 per cent) than lodging (11.2 per cent) and other secondary families (10.1 per cent), while other European families had a somewhat larger proportion of lodging and other secondary families than related families. Post-war immigrant families with Netherlands, Scandinavian, French and British Isles origin heads had the highest proportions of primary families; the proportion of total families maintaining their own separate households for these origin groups were 95.8, 95.1, 94.7 and 94.2 per cent, respectively.

The greater tendency for post-war immigrant families to live in the same household with relatives, or as lodging families, would suggest that this is partly a means of resolving housing problems with limited financial resources. Undoubtedly this "doubling-up" of immigrant families is a consequence of the system of sponsored immigration frequently utilized by such groups as the Asiatic and Italian among whom this housing pattern is most pronounced. Cultural factors that place considerable value on kinship ties must provide a fairly large portion of the motivation for sponsoring immigrants as well as accommodating them after their arrival. Both explanations are supported by the persistence of this pattern among pre-war immigrants and native born. However, other factors, such as population concentrations in areas where housing is scarce, persistence of low incomes, or both, could produce the same pattern of living arrangements.

Table 5.30 – Family Type, by Ethnic Origin of Head, for Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin of family head	All families		Primary families	Secondary families		
	Number	Per cent		Total	Related families	Lodging and other secondary families
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	115,165	100.0	94.2	5.8	2.4	3.4
French	8,754	100.0	94.7	5.3	2.3	3.0
German	60,258	100.0	89.3	10.7	3.7	7.0
Netherlands	39,359	100.0	95.8	4.2	1.7	2.5
Scandinavian	9,733	100.0	95.1	4.9	1.6	3.3
Hungarian	15,145	100.0	87.7	12.3	4.0	8.3
Other central European ..	11,272	100.0	91.2	8.8	3.2	5.6
Polish	25,551	100.0	91.8	8.2	3.6	4.6
Russian	2,946	100.0	90.7	9.3	4.8	4.5
Ukrainian	13,810	100.0	92.7	7.3	3.3	4.0
Other eastern European ..	12,600	100.0	89.5	10.5	4.9	5.6
Italian	73,778	100.0	74.4	25.6	15.5	10.1
Other European	30,902	100.0	76.7	23.3	10.1	13.2
Jewish	9,089	100.0	93.8	6.2	2.9	3.3
Asiatic	7,326	100.0	73.9	26.1	14.9	11.2
Other and not stated	10,086	100.0	90.7	9.3	3.2	6.1
All Origins	445,774	100.0	88.2	11.8	5.7	6.1

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A38, A39, A40, A41 and B25.

Husband-Wife Families – The 1961 Census listed all families in which both husband and wife were living together at the time of the census as “husband-wife families” whether they had children living with them or not. As may be seen in Table 5.31, post-war immigrants had the largest proportion of husband-wife families. However, this is only characteristic of post-war immigrant families below the age of 55 years. For the older age groups from 55 to 70 years, post-war immigrant families had the lowest proportions, and for 70 years and over they were intermediate to native-born and pre-war immigrant families. The differences are relatively small but consistent with pre-war immigrant families having the lowest proportions below the age of 45 years and the highest for age groups 55 and over, and those with native-born heads generally intermediate to the two immigrant family types.

Table 5.31 – Husband-Wife Families as a Percentage of Total Families, by Age of Family Head, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Age of family head	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Total families	Husband-wife families as per cent of total families	Total families	Husband-wife families as per cent of total families	Total families	Husband-wife families as per cent of total families
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Under 25	168,620	93.2	811	91.9	17,646	94.2
25-34	782,775	95.9	16,389	95.0	158,920	97.5
35-44	846,333	93.6	56,388	92.6	150,602	95.9
45-54	671,524	91.1	116,290	91.4	79,665	92.7
55-64	357,241	88.5	178,890	91.3	29,078	87.5
65-69	121,919	85.3	70,509	88.3	5,290	84.1
70 and over	190,322	75.0	123,659	81.6	4,573	78.5
All Ages	3,138,734	91.6	562,936	89.1	445,774	95.0

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A 33, A 35, A 36, A 37 and A 45.

Size of Family¹⁷ – The average number of persons per post-war immigrant family at the time of the 1961 Census was 3.6, a figure intermediate to the average family sizes of those with pre-war immigrant and native-born heads. As may be observed in Table 5.32, the average family size for these latter two family types was 3.0 and 4.1, respectively, compared to 3.9 for all families combined. Differences in family size as well as their relative positions shift with age of family heads. For example, the difference in family size between post-war immigrant and native-born families is greatest for heads of families who are 35-44 years of age. Under 45 years of age post-war immigrant families were smaller than either pre-war immigrants or native born, while for older age groups they were practically identical in size to families with pre-war immigrant heads but still smaller than those with native-born heads.

¹⁷ For census purposes, a family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married) or a parent, with one or more children (including adopted stepchildren, or guardianship children) never married, living together in the same dwelling. Children not living at home are excluded as are any married children and their families even though they may be living under the same roof. In the latter instance, such married children and their husbands or wives, children etc., form a separate family.

Table 5.32 – Average Family Size,^a by Age of Family Head, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Age of family head	Average family size		
	Native born	Pre-war	Post-war
	No.	No.	No.
Under 25	2.9	2.9	2.7
25-34	4.1	4.2	3.4
35-44	4.9	4.5	4.0
45-54	4.4	3.7	3.7
55-64	3.3	2.8	3.0
65-69	2.6	2.4	2.4
70 and over	2.4	2.3	2.3
All Ages	4.1	3.0	3.6

^a See footnote 17.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A33, A35, A36, A37 and A45.

The same general relationship prevailed with respect to average number of children (under 25 years of age) *at home*. Families of post-war immigrant heads with an average of 1.6 children were intermediate to native-born and pre-war immigrant families with 2.1 and 1.0 children, respectively. As may be seen in Table 5.33, the average number of children of post-war immigrant family heads was lowest up to 55 years of age, while those with older family heads had practically the same average number of children as pre-war immigrant families but somewhat smaller numbers than families with native-born heads.

Some variation in family size was apparent by ethnic origin of family heads. Data in Table 5.34 show that family heads of Netherlands origins had the largest average family size with 4.4 persons per family and Asiatic heads had the second largest with 3.8 persons. Hungarian heads along with other eastern Europeans (excluding Polish, Russian and Ukrainian) had the smallest average family size with 3.2 persons per family. The same relative variation prevailed for number of children under 25 years of age. As may be seen in Table 5.35, families with heads of Netherlands origins, with 2.4 children, had the largest number of children per family, followed by Asiatic families with 1.8 children. The smallest number of children per family, 1.1, was found among Hungarian families.

Table 5.33 – Average Number of Children 0-24 Years of Age in Families, by Age of Family Head, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Age of family head	Native-born families	Pre-war immigrant families	Post-war immigrant families
	No.	No.	No.
Under 25	1.0	0.9	0.7
25-34	2.1	2.2	1.5
35-44	3.0	2.6	2.1
45-54	2.4	1.7	1.8
55-64	1.2	0.7	0.8
65-69	0.4	0.3	0.2
70 and over	0.2	0.1	0.1
All Ages	2.1	1.0	1.6

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A33, A35, A36, A37 and A45.

Table 5.34 – Average Family Size, by Selected Ethnic Origins of Family Heads, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin of family head	Family size		
	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	No.	No.	No.
British Isles	3.80	2.93	3.58
French	4.44	3.66	3.58
German	3.91	3.30	3.42
Netherlands	3.93	3.56	4.43
Scandinavian	4.03	3.04	3.72
Hungarian	3.94	3.13	3.18
Other central European	3.92	3.02	3.31
Polish	3.99	3.10	3.66
Russian	3.99	3.06	3.34
Ukrainian	3.94	2.96	3.57
Other eastern European	3.73	2.94	3.24
Italian	4.01	3.18	3.68
Other European	3.95	3.13	3.43
Jewish	3.74	2.93	3.49
Asiatic	3.98	3.44	3.76
All Origins^a	4.04	3.04	3.62

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A38, A39, A40, A41 and B25.

Table 5.35 – Average Number of Children 0-24 Years of Age in Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Families, by Selected Ethnic Origins of Family Heads, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin of family head	Native-born heads	Pre-war immigrant heads	Post-war immigrant heads
	No.	No.	No.
British Isles	1.82	0.89	1.61
French	2.41	1.57	1.61
German	1.93	1.23	1.44
Netherlands	1.94	1.51	2.42
Scandinavian	2.08	0.99	1.74
Hungarian	1.98	1.09	1.21
Other central European	1.97	0.94	1.34
Polish	2.03	1.04	1.68
Russian	2.04	0.97	1.37
Rumanian	1.99	0.85	1.58
Other eastern European	1.79	0.91	1.25
Austrian	2.05	1.02	1.68
Other European	2.00	1.05	1.44
Jewish	1.78	0.85	1.50
Asiatic	2.02	1.25	1.79
All Origins ^a	2.05	0.98	1.64

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A38, A39, A40, A41 and B25.

For both average family size and average number of children, post-war immigrant families exhibited variations by ethnic origin of head, but the average variation in size, by either measure, for ethnic origins within the post-war immigrant population was somewhat less than the average variation between post-war immigrants and total families within the same ethnic origin groups. On the basis of this rudimentary comparison, it would appear that ethnic origin is less important in accounting for variations in family size (or number of children) than post-war immigrant status.

2 EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Educational Attainment of Family Head – Analyses presented in Chapter Four have already indicated the generally superior educational levels of post-war immigrants in relation to native born and all but the 534-year-old pre-war immigrants. Data presented in Table 5.36 show

that the same favourable situation exists for heads of post-war immigrant families relative to heads of other families. However, in the case of family heads, the proportions having some university or university degree were somewhat lower than for total post-war immigrant males for every age group 25 years and over. The same situation prevailed for native-born heads in relation to total native-born males, but the reverse was true for pre-war immigrants. The differences in proportions with some university or university degree are slight between comparable age categories in Tables 5.36 and 4.16. If it had been possible to present comparable data for males who were not family heads rather than total male post-war immigrants, the differences would have been somewhat greater.

In terms of one to five years of high school, post-war immigrant heads were not in as favourable a position as either pre-war immigrants or native-born for age groups under 55 years of age. However, their particular age distribution was responsible for their better showing for all ages combined relative to pre-war immigrant heads as a group. For those with some schooling below the high school level, post-war immigrant heads had higher proportions than pre-war immigrant heads under 45 years, and under 35 years for native-born heads. Again, the differences in age distribution produced a lower proportion of post-war immigrant heads with less than some high school education than for pre-war immigrant heads and also in relation to native-born.

Table 5.36 – Educational Attainment of Family Head for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Age, Canada, 1961

Age group	Total		No schooling	Grade school	High school 1-5	Univer- sity 1-4	Univer- sity degree
	Number	Per cent					
	Native born						
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 25	168,620	100.0	0.4	31.4	62.5	3.7	2.0
25-34	782,775	100.0	0.4	37.4	53.0	3.8	5.4
35-44	846,333	100.0	0.6	42.7	47.8	3.3	5.6
45-54	671,524	100.0	1.1	50.5	41.1	3.0	4.3
55-64	357,241	100.0	2.2	61.6	29.8	2.5	3.9
65-69	121,919	100.0	2.9	65.6	26.0	2.1	3.4
70 and over	190,322	100.0	4.3	70.1	21.4	1.4	2.8
All Ages	3,138,734	100.0	1.2	47.1	44.0	3.1	4.6

Table 5.36 – Educational Attainment of Family Head for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Age, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Age group	Total		No schooling	Grade school	High school 1-5	Univer- sity 1-4	Univer- sity degree
	Number	Per- cent					
Under 25 2-34 3-44 4-54 5-64 6-69 7 and over All Ages	Pre-war immigrants						
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
	811	100.0	0.1	19.6	66.5	7.6	6.2
	16,389	100.0	0.2	30.5	53.9	5.8	9.6
	56,388	100.0	0.2	34.5	53.8	4.4	7.1
	116,290	100.0	1.0	48.9	43.4	3.4	3.3
	178,890	100.0	2.5	60.8	31.3	2.9	2.5
	70,509	100.0	5.5	61.0	28.8	2.8	1.9
	123,659	100.0	6.6	61.6	27.2	2.8	1.8
	562,936	100.0	3.1	55.0	35.6	3.2	3.1
	Post-war immigrants						
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
	17,646	100.0	0.4	39.6	52.9	4.8	2.3
158,920	100.0	0.6	40.5	47.0	5.7	6.2	
150,602	100.0	0.5	41.1	44.0	6.7	7.7	
79,665	100.0	1.3	47.1	37.9	5.8	7.9	
29,078	100.0	2.9	52.9	31.6	5.0	7.6	
5,290	100.0	4.2	53.6	29.8	5.5	6.9	
4,573	100.0	5.5	56.0	27.7	4.0	6.8	
445,774	100.0	0.9	43.0	43.2	6.0	6.9	

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A34 and A44.

Labour Force Status of Heads and Wives of Husband-Wife Families –

For all post-war immigrant families combined, 95.3 per cent of family heads were in the labour force compared to 72.6 per cent and 89.4 per cent for pre-war immigrant and native-born family heads, respectively (Table 5.37). While immigrant families tended to have slightly higher proportions of heads in the labour force than native born at all ages, except 70 years and over, the differences between post-war and pre-war immigrant families were negligible. Differences in age distributions were the primary cause for labour force participation differentials for the combined age groups.

Table 5.37 – Labour Force Status, by Age of Heads of Husband-Wife Families, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Age group	Native-born heads		Pre-war immigrant heads		Post-war immigrant heads	
	Husband-wife families	With head in labour force	Husband-wife families	With head in labour force	Husband-wife families	With head in labour force
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Under 25	157,201	95.6	745	95.8	16,628	96.2
25-34	750,365	96.7	15,563	97.8	154,943	97.4
35-44	792,455	96.1	52,228	97.8	144,458	97.4
45-54	612,044	94.2	106,333	95.7	73,892	95.2
55-64	316,332	84.9	163,326	87.4	25,451	87.2
65-69	103,999	52.0	62,236	51.4	4,452	56.9
70 and over	142,826	23.0	100,960	20.4	3,589	21.7
All Ages	2,875,222	89.4	501,391	72.6	423,413	95.3

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A33, A35, A36, A37 and A45.

Table 5.38 – Labour Force Status of Wife, by Age of Heads of Husband-Wife Families, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Age group	Native-born heads		Pre-war immigrant heads		Post-war immigrant heads	
	Husband-wife families	With wives in labour force	Husband-wife families	With wives in labour force	Husband-wife families	With wives in labour force
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Under 25	157,201	27.8	745	32.6	16,628	43.8
25-34	750,365	18.5	15,563	22.0	154,943	33.8
35-44	792,455	19.5	52,228	24.4	144,458	35.1
45-54	612,044	22.7	106,333	28.0	73,892	38.1
55-64	316,332	17.3	163,326	22.1	25,451	29.4
65-69	103,999	10.1	62,236	13.2	4,452	20.0
70 and over	142,826	5.3	100,960	6.5	3,589	11.0
All Ages	2,875,222	19.0	501,391	19.4	423,413	34.8

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A33, A35, A36, A37 and A45.

For wives in families with both husband and wife present, participation in the labour force was highly dependent upon immigrant status. Table 5.38 shows that the participation rate for wives of post-war immigrants is 4.8 per cent, almost twice the proportions for wives of pre-war immigrant and native-born family heads. Contrary to the situation for family heads, the much larger participation of wives of post-war immigrants does not appear to be a function of differences in age distribution of family heads. For every age group, there is a consistent increase in the proportion of wives in the labour force as one moves from wives of native born, to wives of pre-war immigrants, and post-war immigrants. Whether out of choice or necessity, it would appear that a successful economic adjustment on the part of the post-war immigrant family requires the participation of wives to a much greater extent than either the immigrant families with a minimum of 5 years residence in Canada, or the native born.

Table 5.39 – Labour Force Status of Wives, by Ethnic Origin of Husband-Wife Families, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin of family head	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Husband-wife families	With wives in labour force	Husband-wife families	With wives in labour force	Husband-wife families	With wives in labour force
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
British Isles	1,377,231	22.0	260,812	19.1	109,158	35.5
French	983,345	12.5	17,015	14.1	8,270	30.8
German	139,604	22.7	35,630	19.0	56,743	36.7
Netherlands	44,098	20.0	9,275	17.2	38,282	18.6
Scandinavian	48,416	22.8	27,882	18.8	9,401	30.1
Hungarian	6,856	28.4	9,807	21.8	14,167	46.0
Other central European	15,797	28.7	17,608	21.0	10,746	40.6
Polish	29,172	28.6	22,943	23.1	24,326	37.3
Russian	16,196	21.4	9,007	17.1	2,672	36.3
Ukrainian	64,415	32.6	28,089	23.6	13,185	40.7
Other eastern European	2,107	26.1	2,411	26.2	11,729	47.1
Italian	23,972	22.4	14,066	13.6	70,674	34.1
Other European	11,088	26.2	11,547	19.8	29,193	40.4
Jewish	19,203	18.1	14,929	15.7	8,646	29.7
Asiatic	9,603	26.4	7,896	26.1	6,743	24.3
Other and not stated	84,119	19.2	12,474	19.6	9,478	34.2
All Origins	2,875,222	19.0	501,391	19.4	423,413	34.8

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A38, A39, A40, A41 and B25.

Again, the mode of adjustment appears to be mediated by variations in ethnic background. As may be seen in Table 5.39, as high as 47 and 46 per cent of wives of other eastern European and Hungarian origin post-war immigrant husbands, respectively, were in the labour force. At the other extreme were wives of Netherlands and Asiatic origin heads of families, with only 18.6 and 24.3 per cent, respectively, in the labour force.

Total Earnings of Family Heads and Families – Total earnings of heads of post-war immigrant families in Table 5.40 reflect the same disadvantaged position that the total post-war immigrant population holds relative to pre-war immigrants and native born in Table 5.15. With average total earnings of \$4,232 they rank below native-born heads with \$4,579 and pre-war immigrant family heads with \$4,707. Maximum earnings occurred for heads 35-44 years of age, as was the case for heads of both pre-war families and native born. In the latter case, however, average total earnings did not drop as much for the 45-54-year age group as they did for post-war and pre-war immigrant family heads.

Table 5.40 – Average Total Earnings of Family Head, by Age of Head, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Age of family head	Native-born family head earnings	Pre-war family head earnings	Post-war family head earnings
	\$	\$	\$
Under 25	3,211	3,322	3,051
25-34	4,372	5,172	4,035
35-44	4,952	5,517	4,576
45-54	4,870	5,077	4,343
55-64	4,491	4,541	3,841
65-69	3,811	3,465	4,717
70 and over	3,360	3,042	2,869
All Ages	4,579	4,707	4,232

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A31 and A32.

With the incomes of other members of the family taken into consideration, as in Table 5.41, average total family earnings were \$5,217, or 23 per cent higher than total earnings of post-war immigrant heads alone, and maximum combined earnings occurred for family heads 45-54 years of age. While post-war immigrant families tended to maintain their position relative to native-born and pre-war immigrant families much the same as for total earnings for family heads alone, they showed larger percentage gains when total family earnings were compared to total earnings of family heads. The

only age group for which this was not true was the 65-69-year-old heads of families. In this case, total family earnings were 28.7, 28.2 and 29.5 per cent larger than total earnings for family heads who were post-war and pre-war immigrants and native born, respectively. Percentage differences between total family earnings and family head earnings by age of head are shown for post-war and pre-war immigrant and native-born heads of families in Table 5.42.

Table 5.41 – Average Total Family Earnings, by Age of Head, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Age of family head	Native-born family earnings	Pre-war family earnings	Post-war family earnings
	\$	\$	\$
Under 25	3,977	4,256	4,000
5-34	4,868	5,687	4,808
5-44	5,553	6,187	5,404
5-54	6,175	6,460	5,870
5-64	5,938	5,862	5,530
5-69	4,937	4,442	6,070
70 and over	4,325	3,873	3,961
All Ages	5,416	5,862	5,217

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A31 and A32.

Table 5.42 – Per Cent that Total Family Earnings Exceed Total Earnings of Family Head, by Age, for Native-born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrant Heads of Families, Canada, 1961

Age of family head	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 25 years	23.9	28.1	31.1
5-34	11.3	10.0	19.2
5-44	12.1	12.1	18.1
5-54	26.8	27.2	35.2
5-64	32.2	29.1	44.0
5-69	29.5	28.2	28.7
70 and over	28.7	27.3	38.1
All Ages	18.3	24.5	23.3

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A31 and A32.

These data suggest that earnings of other family members tend to extend the period of increasing income as total family earnings increased from the 35-44-year age group to the 45-54-year age group while earnings for family heads declined between the 35-44 and 45-54-year age groups. The functional aspect of additional earnings by other family members is pointed out by the fact that the maximum relative contribution above and beyond family head earnings occurred when the family head is 55-64 years of age, e.g., total family earnings were 44 per cent greater than family head earnings. Supplementary earnings by other family members also appear to be relatively greatest for this age group for pre-war immigrants and native-born heads, but not to the same extent as for post-war immigrant heads of families.

Total earnings for post-war immigrant family heads for all age groups, except the 65-69-year group, were consistently lower than for other families. Their generally less favourable position is partially rectified by greater proportions of wives participating in the labour force. However, even this greater effort on the part of post-war immigrant families does not achieve equality with total family earnings reported by families with pre-war immigrant and native-born heads. The participation of other members of post-war immigrant families did have a greater effect on total family earnings relative to total earnings of family heads than was the case for pre-war immigrant and native-born family heads.

Examination of total earnings data in Tables 5.43 and 5.44 reveals some interesting variations by ethnic origin of family head. Highest total earnings for both families and family heads of post-war immigrant families were reported by heads of British Isles origins and the lowest by Italian. For both pre-war immigrant and native-born heads, those of Jewish origins reported highest total earnings for both heads and families. Lowest average total earnings were reported by Asiatic and Ukrainian family heads who were pre-war immigrants and by French origin heads who were native born.

For three origin groups – the British Isles, French and Scandinavian – post-war immigrant heads reported higher total earnings for both heads and families than for either pre-war immigrants or native born. This was also the case with respect to total family earnings for other central European origins, but not for total earnings of head. For all other origin groups, both family and head earnings tended to be lower than either pre-war immigrant or native-born heads.

To the extent that total earnings of both post-war immigrant families and heads in comparison to the pre-war immigrants and native born serve as an indicator of relative economic success, the data reflect the more difficult problems of adjustment faced by post-war immigrants. At almost

every age level, post-war immigrant families and family heads were characterized by lower total earnings. For specific ethnic origin groups there are exceptions but these can be partially explained by differences in age distributions between the various origin groups.

Table 5.43 – Average Total Earnings of Family Heads, by Ethnic Origin, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin of family head	Native-born family head earnings	Pre-war family head earnings	Post-war family head earnings
	\$	\$	\$
British Isles	4,940	4,965	5,341
French	4,015	4,311	5,224
German	4,385	4,217	4,168
Netherlands	4,331	4,563	4,033
Scandinavian	4,745	4,255	4,849
Hungarian	4,347	4,180	3,719
Other central European	4,819	4,254	4,687
Polish	4,678	4,358	3,992
Russian	5,325	4,979	4,356
Rumanian	4,336	3,541	3,584
Other eastern European	5,890	4,627	4,342
Italian	4,818	4,216	2,918
Other European	5,046	4,152	3,275
Jewish	8,208	6,466	4,966
Asiatic	4,994	3,475	3,429
All Origins^a	4,579	4,707	4,232

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A42 and A43.

Table 5.44 – Average Family Earnings, by Ethnic Origin of Family Head, for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin of family head	Native-born family earnings	Pre-war family earnings	Post-war family earnings
	\$	\$	\$
British Isles	5,789	6,117	6,466
French	4,846	5,412	6,179
German	5,169	5,250	5,179
Netherlands	5,080	5,447	4,808
Scandinavian	5,470	5,295	5,685
Hungarian	5,076	5,207	4,824
Other central European	5,765	5,478	5,836
Polish	5,539	5,576	4,849
Russian	6,150	6,159	5,249
Ukrainian	5,173	4,720	4,463
Other eastern European	6,860	5,827	5,721
Italian	5,603	5,649	3,786
Other European	5,881	5,294	4,227
Jewish	9,198	7,823	5,880
Asiatic	5,878	4,944	4,007
All Origins^a	5,416	5,862	5,217

^a Includes other origins and origins not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A42 and A43.

5.3.3 ETHNIC INTERMARRIAGE – The preceding Sections of this Chapter dealing with social and economic characteristics of post-war immigrant have provided some indication of their resources as well as the general levels of economic adjustment achieved by the time of the 1961 Census. While certain of these data, e.g., changes in occupational and income characteristics with increasing period of residence, provide indirect evidence of the assimilation of post-war immigrants into the social and economic structure, the inferences are somewhat tenuous. Census data in general do not provide the specific type of information needed to determine the degree of assimilation achieved by the many diverse ethnic origin groups immigrating to Canada. However, information on ethnic origin of wife in relation to ethnic origin of husband was made available for the 1961 Census and provides a basis for another index by which to assess assimilation. There are obvious limitations of such an analysis based on these data, but to the extent that “ethnic mixing” has been synonymous for “assimilation” and ethnic populations exhibiting exogamous tendencies have been high

regarded in terms of their assumed ability, or willingness, to be absorbed into cultural milieus external to their own cultural backgrounds, such an analysis is of some value. Previous analyses of intermarriage in Canada by Burton Hurd were based on data obtained from vital statistics giving ethnic origins of parents of children born in Canada.¹⁸ Data collected during the 1961 Census overcome one of the difficulties encountered by Hurd caused by the limited coverage of vital statistics data, but is itself limited to families where both husband and wife were present at the time of the census enumeration. Incomplete or broken families, amounting to 8.4 per cent of total families, are not included in this analysis. Thus, a certain bias is introduced to the extent that mixed ethnic marriages might be disproportionately represented among broken families.

One of the major limitations to the use of previously published data showing ethnic origin of husbands by ethnic origin of wives for husband-wife families¹⁹ for this type of analysis is caused by the presentation of data for total population only and consequent inability to separate the data for foreign born from the native born. Since between one half and three quarters of all immigrants entering Canada since 1933 were married, the degree of ethnic mixing possible was already limited. Immigrant populations with higher proportions of married couples obviously would have greater limitations than would those with lower proportions of married couples among the arriving immigrants. However, if the assumption is made that the proportions of arriving immigrants who are single are approximately the same for each of the major ethnic origin groups, then the proportions of mixed ethnic marriages among the foreign born by ethnic origin of husband (or wife) could provide some indication of relative assimilation. Since those foreign born who were married before immigrating to Canada cannot be separated from those who married after settling in Canada, a more appropriate measure of assimilation would be based on ethnic origin data for the native-born population. Certainly, if there are strong pressures for endogamous marriage, the evidence should be found among the native born of certain ethnic origin groups.

To illustrate the difficulties in using these data for differentiating ethnic origin groups on the basis of their relative assimilability, and for comparative purposes, data are presented in Table 5.45 showing per cent of family heads of normal families, from selected origin groups, with wives

¹⁸ Hurd, W. Burton, *Ethnic Origin and Nativity of the Canadian People*, DBS, 1941 Census, pp. 96-113.

¹⁹ DBS 93-520, 1961 Census, Bul. 2.1-11, Table 96.

of the same ethnic origin for native born as well as for pre-war and post-war immigrants. Among post-war immigrants, there were only two ethnic origins where less than 65 per cent of the husbands had wives of the same origin. For pre-war immigrants, the proportions of normal families with husbands and wives of the same general ethnic category were generally smaller with the exception of heads of Russian, Ukrainian, Jewish and Asiatic origins. For native born, the range in proportions is much greater with 12 of the 16 origin groups having proportions of less than two thirds. Notwithstanding the exceptions already noted, most ethnic origin groups show evidence of increasing ethnic mixing as length of residence increases for the foreign born and among the native born relative to either foreign-born group of immigrants. The most notable exception to this general pattern may be observed among family heads of French origin who are the only ones to have a higher proportion of wives of the same origin among native born than among foreign born. Native born of Jewish origin have an equally high proportion of wives of the same origin. Not only are they unusual in this respect, but they also have the highest proportion of any group among the foreign born. Because of this, Jewish males as a group show the least ethnic intermarriage of any origin group. For the combined native-born and foreign-born groups (not shown in Table 5.45), 91 per cent of all Jewish heads of normal families were found to be married to Jewish females. Total French origin, with 88.3 per cent, showed the second least ethnic intermarriage, and somewhat surprising were family heads of British origins with 81.2 per cent married to British origin wives. Asiatics had the next highest proportion (79.9 per cent) of total family heads with wives of the same origin. Thus, heads of Jewish, French, British and Asiatic origins, all with very high proportions of wives of the same origin for foreign-born groups as well as the native born, have low indices of assimilation.

Among the native born with the lowest proportions of heads with wives of similar origin, or having the highest proportions of mixed ethnic intermarriages, are those heads of families classified as other Europeans, other eastern Europeans, Scandinavians, Hungarians and other central Europeans. For these particular origins, as well as most of the remaining groups, note the effect of controlling for nativity and period of immigration for the foreign born. Clearly, an index based on total ethnic populations can be misleading to the extent that the foreign born are large relative to the native born and had high proportions married at time of immigration to Canada.

Another problem arises because of the variations in size of Canada's ethnic populations. Under the assumptions of a random assimilation model, the expected rates of ethnic intermarriage, or endogamy, would be a function of the size of the origin groups among the native born. Because of the

relatively large size of the British and French origin groups, their actual propensity to marry within their own groups would not be as high as indicated by the data shown in Tables 5.45 and 5.46. By the same reasoning, the smaller ethnic groups, such as the Asiatic and Jewish, would undoubtedly show higher propensities toward endogamy if the size factor were to be taken into account. However, such indexes invariably assume uniform geographic distributions of these same groups. In Canada, this presents an additional difficulty since its ethnic populations vary considerably in their degree of regional dispersion or concentration. Consideration of the effect of relative size ignoring variations in distributional patterns could also be misleading.

Table 5.45 – Percentage of Family Heads of Normal Families with Wives of Same Ethnic Origin, for Selected Origins of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Origin of family head	Native born	Pre-war immigrants	Post-war immigrants
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	79.9	85.4	88.4
French	88.6	73.5	76.7
German	37.9	61.2	80.8
Netherlands	29.5	48.2	85.8
Scandinavian	18.0	42.6	65.3
Other northwestern European ...	25.1	68.7	81.2
Hungarian	22.8	70.5	76.8
Other central European	22.0	59.3	53.1
Polish	25.5	61.1	65.8
Russian	44.7	53.2	47.0
Rumanian	50.5	81.5	75.0
Other eastern European	16.9	54.1	80.4
Italian	27.2	73.4	94.1
Jewish	87.5	94.8	92.7
Other European	16.6	56.9	78.8
Asiatic	67.7	88.2	87.5

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A46 and B24.

The need for the development of a more complex index of propensity toward endogamy, which would take into consideration the distributional factor as well, is evident in Table 5.46. These data suggest the significance of place of residence for the assimilation of certain groups through intermarriage. For example, those groups which tend to locate predominantly in large metropolitan areas tend to have higher proportions of intra-ethnic

marriages among their native born in metropolitan populations than in non-metropolitan rural populations. This is true for the Italian, Asiatic and Jewish groups. For those whose earlier arrivals tended to settle in rural areas, such as the German, Netherlands, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Ukrainian and Russian, the proportions of native-born heads with wives of similar origin tend to be higher in the non-metropolitan rural areas than in metropolitan areas. This is also true for the Polish but to a much lesser degree. For those of British and French origins, the proportions are also somewhat higher in the non-metropolitan rural areas but, for these two groups, the proportions tend to be very high for all areas. In part, this would appear to reflect the general widespread distribution of the French in Quebec and the British throughout the remainder of Canada and the general availability of prospective mates of similar origins. Yet, considering the effect of respective population sizes, both British and French show much higher proportions of actual intra-ethnic marriage than would be expected on the basis of size alone. That there are cultural factors involved is more evident in the data for those heads who are Jewish in origin. On the basis of their relatively small numbers, their proportion of intra-ethnic marriages is extremely high. Apparently, those few native born who choose to live in non-metropolitan rural areas have weaker cultural ties as well as greater opportunity to marry females of other ethnic origins. Further analysis of intra-marriage within specific areas would be needed to separate the effects of the distribution of certain ethnic origin groups from cultural factors. The interesting aspect of this analysis is that the two dominant ethnic groups along with two relatively small but distinct ethnic minority groups are quite similar with respect to their tendency to marry within their own origin groups. Again, the analysis raises rather interesting questions about the assimilation process and the general applicability of a commonly used index of assimilation. In view of the fact that this type of index has been used to evaluate the assimilability of certain ethnic origin groups, these findings suggest the advisability of considerably more caution in interpretation of census and vital statistics data than has generally been exercised in the past.

Table 3.40 — Percentage of family heads of normal families with three or more children, by ethnic origin, for Selected Origins of Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin of family head	Total metropolitan areas			Non-metropolitan urban areas			Non-metropolitan rural areas		
	Native born	Immigrants		Native born	Immigrants		Native born	Immigrants	
		Pre-war	Post-war		Pre-war	Post-war		Pre-war	Post-war
British Isles	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
French	78.8	87.0	88.8	79.8	84.0	88.3	81.6	81.4	85.6
German	86.9	71.0	77.5	89.2	78.0	76.9	90.5	72.6	70.7
Netherlands	30.6	53.6	81.6	32.9	60.6	77.6	47.3	67.1	80.8
Scandinavian	17.2	33.2	83.2	23.5	47.8	84.9	42.2	59.1	90.2
Other northwestern European	13.1	38.1	65.8	15.8	40.7	63.4	24.5	47.1	65.3
Hungarian	16.0	61.8	77.4	23.3	71.9	84.9	35.0	72.6	85.3
Other central European	15.6	65.5	77.0	20.6	72.7	75.7	32.4	75.5	76.6
Polish	16.5	56.7	53.8	15.8	62.0	49.1	33.9	61.8	52.1
Russian	24.1	63.1	66.6	21.1	58.9	63.9	31.4	58.0	63.4
Ukrainian	31.8	49.3	47.2	38.8	51.5	44.2	63.8	61.7	50.2
Other eastern European	44.4	78.0	76.3	40.8	80.2	70.8	64.5	85.6	70.6
Italian	20.4	57.4	82.2	9.0	40.3	72.1	10.9	53.0	74.3
Jewish	30.1	74.5	94.6	24.5	75.2	92.4	12.6	55.6	85.0
Other European	88.9	95.1	93.2	72.7	90.3	69.6	31.4	71.4	62.5
Asiatic	17.8	58.7	80.0	12.2	56.3	74.2	17.7	50.5	72.7
	72.4	88.7	87.2	52.5	86.0	89.4	64.8	89.9	86.0

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A46 and B24.

Chapter Six

IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

6.1 INTRODUCTION

It has been suggested in previous Chapters that increasing similarity between immigrant and non-immigrant populations, in so far as certain characteristics are concerned, can be taken as evidence of an on-going assimilation process, provided that such changes occur subsequent to the time of the immigrants' arrival in Canada. Examples of this are the convergence in proportions of foreign born seeking employment or unemployed with proportions of native born as length of residence has increased, trends in class of worker, median total earnings, and changes in occupational distributions of foreign born. Ethnic intermarriage data also provide additional clues as to the progress of acculturation, but heterogeneity (ethnic mixing) was the key in this case rather than homogeneity. However, as insightful as these data may be for understanding the extent to which the immigrant population has been assimilated, the evidence is inferential in nature rather than direct. Immigrants can become successfully integrated into a country's economic system without making any definite commitment to Canada *per se* beyond that required to carry out their normal day-to-day family and work activities. This is also the case for ethnic intermarriage, in that cultural mixing does not ensure the emergence of a new cultural identity. Although it is assumed that these changes reflect a weakening of old cultural ties and the development of a more favourable attitudinal climate in which greater personal identification with Canada is possible, there is no assurance that this, in fact, will be the case. None of the data presented in earlier Chapters permit any direct analysis of this component of personal commitment and identification, even though they are all relevant to the assimilation process.

The only census data collected and published bearing directly on this problem are those that indicate citizenship status of the foreign-born population. It is true that the act of obtaining citizenship does not in itself guarantee total identification and commitment of the individual either to that segment of Canadian society in which he happens to live and work or to the country as a whole. Citizenship is obtained for many reasons but, all things considered, the immigrant who takes this step would appear to make a greater commitment to Canada than the one who does not. The act of becoming a citizen certainly does not guarantee the achievement of

either partial or total assimilation in the sociological sense, but it is the only evidence provided by census data of a direct voluntary act that may be taken by the immigrant, and makes patently clear his shift in allegiance from his former country of citizenship to a new and political identification with Canada.

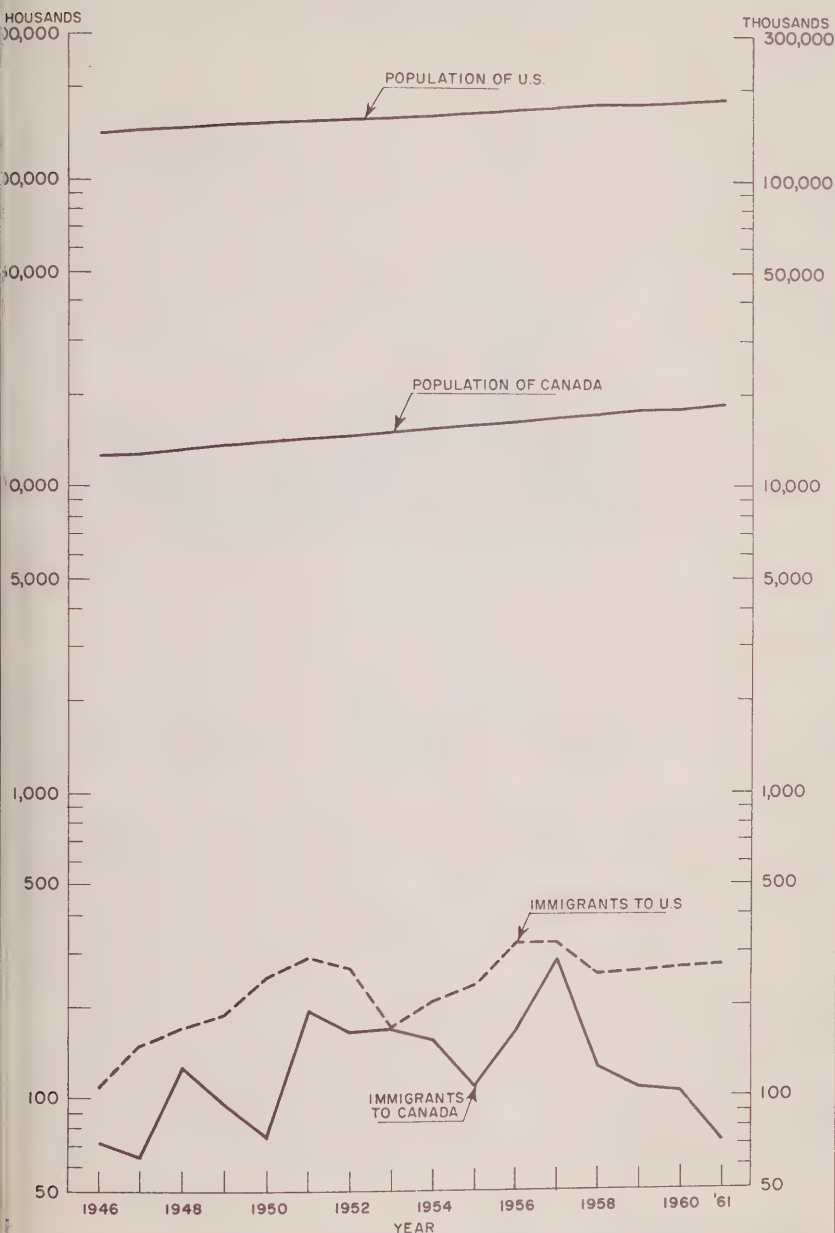
Immigrants who arrived and settled in Canada during the post-war period were the successful survivors of a complex screening process by which the government attempts to select only the most desirable prospects. However, full participation in Canadian society requires more than overcoming this particular hurdle, i.e., gaining permission to enter the country. Full participation, with the one exception of British subjects born outside Canada, requires the attainment of citizenship. Even for the exception noted, British subjects who take the trouble to obtain Canadian citizenship are making a stronger psychological commitment to Canada than those who do not, since in this case citizenship is not necessary in order to obtain voting privileges.

This Chapter is generally concerned with the problem of determining the characteristics that are most likely to identify the immigrant who, after surmounting the first hurdle, fails to take the final step to achieve either the right of political participation or a more positive national identity. Obviously, success in surmounting the first hurdle does not necessarily lead to success in overcoming the second. In fact, many who successfully gain entrance to Canada and meet the minimal residence requirement fail to acquire citizenship or even to apply. With this in mind, the following analyses attempt to achieve two general objectives. The first, and relatively minor one, is to selectively re-examine portions of immigration data presented in Chapter Two having particular bearing on the propensity to acquire citizenship during the post-war period. The second, and major objective, is the determination of the characteristics that most clearly differentiate between the resident foreign-born population who had acquired citizenship by June 1, 1961, and those who had not. In general, the analyses seek to provide a better understanding of the very complex relationships between the kinds of immigrants who entered Canada during the post-war period and their propensity to obtain citizenship.

6.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA'S PROSPECTIVE CITIZENS

The revival of immigration arising as an aftermath of World War I was discussed in Chapter Two and clearly illustrated in Chart 2.2. It is of interest to note further that, of approximately two million immigrants who arrived in Canada during the post-war period, one and a half million were still residing in Canada at the time of the 1961 Census. Of this latter group, 636,000 had not yet resided in Canada long enough to meet the

ANNUAL IMMIGRATION AND TOTAL POPULATION, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1946-61



ources: D B S, "Estimated Population of Canada by Provinces at June 1, 1962", Catalogue No. 91-201, August 1962; Statistical History of the United States, Fairfield Publishers, Inc., p.65; Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

minimal five-year residence requirement needed to apply for citizenship although a number of these had obtained citizenship as a result of special circumstances, e.g., foreign-born women who had married Canadian citizens and had applied for a certificate of citizenship after residing in Canada for one year.

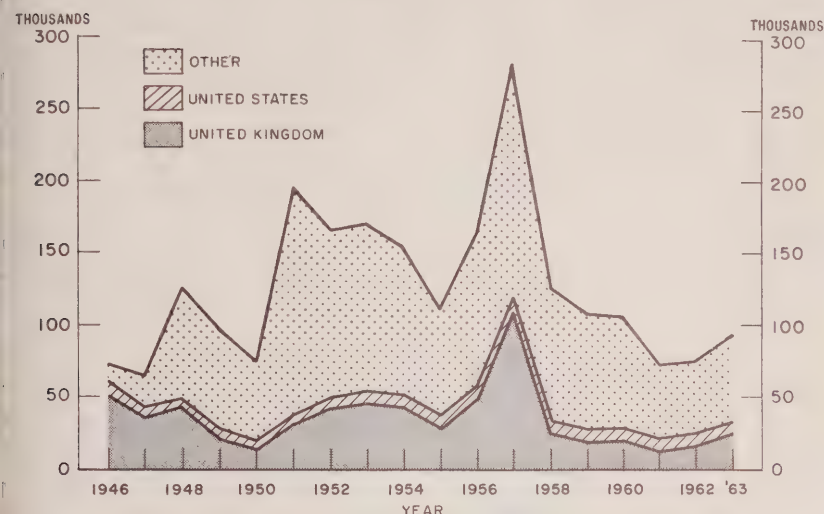
The significance of this immigration for Canada can be judged better in relation to the size of its total population during this period. Total immigration during the post-war years up to June 1, 1961, amounted to approximately 13.6 per cent of Canada's average population during the same period. If one considers that during the same interval the United States with over 10 times the population of Canada admitted about 3,650,000 immigrants, the greater importance of immigration for Canada becomes quite apparent. This comparison is graphically portrayed in Chart 6.1.

By way of contrast, the situation in the United States was quite different. Not only did the numbers of foreign born decline during this period from approximately 11,600,000 to 9,700,000, but the proportion of foreign born who had not become naturalized declined from 37.2 per cent in 1940 to 26.9 per cent in 1950.¹ The dimensions of the problem are greater in Canada, both in terms of the relative size of immigration to population and in the proportion of foreign born during the post-war period who have not become citizens.

6.2.1 COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND ETHNIC ORIGIN OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS - Since cultural and ethnic diversity has long been considered highly relevant to problems of assimilation and adjustment, it is appropriate to re-examine some of the data concerning birthplace and ethnic origin of immigrants presented in Chapter Two. A portion of Chart 2, showing only the post-war period is presented in Chart 6.2 to illustrate the considerable variation in sources of immigrants that occurred during this 15-year period. Note that the numbers born in the United Kingdom constituted a major proportion of the post-war immigrants only during the years 1946 and 1947. The largest number of immigrants born in the United Kingdom actually occurred in 1957 but, since total immigration hit its peak during this year, they constituted considerably less than half of the total, or 38.9 per cent. Immigrants born in the United States were a negligible factor during the post-war period. Excluding those born in the United States, immigrants born in all other countries constituted the largest share of total immigrants for all years subsequent to 1947.

¹ *Statistical History of the United States*, Fairfield Publishers, Inc., p. 65. Comparable figures are not available for 1960 because the question on citizenship of the foreign born was dropped.

CHART 6.2

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, BY BIRTHPLACE, CANADA,
1946-63

Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

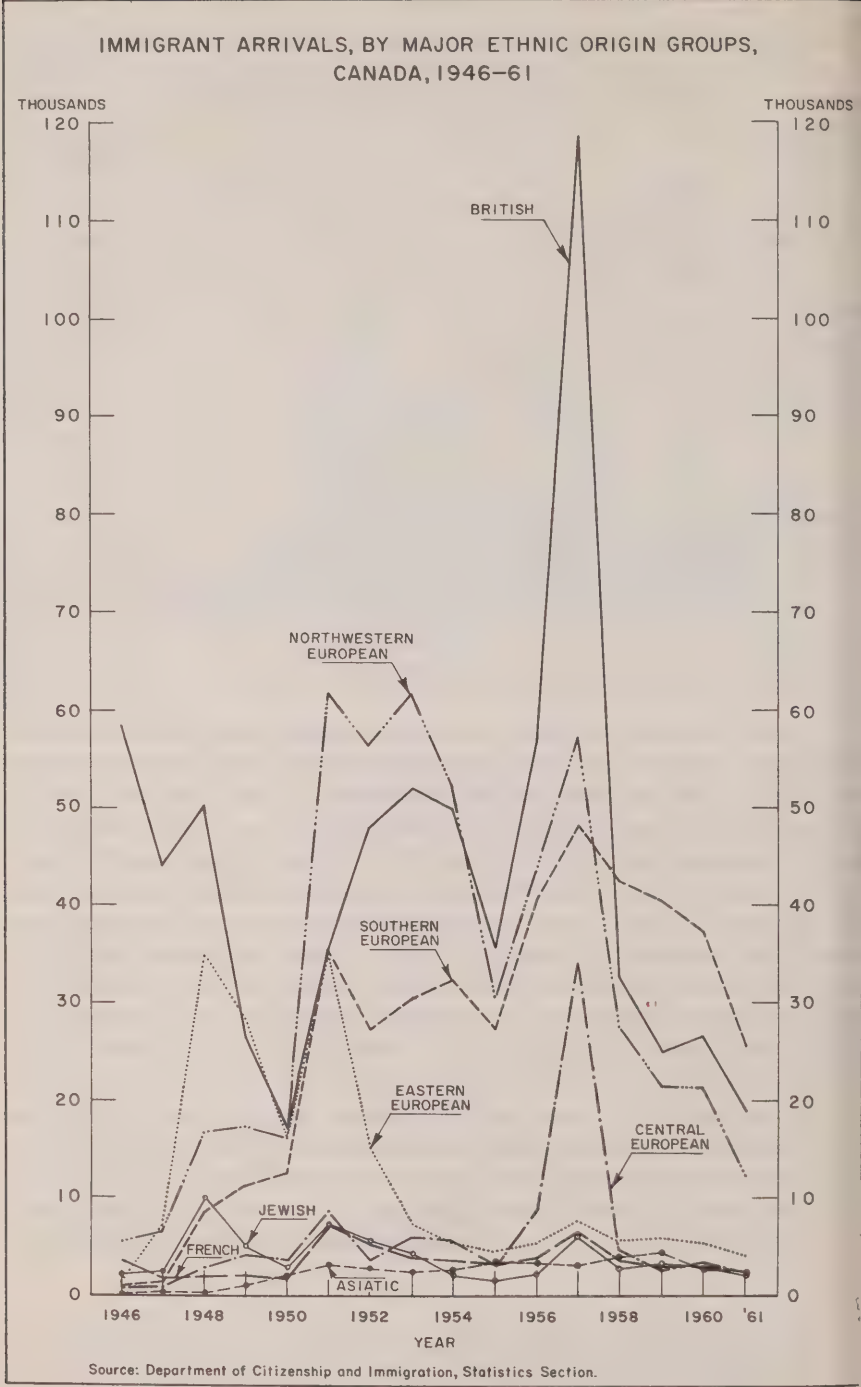
A more detailed breakdown of the major ethnic origin groups presented in Chart 2.4 is shown in Chart 6.3. Examination of these data reveals that immigrants of British Isles origins outnumbered other major ethnic origin groups shown in Chart 6.3 only seven times in 16 years, with the largest number having arrived in 1957. From 1958 to 1961, the southern European² immigrant group was largest although their maximum number occurred during 1957. Eastern European immigrants, among whom the Polish origin constituted the largest single group, arrived in significant numbers during the early post-war years prior to 1952. Central Europeans, who were mainly Hungarians, were relatively insignificant except in 1957 when 30,271 immigrants of central European origins arrived in Canada, of whom 29,911 were Hungarians.

From 1951 to 1954, immigrants of northwestern European origins were the largest group, and were the second largest in 1950, 1955, 1956 and 1957. Prior to 1951 these immigrants were predominantly of Netherlands origin, but after September 1950, when German nationals were removed by Order in Council from the class of enemy aliens,³ they were predominantly German.

² Southern European ethnic origins as used here include Italian, Maltese, Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Romanian, Yugoslavian, Portuguese, and Spanish.

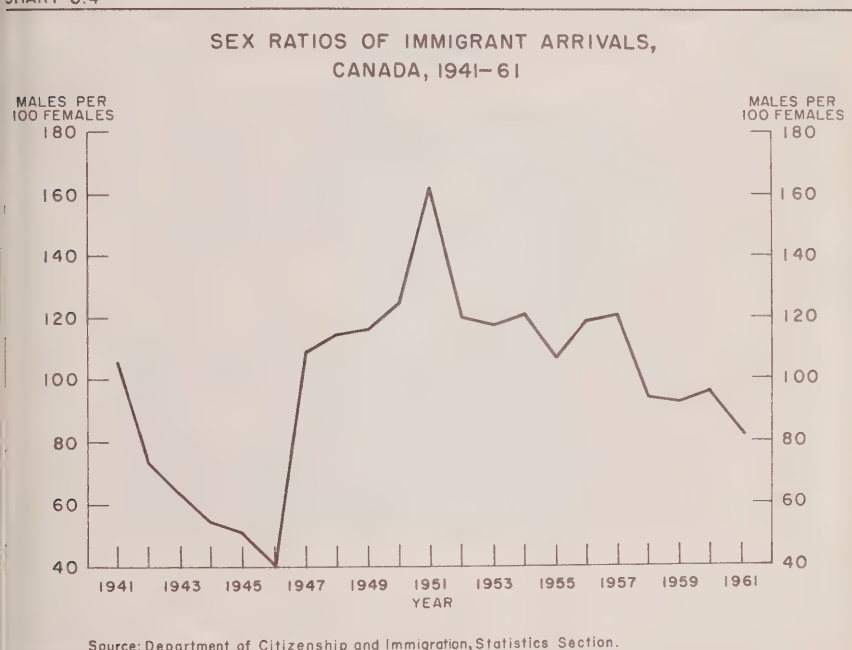
³ Department of Citizenship and Immigration, *Canadian Immigration*, Reference Paper No. 1, November 1957, p. 10.

CHART 6.3



2.2 SEX AND AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS – World War II had considerable impact on the characteristics of immigrants arriving in Canada. The excess of females, which was generally characteristic of arriving immigrants during the pre-war and war years, changed to an excess of males in 1947. Males continued to pre-ominate each year until 1958 at which time the sex ratio again dropped below 100, as indicated in Chart 6.4.

CHART 6.4



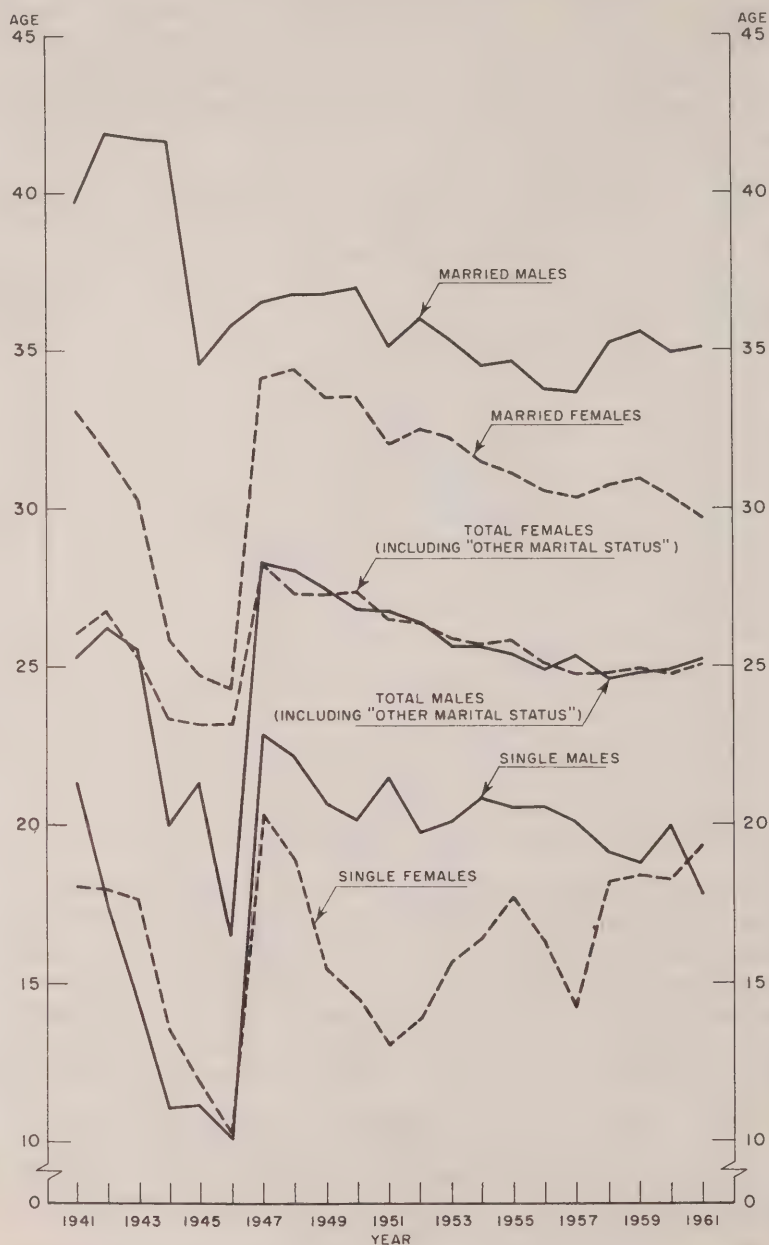
The age characteristics of arrivals were similarly disrupted by the war years. The average age of 22.7 years for immigrants in 1946 was the youngest age for the entire period between 1933 and 1961. During the following year, 1947, the average age rose sharply to 28.3 years and in subsequent years declined to 25.1. The same pattern of change was characteristic of both married and single arrivals, as may be observed in Chart 6.5 which presents median ages for males and females by marital status.

These changes in age characteristics were the consequence of the large influx of young married immigrants with children in 1946, and subsequent variations in the proportions married. In 1946, over one quarter of all immigrants were under 15 years of age; and the proportion varied between 5.7 and 24.1 per cent during subsequent years.⁴

⁴ Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistical Section, Ottawa.

CHART 6.5

MEDIAN AGE OF IMMIGRANTS, BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, CANADA, 1941-61

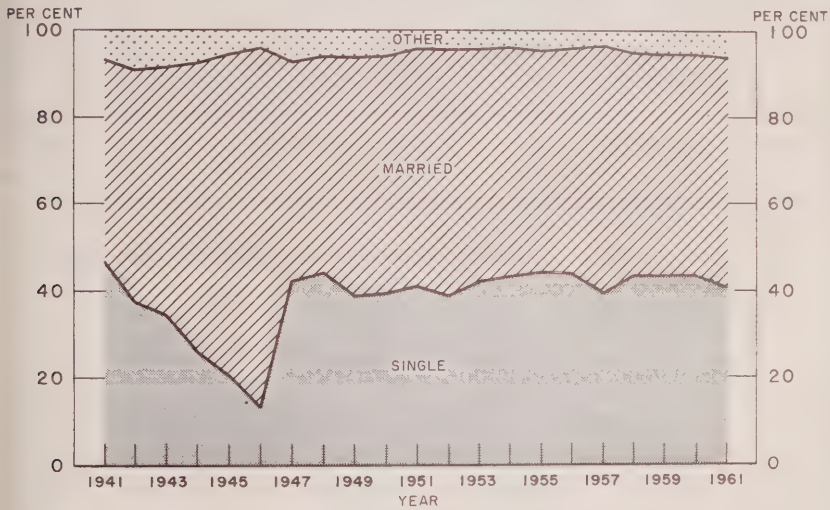


Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

2.3 MARITAL STATUS OF ARRIVALS – In 1946, 82.6 per cent of all immigrants 15 years of age and over were married. Chart 6.6 shows that the proportion married dropped sharply to 49.9 per cent in 1947 and subsequently varied between 56.7 and 50.4 per cent. As might be expected, these minimum and maximum values coincided with variations in the proportion of immigrants under 15 years of age.

CHART 6.6

**IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,
BY MARITAL STATUS, CANADA, 1941-61**



Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section.

3 CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

Immigration restrictions do have an effect on the type of people who ultimately become Canadian citizens as so-called undesirable groups are either prohibited or severely restricted in their attempts to immigrate. However, success in gaining admission is not necessarily sufficient to ensure the attainment of citizenship and full participation in Canadian society. For this reason, a brief review of the requirements for naturalization in Canada is a prerequisite to the understanding of the difficulties faced by foreign-born immigrants desiring to become Canadian citizens.

3.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR CITIZENSHIP⁵ – Canada's first Naturalization Act was adopted in 1870. In order to become naturalized, an alien was

⁵ *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952*, Vol. II, pp. 1607-1628, and *Canada Year Book, 1961*, pp. 195-197. For a more detailed discussion, see *Canada Year Book, 1951*, pp. 153-155, and *Canada Year Book, 1955*, pp. 177-181.

required to have three years of continuous residence in Canada and to swear an Oath of Allegiance. Upon meeting these requirements, an individual gained the rights and privileges of British nationality. These rights and privileges were limited to that part of the British Empire in which the individual was residing at the time of his naturalization. It was not until the Act of 1914 that the status of world-wide British nationality was conferred upon individuals regardless of where they resided within the Empire.

Subsequent to World War II, there existed an increasing desire for official identification of Canadians as such. This was accomplished by the Canadian Citizenship Act of 1947. Although the Act of 1947 created an officially designated class of Canadian citizens, it did not alter the rights of non-Canadian British subjects. British subjects have continued to have the right to vote, to obtain old age pensions, and to gain permanent entrance after five years of residence in Canada. In addition, those British subjects with five years of residence at the time the Act went into effect automatically became Canadian citizens.

In order to become Canadian citizens, immigrants were required to meet the following criteria:

1. Lawful admission to Canada.
2. Five years of residence in Canada subsequent to admission.
3. Evidence of good character.
4. An adequate knowledge of English or French, or a period of 20 years of residence.
5. An adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.
6. A statement of intention to reside permanently in Canada.
7. Prior to 1954, immigrants had to be over 18 years of age to obtain citizenship; after 1954, this was changed to 21 years of age.

Having become a Canadian citizen, an individual could lose his citizenship and be deported only if he (1) resided outside Canada for three consecutive years, (2) obtained citizenship by misrepresentation or fraud, or (3) engaged in espionage or subversive activity. Becoming a citizen resulted in the attainment of certain privileges such as voting and holding office. The rights of Canadian citizens and British subjects are, in fact, similar with the exception that British subjects may be deported under certain conditions. While the rights of British subjects and Canadian citizens differ very little, this is not true of aliens. Aliens or non-Commonwealth citizens cannot vote or hold office, cannot own a Canadian ship, cannot be deported for a wider range of activities including incarceration in prisons or mental institutions. Like Canadian citizens or British subjects, aliens can be tried at law and hold property.

3.2 DETERMINATION OF CITIZENSHIP STATUS IN THE 1961 CENSUS⁶ - Regardless of the rules and regulations governing the legal attainment or loss of citizenship status, whether or not a person was enumerated in 1961 as a Canadian citizen depended solely on his response to the question: "Are you a Canadian?" If the answer was "Yes", the enumerator was instructed to mark "Canada" as the country of citizenship. If the answer was "No", the enumerator was instructed to ask: "Of what country are you a national or citizen?" and was given a set of guides to assist in determining the citizenship of persons who were uncertain of the correct reply or who gave questionable replies. For example, if the person reported himself as a Canadian citizen and had given the United Kingdom or other Commonwealth country as his country of birth, the enumerator was instructed to accept the respondent's answer if:

1. the person had completed five years of residence before January 1, 1947, or obtained a citizenship certificate;

or

2. the person was a woman who married a Canadian and came to Canada before January 1, 1947, or obtained a citizenship certificate after that date;

or

3. the person's father was a Canadian citizen at the time of his birth, and
 (a) the person was under 21 years of age, or
 (b) he asserted his Canadian citizenship before his 24th birthday or was a resident in Canada at that time.

In those cases where the respondents indicated that they were Canadian citizens but had been born outside either Canada or other Commonwealth countries, enumerators were to accept their answers only if the person had obtained naturalization papers before January 1, 1947, or a citizenship certificate after that date, or satisfied either of the conditions listed in items (2) or (3) above.

Additional guides based on the Canadian Citizenship Act were provided as follows:

1. A Canadian citizen is a British subject; however, British subjects not born in Canada are not necessarily citizens of Canada.
2. Since January 1, 1947, a non-Canadian woman (including a British subject) does not now automatically become a Canadian citizen upon marriage to a Canadian. She must obtain a certificate of Canadian citizenship.
3. A Canadian woman who married an alien before January 1, 1947, and by this marriage acquired her husband's nationality, or whose husband became an alien during the course of the marriage, lost her Canadian status. A Canadian woman who married an alien since that date retains her Canadian citizenship.

⁶ DBS, 1961 Census, *Enumeration Manual*, pp. 32 and 33.

4. If neither the husband nor the wife is a Canadian citizen, either must obtain a citizenship certificate without affecting the citizenship of the other.
5. A child born outside of Canada after his father's death will acquire the citizenship held by his father at the time of his death.
6. The death of her husband does not affect the citizenship status of the widow.
7. A person other than a natural-born Canadian citizen ceases automatically to be a Canadian upon residing outside of Canada for a period of 10 consecutive years after January 1, 1947.
8. An alien who has made only a Declaration of Intention is not a Canadian citizen.
9. If a person under 21 years of age states that he has dual citizenship, accept the citizenship he wishes to report. If he is undecided, however, and "Canadian" is one of the citizenships reported, enter "Canadian".
10. Enter "Stateless" for a person who has no citizenship. Do not accept the answer "Unknown" until you are certain the citizenship cannot be determined.
11. Immigrants who have lost their citizenship (such as the Hungarian group) and have not yet acquired Canadian or any other citizenship should be reported as "Stateless".
12. In the event that some respondents born in Canada might report a citizenship other than Canadian, ask if they had lost their Canadian citizenship or had become a citizen of another country.

It should also be kept in mind that not every individual was directly questioned by the census enumerator. Information on the citizenship status of many individuals, like many other characteristics, was often supplied by one person in the household. To the extent that this occurred, the information was subject to a large variety of possible reporting errors.

6.4 THE TIME LAG BETWEEN IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

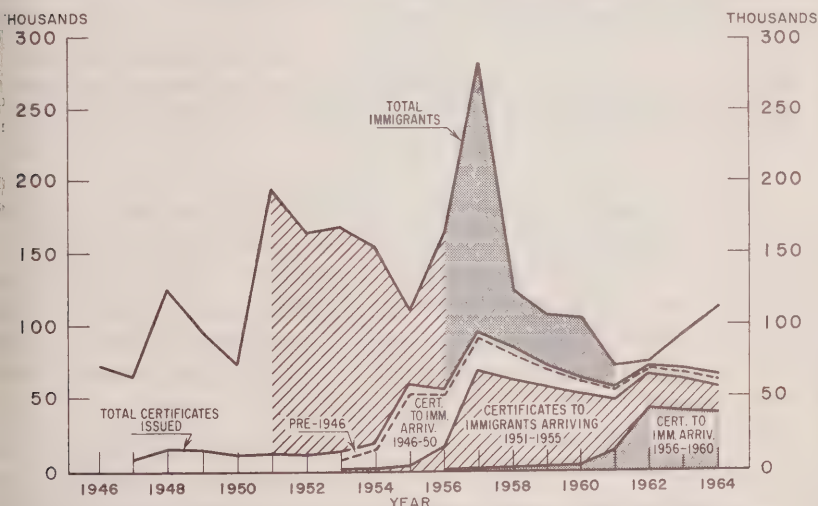
For the more recent of the post-war years, information is available on the annual numbers of persons obtaining certificates of citizenship in the period of immigration. These data, in addition to annual immigration, are presented in Chart 6.7. It is interesting to note the general time lapse between immigration and the achievement of citizenship. The effect of the five-year residence requirement for citizenship is clearly evident. The year 1957 was coincidentally a peak year for both the number of immigrants arriving in Canada and the number of persons granted citizenship. However, 70 per cent of those achieving citizenship during the year had arrived in Canada during the 1951-55 period. For each subsequent year until 1962, the proportion of those obtaining citizenship who had migrated during this period varied between 78 and 61 per cent. To put it another way, between January 1, 1951, and January 1, 1956, 791,930 immigrants arrived in Canada. By December 31, 1960, 249,735 or 31.5 per cent had become

izens. One year later the proportion had increased to 35.9 per cent, and at the end of 1964, 348,863 or 44.1 per cent had become citizens.⁷ The remainder had either not acquired citizenship or had emigrated or died.

Although the largest numbers of immigrants appear to obtain their citizenship shortly after fulfilling their residence requirement, it is interesting to note that the proportion of immigrants obtaining citizenship who had immigrated prior to 1946 was still over two per cent in 1964. Of this number, 539 or 0.8 per cent of those acquiring citizenship in 1964 had immigrated prior to 1921.

PART 6.7

TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS AND CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES ISSUED, BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, CANADA, 1946-64



Sources: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section, and Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Characteristics of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship, 1953-58* and *1959-64*, January 1960 and January 1966; *Canada Year Books*, 1951, 1952-53, and 1955.

5 FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP

Both the foreign-born population in Canada and the number of foreign-born who have acquired Canadian citizenship as reported in Canada's Census increased over the past 30 years. However, the number of foreign-born citizens has not kept pace with the growth of the foreign-born population. As the data in Table 6.1 indicate, the number of foreign-born citizens increased by 129,000, or only 8 per cent, while the foreign-born population increased by 537,000, or 23 per cent, during the same 30-year period.

⁷ DBS, *Characteristics of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship, 1953-58* (91-505) and *1959-64* (91-509).

Table 6.1 – Total Foreign-born Population and Number of Foreign-born Citizens, Canada, 1931 - 61

Citizenship status	1931	1941	1951	1961
Total foreign-born population .. No.	2,307,525	2,018,847	2,059,911	2,844,26
Total foreign born excluding immigrants arriving during the five-year period preceding census No.	1,839,264	1,946,268	1,674,020	2,208,32
Canadian citizens born outside Canada No.	1,659,762	1,734,278	1,627,837	1,788,44
Per cent foreign born who are Canadian citizens	71.9	85.9	79.0	62.
Per cent foreign born with five or more years residence who are Canadian citizens	90.2	89.1	97.2	81.

SOURCES: DBS 92-560, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-9, Table 114; DBS 92-562, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.3-11, Table 125; 1951 Census, Vol. I, Tables 44-1 and 51-1; 1941 Census, Vol. I, Table I; 1931 Census, Vol. IV, Tables 1, 20 and 28.

Since the foreign born who had migrated to Canada within the five year period preceding each census date were generally not eligible for citizenship, a more valid comparison would require some adjustment for this group. These data are also presented in Table 6.1. Since the percentage growth of the foreign born with five years of residence in Canada is only slightly less than the total foreign born, i.e., 20 per cent compared to 22 per cent, the conclusion remains the same.

Correcting the foreign born by subtracting those with less than five years of residence in Canada does alter the picture considerably with respect to the proportion of foreign born who had obtained citizenship. With the exception of 1941, the percentage for each census year was approximately 20 per cent greater. In 1931, 90 per cent of the foreign born with five or more years of residence were citizens compared to 72 per cent of the total foreign born; in 1961, the percentages were 81 and 63 per cent, respectively.

The slight difference for 1941 reflects the minimal immigration of the depression years. The other interesting feature of Table 6.1 is the extremely high percentage of "eligible" foreign born who had acquired citizenship by 1951. No doubt, the explanation lies in the nature of the immediate post-war immigration. Large numbers of uprooted and stateless refugees among the immigrants fleeing the chaotic aftermath of World War II were more likely to seek citizenship than those coming to Canada after the economic recovery and political stabilization of Europe.

Table 6.2 – Number and Percentage of Non-Canadian Citizens,^a
by Provinces, Canada, 1941, 1951 and 1961

Province	1941	1951	1961
	Number		
Newfoundland	—	1,215	2,571
Prince Edward Island	515	734	1,011
Nova Scotia	6,164	5,491	11,321
New Brunswick	3,009	4,121	7,274
Quebec	44,410	61,078	181,129
Ontario	91,868	225,389	562,994
Manitoba	23,076	24,887	42,499
Saskatchewan	30,994	18,196	23,075
Alberta	44,419	46,285	91,049
British Columbia	50,669	53,441	130,584
Yukon and N.W.T.	731	653	2,311
Canada	295,855	441,490	1,055,818
	Percentage		
Newfoundland	—	0.3	0.2
Prince Edward Island	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nova Scotia	2.1	1.2	1.1
New Brunswick	1.0	0.9	0.7
Quebec	15.0	13.8	17.2
Ontario	31.1	51.1	53.3
Manitoba	7.8	5.6	4.0
Saskatchewan	10.5	4.1	2.2
Alberta	15.0	10.5	8.6
British Columbia	17.1	12.1	12.4
Yukon and N.W.T.	0.2	0.2	0.2
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Non-Canadian citizens are residents of Canada who are still citizens of other countries.

SOURCES: DBS 92-547, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-8, Table I; 1951 Census, Vol. I, Table 1; 1941 Census, Bul. 1-1, Table 1.

6.6 NON-CANADIAN CITIZENS IN CANADA

6.6.1 NUMBER OF NON-CITIZENS – Analysis of the number of non-citizens in Canada during the 20-year period following the 1941 Census is somewhat complicated by the definitional changes resulting from the 1947 Canadian Citizenship Act. As a result, this Act established for the first time the status of "Canadian citizen" as distinct from "British subject". However, by combining all classes of aliens reported in the 1941 Census with the British born who had not acquired domicile, a group fairly comparable to "non-Canadian citizens" reported in the 1951 and 1961 Censuses can be obtained.

In 1941, the combined total for all classes of aliens and British born without acquired domicile was 295,855. The number of Canadian nationals including Canadian and British born in addition to the naturalized foreign born, was 11,210,310.⁹

By 1961, the numbers of non-Canadian citizens resident in Canada had increased by 356.9 per cent to 1,055,818. Probably a better indication of the relative importance of the numbers of non-citizens is obtained by comparing them with the size of the total foreign-born population. In 1941 the non-citizens constituted 14.1 per cent of the foreign born. By 1951 this proportion had increased to 21.0 per cent, and by 1961 to 37.1 per cent.

6.6.2 DISTRIBUTION OF NON-CITIZENS – Numbers of non-Canadian citizens are presented in Table 6.2 for each of the census years 1941, 1951 and 1961 by province, as well as percentage distribution by province for each census year. The most striking fact is the increasing dominant position of Ontario. From approximately one third of all non-Canadian citizens in 1941, Ontario has increased its share to slightly more than 50 per cent in 1961. Since 1951, Quebec has had the next largest proportion, followed by British Columbia and Alberta. These four provinces accounted for 78.2 per cent of all non-Canadian citizens in 1941, 87.5 per cent in 1951 and 91.5 per cent in 1961.

Of the 1,055,818 non-Canadian citizens in 1961, about 70 per cent or 740,957, were located in metropolitan centres of 100,000 population and over, and all but 39,206 of these were located in the metropolitan centres of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta. Also (see Table 6.3) the three largest metropolitan areas in Canada account for almost 70 per cent of all non-Canadian citizens living in Canada's metropolitan areas.

⁸ *Canada Year Book, 1951*, pp. 153-157.

⁹ DBS, 1941 Census, Vol. I, Table 1.

¹⁰ DBS 92-547, 1961 Census, Bul. 1.2-8, Table 52, p. 57-1; DBS 99-547, 1951 Census, Bul. 7.1-8, Table 1, p. 8-4; 1951 Census, Vol. X, pp. 91 and 199; 1941 Census, Vol. I, pp. 164 and 199.

Table 6.3 – Number and Percentage of Non-Canadian Citizens in Each Census Metropolitan Area of 100,000 and Over, 1961

Metropolitan area	Non-Canadian citizens	
	No.	p.c.
Edmonton	29,112	3.9
Calgary	32,237	4.4
Halifax	5,323	0.7
Winnipeg	42,627	5.8
St. John's	13,047	1.8
London	15,615	2.1
Montreal	155,846	21.0
Ottawa	22,469	3.0
Quebec	3,405	0.5
St. Catharines	7,051	1.0
Toronto	283,639	38.3
Vancouver	74,549	10.1
Victoria	10,616	1.4
Windsor	11,538	1.6
Winnipeg	33,883	4.6
Totals	740,957	100.0

SOURCE: DBS 99-518, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-8, Table IIIA, p. 8-8.

6.3 NON-CANADIAN CITIZENS RESIDENT IN CANADA, 1961 – The Commonwealth countries accounted for 306,690 of the non-Canadian citizens in Canada. As may be seen in Table 6.4, the next largest contributors were Italy (173,337), Germany (126,241), the United States (88,312), and the Netherlands (80,096). In comparison to all other countries of citizenship, the largest numerical increase during the 1951-61 decade was that of the citizens from other Commonwealth countries. Most of the 202,619 increase during this period was due to citizens from the United Kingdom; those from Italy, numbering 150,721, had the next largest increase followed by citizens from Germany with 113,315, the Netherlands with 47,917, the United States with 19,312 and Hungary with 18,904.

Citizens of Germany showed the largest relative gain, with a percentage increase of 876.6. They were followed by citizens of Italy with 66.4 per cent, of Hungary with 240.2 per cent, citizens of other Commonwealth countries with 194.7 per cent, the Netherlands with 148.9 per cent, and the United States with a 28.0 per cent increase only. The only countries showing declines in numbers of citizens were Poland and the Union of

Soviet Socialist Republics. This reflects both their earlier immigration to Canada during the post-war period and a possibly greater propensity to acquire citizenship. Similarly, the figures for all countries of citizenship presented in Table 6.4 reflect the size and timing of the various post-war migrations to Canada as well as variations in the tendency to retain the original citizenship.

Table 6.4 – Increase in Population by Countries of Citizenship, Canada, 1951 and 1961

Country of citizenship	1951	1961
	No.	No.
Canada	13,567,939	17,182,429
Other Commonwealth countries	104,071	306,690
United States	69,000	88,312
European countries	236,490	603,195
Austria	3,769	12,648
Belgium	4,893	10,095
Denmark	4,432	14,921
Finland	6,080	11,660
France	5,031	21,032
Germany	12,926	126,241
Hungary	7,871	26,775
Italy	22,616	173,337
Netherlands	32,179	80,096
Poland	55,771	29,977
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	46,267	11,082
Yugoslavia	6,718	17,363
Other	27,937	67,968
Asiatic countries	15,122	23,033
China	12,808	13,618
Other	2,314	9,415
Other countries ^a	16,807	34,588
Totals	14,009,429	18,238,247

^a Includes 14,927 in 1951 and 27,889 in 1961 reported as Stateless.

SOURCE: DBS 99-518, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-8, Table I, p. 8-4.

Bearing in mind the requirements for citizenship, the character of the population immigrating to Canada, the means by which citizenship status was determined in the census, and the character of the non-citizens in Canada, it is appropriate to examine the differences between the foreign-born who had become citizens and those who had not by June 1, 1961. Changing citizenship has generally been regarded as a serious decision, as it requires the shifting of allegiance and loyalty from one country to another and an overt identification with a new country and government. For this reason, acquiring citizenship has been seen as part of the assimilation process. Hence, the following analyses, which attempt to differentiate the characteristics of citizens from non-citizens, are of interest to the extent that they contribute a better understanding of the assimilation process.

7 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOREIGN BORN BY CITIZENSHIP STATUS

Most foreign-born immigrants are required to live in Canada for five years before becoming eligible for Canadian citizenship. In view of this, 146,000 immigrants reporting the year of their arrival as 1956 or later were omitted from the following analyses. The error contributed by the 5.3 per cent who were recent immigrants and had acquired citizenship should not affect the general findings in any significant way.

7.1 COUNTRY OF BIRTH — Considering the data for total foreign-born immigrants who arrived in Canada prior to 1956, shown in Table 6.5, considerable differences are apparent in the proportions of individuals from different countries of birth who have become citizens. Immigrants born in Hungary, Poland, the Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom, and those countries specifically identified, had the highest proportions reporting citizenship status, with percentages ranging from 84.1 to 88.4 per cent. Among those with the smallest proportions of citizens were those born in the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom. Note, however, that the Netherlands, with the lowest proportion of citizens, still had more than half or 57.7 per cent of its immigrants resident in Canada in 1961 in this category.

Table 6.5 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants,^a
by Country of Birth, Canada, 1961

Birthplace	Total foreign born No.	Per cent citizens	Per cent non-citizens
United Kingdom	824,190	84.1	15.9
Other Commonwealth	28,105	65.2	34.8
United States	245,376	79.5	20.5
Germany	118,997	61.4	38.6
Scandinavia	59,526	85.0	15.0
Netherlands	101,859	57.7	42.3
Other northwestern European	90,431	73.9	26.1
Hungary	37,216	88.4	11.6
Italy	138,280	58.7	41.3
Poland	155,179	86.6	13.4
Other European	360,191	86.7	13.3
Other and not stated	48,970	78.1	21.9
Totals	2,208,320	79.5	20.5

^a Foreign-born immigrants who arrived in Canada between January 1, 1956, and June 1961, were excluded from all tables in this Chapter as the analyses are primarily concerned with those immigrants who have met the general five-year-residence requirement for citizenship.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.C.

6.7.2 ETHNIC ORIGIN—Data by ethnic origin presented in Table 6.6 reveal a pattern very similar to that in Table 6.5 and, in addition, provide information on certain groups not available in birthplace data. The high percentage of citizenship among immigrants from “Other European” countries, shown in Table 6.5, appears to be due to such central and eastern European origins as Ukrainian, Russian, other central and eastern European and Jewish origins. In addition, immigrants of Jewish origin had the highest proportion, or 93.3 per cent, acquiring citizenship of any immigrant group listed. All central and eastern European origins tended to have relatively high proportions of citizens while the northwestern Europeans, with the exception of Scandinavians, tended to have the lowest.

In general, it might be surmised at this point that immigrants of central and eastern European origins had the greatest need to acquire citizenship status and that those of Italian and Netherlands origins had the least. Interestingly, those of British Isles origins had only slightly more than the average proportion of citizens for all origins combined, while the proportion of French immigrants was just slightly less.

**Table 6.6 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants,
by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1961**

Ethnic origin	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Per cent non-citizens
	No.		
British Isles	967,974	83.3	16.7
French	70,044	78.3	21.7
German	208,682	70.4	29.6
Netherlands	118,993	62.0	38.0
Scandinavian	87,081	86.4	13.6
Other northwestern European	42,234	74.3	25.7
Hungarian	37,125	88.0	12.0
Other central European	68,058	85.7	14.3
Irish	112,869	83.5	16.5
Russian	30,959	85.9	14.1
Croatian	105,416	89.7	10.3
Other eastern European	39,811	84.3	15.7
Italian	142,374	58.8	41.2
Other European	68,283	74.4	25.6
Jewish	56,053	93.3	6.7
Asiatic	38,384	77.6	22.4
Totals^a	2,208,320	79.5	20.5

^a Includes 1,006 Native Indians and Eskimos, and 12,974 other origins and origins not stated.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.B.

6.7.3 SEX AND AGE DIFFERENTIALS – Data on sex reveal little difference between the proportion of males and females who had acquired citizenship. For the males, 80.9 per cent were citizens compared to 81.2 per cent for females. Since the differences between males and females for the various age groups were small and inconsistent, Table 6.7 presents data for both sexes combined.

An examination of different age groups shows that the proportion of citizens increases with age. No doubt, the minor exception, i.e., the greater number of individuals in the 15-19-year age group who became citizens, can be explained by the fact that parents can make application for citizenship on behalf of their minor children at the time of their own application. Generally, there was a consistent and positive relationship between age and the proportion of immigrants who had acquired citizenship. When the relationship between age and citizenship is examined for countries of birth, the tendency for older age groups to have larger proportions of citizens remained clear and the differentials with respect to birthplace, noted earlier, generally held over the entire age range.

Table 6.7 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants 15 Years of Age and Over, by Age Groups, Canada, 1961

Age group	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Per cent non-citizens
	No.		
15-19	77,454	62.2	37.8
20-24	54,479	57.8	42.2
25-34	255,779	58.6	41.4
35-44	366,737	73.6	26.4
45-54	371,503	83.8	16.2
55-64	442,376	90.0	10.0
65+	528,461	92.9	7.1
Totals	2,096,789	81.1	18.9

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.I.

6.7.4 MARITAL STATUS – As might be expected, individuals who were married and had family ties in this country had a higher proportion of citizens than those without such ties. Table 6.8 bears this out. As the two factors of marital status and age are related, Table 6.8 reflects the same relationship between age and citizenship exhibited in Table 6.7. The young, of course, are less likely to be married or established, or to make the commitment of citizenship. In the case of the “widowed”, the rather high proportion who reported citizenship very likely reflected an old average age compared to the other groups, as well as a longer period of residence in Canada.

Table 6.8 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Marital Status, Canada, 1961

Marital status	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Per cent non-citizens
	No.		
Single	386,558	65.5	34.5
Married	1,550,832	81.1	18.9
Widowed	257,836	90.7	9.3
Divorced	13,094	81.8	18.2
Totals	2,208,320	79.5	20.5

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.E.

7.5 EDUCATIONAL STATUS — Table 6.9 shows only slight variations in education in relation to citizenship, with the least educated having a somewhat higher percentage of Canadian citizens.

Table 6.9 — Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Education, Canada, 1961

Education	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Per cent non-citizens
	No.		
No schooling	60,247	84.9	15.1
Elementary school	1,146,265	80.1	19.9
High school 1-5+	865,330	78.5	21.5
University 1-4+	77,223	77.6	22.4
University degree	59,255	78.2	21.8
Totals	2,208,320	79.5	20.5

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.J.

When education is examined in relation to citizenship for ethnic origins, this relationship did not hold consistently for all groups. The tendency was for the less educated to have higher proportions of citizens held for the British, French, Germans, Scandinavians, Jews, and those falling in the "Other and not stated" categories. However, no such pattern was evident for the remaining ethnic origins, in fact, almost the reverse appears to have been true for Italians. With the exception of British Isles origins, Asiatic, and the residual category of "Other and not stated", most of the distributions had a distinctive "U" shape, with lower proportions of citizens appearing in the intermediate education groups and the left- or right-hand end of the curve being "tipped" higher depending on the specific group involved. Data for several ethnic origins are presented in Table 6.10 to illustrate some of the variations in the general relationship between citizenship and education.

When the relationship between education and citizenship was examined by country of birth for foreign-born immigrants, the findings were very similar. Those immigrants born in the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries and the United States tended to have higher proportions of citizens at the lower educational levels. The remaining birthplaces, i.e., Northwestern European, other European, other countries, and "Not stated" all had higher proportions of citizens among the upper educational levels.

In view of the fact that Canadian immigration and citizenship laws and regulations have tended to favour the immigrant with greater education

**Table 6.10 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Education
for Selected^a Origins, Canada, 1961**

Origin and education	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
German –	No.	
No schooling	4,624	88.1
Elementary school	109,949	71.9
High school 1-5+	82,302	67.0
University 1-4+	7,124	71.3
University degree	4,683	75.0
Totals	208,682	70.4
Netherlands –		
No schooling	353	76.8
Elementary school	65,127	59.0
High school 1-5+	47,719	64.4
University 1-4+	3,466	73.7
University degree	2,328	75.0
Totals	118,993	62.0
Scandinavian –		
No schooling	596	90.8
Elementary school	49,861	88.9
High school 1-5+	32,211	83.6
University 1-4+	2,647	79.0
University degree	1,766	74.2
Totals	87,081	86.3
Ukrainian –		
No schooling	14,811	92.9
Elementary school	69,414	88.9
High school 1-5+	17,318	89.1
University 1-4+	2,155	93.1
University degree	1,718	95.4
Totals	105,416	89.7

For footnote, see end of table.

Table 6.10 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Education, for Selected^a Origins, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Origin and education	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.	
Italian –		
No schooling	5,700	64.2
Elementary school	113,697	56.8
High school 1-5+	21,228	66.9
University 1-4+	1,008	75.3
University degree	741	76.8
Totals	142,374	58.8
Indo-Chinese –		
No schooling	5,788	69.3
Elementary school	21,918	78.7
High school 1-5+	8,788	82.3
University 1-4+	911	74.5
University degree	979	60.8
Totals	38,384	77.6

^a Ethnic origin groups selected to illustrate variations in the relationship between citizenship and education.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.G.

and skills, the larger proportion of individuals with no education who reported citizenship appears rather anomalous. However, what the data by birthplace and ethnic origin reveal is the selective manner by which the regulations have worked to favour immigrants from countries with preferred origins, especially when they have minimal or no formal schooling.

7.6 LANGUAGE SPOKEN – In view of the fact that an adequate knowledge of French or English is required of the prospective citizens unless they have resided in Canada for 20 years or more, it would be expected that those who spoke neither language would be less likely to become citizens. This is clearly supported by data in Table 6.11. Just slightly over one half of those who were unable to speak either language had acquired citizenship compared to 80 per cent of those who spoke English. It is interesting to note that the proportion of citizens among those who spoke only French was closer to that of those who spoke neither language than it was to English-speaking immigrants.

**Table 6.11 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants,
by Language Spoken,^a Canada, 1961**

Language spoken	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Per cent non-citizens
	No.		
English	1,957,120	80.4	19.6
French	35,619	63.0	37.0
Both languages	172,391	78.5	21.5
Neither language	43,190	53.7	46.3
Totals	2,208,320	79.5	20.5

^a Language spoken refers to the "official languages" only. It should be noted that persons indicated as speaking "English only" or "French only" may also speak other languages and have a mother tongue other than English or French.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.G.

6.7.7 LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND OCCUPATION – On the basis of Table 6.12, it is not possible to support any hypothesis stating that foreign born who were members of the current experienced labour force were more likely to have been citizens than those who were not. Only in the case of "others", i.e., those over 15 years of age who neither had a job at any time during the previous 12 months nor had looked for work, was there a significantly higher percentage who had obtained citizenship. Since this group would contain the older-established population in addition to the non-working housewives, this is not too surprising.

The extent to which occupational characteristics are associated with citizenship status for those in the current experienced labour force is revealed in Table 6.13. If there is any general pattern, it would appear to be the generally higher proportions of citizens among the white-collar occupations relative to the blue-collar skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. Notable exceptions to this general pattern may be observed for fishermen and farmers. However, in the former case, the unusually high percentage may reflect, in part, certain fishing regulations favouring the Canadian citizen.

**Table 6.12 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants,
by Labour Force Status, Canada, 1961**

Labour force status	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Per cent non-citizens
	No.		
current experienced labour force	1,066,729	77.8	22.2
not in current experienced la- bour force	68,202	77.8	22.2
other	961,858	84.9	15.1
Totals	2,096,789	81.1	18.9

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.H.

**Table 6.13 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants in the Current
Experienced Labour Force, by Occupation, Canada, 1961**

Occupation	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Per cent non-citizens
	No.		
managerial	111,185	84.9	15.1
professional	84,682	77.0	23.0
clerical	105,859	76.6	23.4
sales	55,373	79.4	20.6
service and recreation	156,322	78.6	21.4
transportation and communi- cation	38,738	79.7	20.3
farmers	77,994	89.2	10.8
farm workers	35,709	75.3	24.7
loggers	5,748	64.4	35.6
fishermen, etc.	1,874	93.3	6.7
miners, etc.	11,157	73.8	26.2
raftsmen, etc.	306,042	74.5	25.5
labourers, n.e.s.	53,347	69.6	30.4
occupation not stated	22,699	71.9	28.1
Totals	1,066,729	77.8	22.2

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.D.

6.8 PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS

In the preceding Sections, it was observed that differences in country of birth, ethnic origin, age, marital status, education, language spoken and occupation were associated in varying degrees with differences in the proportion reporting citizenship. It may be that these factors, particularly age and marital status, are related to length of residence in Canada and reflect varying opportunities for achieving adjustment and obtaining citizenship rather than some intrinsic characteristic of age and marital status *per se*. In other words, the time needed by an individual to adjust to his new surroundings may be one of the most significant factors for naturalization of immigrants.

The same may be true for birthplace and ethnic origin to the extent that migration streams to Canada during different periods of time were predominantly from certain countries or of a particular ethnic origin. Thus central and eastern European ethnic origins might show higher proportion of citizens than northwestern or southern Europeans simply because they immigrated at an earlier date and had a greater opportunity to satisfy all the requirements for citizenship. Citizenship status is obviously related to length of stay in Canada, as may be seen in Table 6.14. Slightly more than nine out of every 10 foreign born who were still residing in Canada 1 year after their arrival had become citizens, compared to only five out of every 10 who had arrived during the 1951-55 period. It must be remembered that many of those who failed to adjust in one way or another probably returned to their previous country of residence or migrated somewhere else. Thus, in order to more clearly identify those factors associated with a propensity to acquire citizenship, it is necessary to control for the effects of length of residence. This is most readily accomplished by restricting further analyses to the more recent immigrants.

Table 6.14 – Citizenship Status in 1961 of Foreign Born Arriving in Canada Prior to 1956, by Period of Immigration

Period of immigration	Total foreign born No.	Per cent citizens
1951-55	567,190	49.2
1946-50	303,984	74.9
Pre-1946	1,337,146	93.4
All periods prior to 1956	2,208,320	79.5

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.J.

6.9 THE POST-WAR IMMIGRANT AND CITIZENSHIP

Previous analyses have suggested that certain characteristics of the foreign born might be associated with a propensity to acquire citizenship. However, since the characteristics of immigrants to Canada have varied over time, the specific importance of different traits for the acquisitions of citizenship is difficult to ascertain. By focusing the analysis on post-war immigrants, and especially on the most recent arrivals who have met the minimum residence requirements of five years, the effects of length of residence can be effectively controlled and the nature of these relationships clarified. Data are presented for immigrants still residing in Canada on June 1, 1961, who immigrated to Canada during the immediate post-war years, 1946-50, and during 1951-55. Attention is directed primarily to the most recent immigrants, i.e., those who immigrated during the 1951-55 period in order to answer the question: "Who is most likely to acquire Canadian citizenship after meeting the minimal residence requirements?" It should be kept in mind that differences observed between citizens and non-citizens in the following analyses are likely to underestimate the "true" differentials. The non-citizens contain an indeterminate number of immigrants who may be on the verge of acquiring citizenship. In addition, many who had already decided not to become Canadian citizens had already emigrated from Canada before June 1, 1961, and are therefore not included with the non-citizens analysed in the following Sections.

6.9.1 COUNTRY OF BIRTH – The data in Table 6.15 for birthplace by period of immigration provides the basis for a better interpretation of the significance of birthplace for citizenship status. Variations between birthplaces in the proportions reporting citizenship were as great within each of these two groups as they were between groups by period of immigration. In other words, birthplace appears to be at least as important as length of residence for the attainment of citizenship. Beyond 15 years of residence, birthplace becomes relatively unimportant.

Immigrants born in Hungary, Poland, "Other European" countries and "Other and not stated" persisted in having the highest proportion of citizens for the two most recent periods of immigration while "Other northwestern European" countries had lower proportions. The rather surprising fact was the extremely low proportion of persons attaining citizenship who were born in the United Kingdom, other British Commonwealth and the United States, and had migrated to Canada during 1951-55. Those born in the United States who had migrated to Canada during 1946-51 also had the lowest percentage of citizens of any group for that period. Immigrants from these countries of birth were not readily inclined to become citizens of Canada even though they had met the minimum residence requirements. Special voting and other privileges accorded to those born in the United Kingdom

and other British Commonwealth countries might explain part of the low naturalization rates for these groups but not for those born in the United States. Possibly, the answer lies in the common cultural antecedents of these groups or perhaps it is an emerging consequence of the increased mobility of certain groups in today's highly urban industrialized countries. Richmond suggests that the answer is to be found in the degree of similarity between the immigrants' way of life in the new country as compared to that in their former country.¹¹ Whatever the contributing factors, the need to acquire a new national identity varies significantly from one group to another.

Table 6.15 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Birthplace and Period of Immigration, 1946 - 50 and 1951 - 55

Birthplace	1951 - 55		1946 - 50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
United Kingdom	115,209	34.9	103,698	71.2
Other Commonwealth	11,678	38.9	5,153	63.7
United States	17,851	30.8	13,644	34.0
Germany	83,790	51.4	13,493	70.3
Scandinavia	10,974	50.9	3,503	73.5
Netherlands	69,172	48.4	23,166	75.9
Other northwestern European ..	29,998	47.9	9,721	72.7
Hungary	8,663	73.3	5,372	85.6
Italy	92,277	45.1	17,108	72.0
Poland	26,382	67.0	39,597	81.9
Other European	84,027	65.4	63,702	86.3
Other and not stated	17,169	67.7	5,827	81.9
Totals	567,190	49.2	303,984	74.9

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.C.

6.9.2 ETHNIC ORIGIN – Data by ethnic origin in Table 6.16 presents the same general pattern of differentials as observed in Table 6.15. In addition, those of Jewish origin, along with the central and eastern Europeans, were much more likely to have obtained citizenship than any of the other groups. The differences were also much more noticeable for the two most recent periods of immigration than for the total foreign born combined.

¹¹ Richmond, Anthony H. *Post-war Immigrants in Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967, p. 228.

Table 6.16 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin and Period of Immigration, 1946-50 and 1951-55

Ethnic origin	1951-55		1946-50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
British Isles	130,112	34.7	113,160	68.1
French	13,430	46.1	5,791	67.3
German	99,421	50.5	21,242	71.6
Netherlands	72,250	48.5	24,613	75.5
Scandinavian	11,887	48.7	4,095	70.8
Other northwestern European ..	11,326	49.6	3,967	73.2
Hungarian	8,539	72.9	5,127	84.0
Other central European	17,292	63.0	6,832	85.9
Polish	23,410	65.5	31,969	79.4
Russian	4,338	64.4	3,550	75.6
Ukrainian	13,187	70.9	20,207	85.5
Other eastern European	13,854	74.1	19,654	88.2
Italian	93,535	44.9	17,489	71.3
Other European	31,027	57.0	10,894	78.3
Jewish	8,772	83.0	9,559	90.2
Asiatic	12,008	66.7	4,076	83.4
Totals^a	567,190	49.2	303,984	74.9

^a 1951-55 includes Native Indian and Eskimo (269) and other and not stated (2,533); 1946-50 includes Native Indian and Eskimo (212) and other and not stated (1,547).

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.B.

The importance of length of residence is illustrated in the case of the Italians. For the combined foreign-born population, as presented in Table 6.6, they had the lowest proportion of citizens of any ethnic group. After controlling variations in period of immigration, the proportion who were citizens was only slightly lower than the average for all origins combined during each of the post-war periods. The British had a considerably lower proportion for the most recent period of immigration and for the earlier period were somewhat lower than the average for all origins, along with the French and Scandinavians.

9.3 SEX – For all periods of immigration combined, there were no differences by sex in citizenship status. Even after controlling variations in length of residence in Table 6.17, only a small difference could be dis-

cerned in the case of the most recent group of eligible immigrants. Females were less likely to become citizens than males shortly after they had completed their residence requirements. However, the lack of any significant difference between males and females who had arrived during the immediate post-war period suggests that females just may be slower in making a decision to become citizens.

Table 6.17 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Sex and Period of Immigration, 1946-50 and 1951-55

Period of immigration	Males		Females	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
1951-55	309,062	51.4	258,128	46.6
1946-50	150,795	74.3	153,189	75.4

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.B.

6.9.4 AGE – The variation in citizenship status between age groups within the two post-war immigrant groups was relatively small in comparison to inter-group variations.

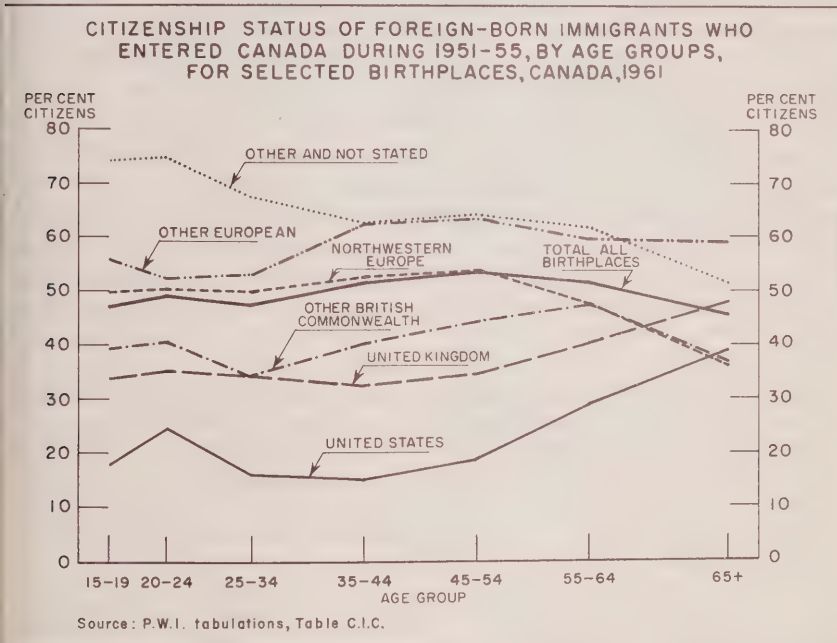
Table 6.18 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Age and Period of Immigration, 1946-50 and 1951-55

Age group	Period of immigration			
	1951-55		1946-50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
15-19	39,435	47.5	31,185	75.5
20-24	34,078	49.2	15,577	70.9
25-34	163,523	47.7	51,395	71.3
35-44	136,470	51.6	99,783	78.8
45-54	67,480	53.9	52,143	76.3
55-64	24,741	51.8	22,535	72.6
65+	10,724	46.1	10,574	67.0
Totals	476,451	50.0	283,192	75.2

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.I.

The data in Table 6.18 indicate that age was hardly as important as length of residence and also that certain age groups had a slightly higher probability of obtaining citizenship. For the most recent immigrants, 54 per cent of the 45 - 54 age group had obtained citizenship compared to 46 per cent of those 65 years of age and over. In the case of the group that arrived during the immediate post-war period, the highest percentage occurred for the 35 - 44 age group and the lowest again for those 65 years of age and over. Both groups had the lowest proportion of citizens in the oldest ages. No doubt this reflects the greater difficulty the older immigrant faces in meeting the requirements for citizenship, especially if he has language difficulties and lacks formal schooling.

CHART 6.8



Note in Chart 6.8 that the age differentials in citizenship status are not consistent for all birthplace groups of immigrants who arrived during 1951-55. The major exceptions are immigrants from the United Kingdom and the United States where the lowest percentage of citizens occurred in the 35-44 age group, and the maximum occurred in the oldest age group, 65 years and over. The other exception occurs for "Other and not stated" under 35 years of age which had higher proportions of citizens than any of

the other age groups. While age differentials were not very great for all birthplaces combined, this appears to have been the result of differing patterns of relationships for the various birthplace groups. The propensity to acquire citizenship was considerably greater for older immigrants from the United Kingdom and the United States than for immigrants at the younger ages. The relationship between citizenship status and age for the remaining groups more closely approximated the relationship for total birthplaces.

6.9.5 MARITAL STATUS – Marital status, like age, was previously shown to be linked with citizenship status and affected by length of residence. Data in Table 6.8 indicated that widows had the highest proportion of citizens. After controlling length of residence, data in Table 6.19 clearly show that widows were least likely to have attained citizenship. Of the most recent immigrants, the divorced were more likely to have become citizens and, for the immediate post-war immigrants, the married had a slightly higher proportion. Although supporting data are not readily available, it seems likely that this difference could be explained, in part, by the larger numbers of foreign-born women married to Canadian servicemen coming to Canada after the war. As for the greater propensity of divorcees among the more recent immigrants to acquire citizenship, it is difficult to say whether this reflects either a cause or an effect since it is not possible to determine whether the divorce occurred before or after arrival in Canada. In either case, it is possible that an immigrant who had recently experienced a divorce might seek citizenship as a first step in starting a new life.

Table 6.19 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Marital Status and Period of Immigration, 1946 - 50 and 1951 - 55

Marital status	Period of immigration			
	1951 - 55		1946 - 50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
Single	185,396	48.2	80,621	71.3
Married	367,441	49.8	211,813	76.5
Widowed	11,745	43.8	9,925	68.7
Divorced	2,608	54.0	1,625	72.7
Totals	567,190	49.2	303,984	74.9

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.E.

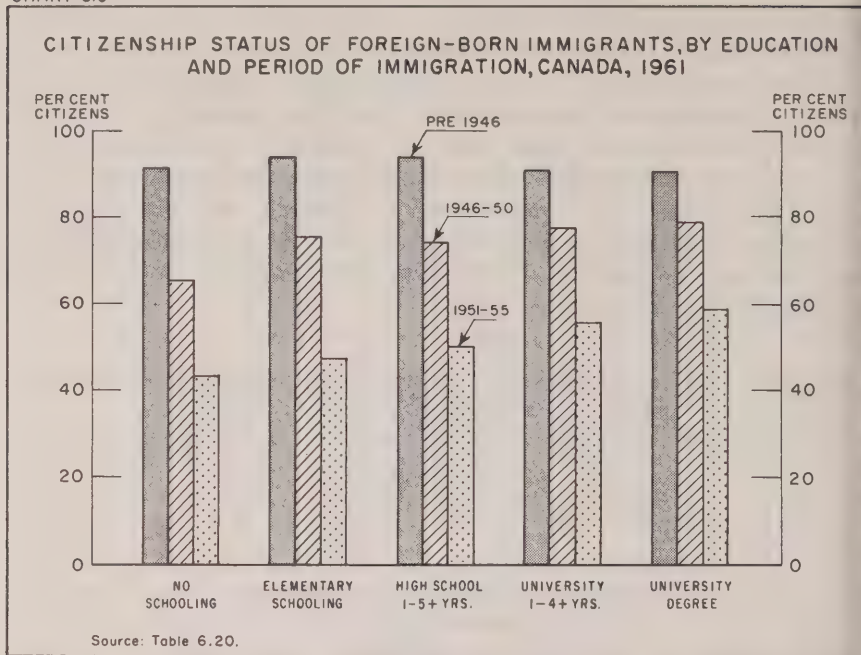
9.6 EDUCATIONAL STATUS — Earlier it was shown in Table 6.9 that foreign born in Canada with no schooling had a somewhat higher proportion of citizens than those with some formal education. Data in Table 6.20 and illustrated in Chart 6.9 reveal the significance of length of residence and the relative weighting effects of these immigrant groups for this relationship. For immigrants coming to Canada prior to 1946, educational differentials are of little importance. For the most recent immigrants eligible for citizenship, a rather clear relationship is apparent with the proportion having achieved citizenship increasing with increasing educational attainment. The same relationship is also observed to a lesser degree for the immediate post-war immigrants.

Table 6.20 — Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Education and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Education	Period of immigration					
	1951-55		1946-50		Pre-1946	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.		No.	
No schooling	6,467	43.1	2,386	65.0	51,394	91.1
Elementary school ..	286,047	47.3	121,998	75.3	738,220	93.6
High school 1-5+ ..	232,830	50.2	151,083	74.1	481,417	93.6
University 1-4+ ...	23,004	55.9	16,657	77.5	37,562	91.0
University degree ..	18,842	59.0	11,860	78.7	28,553	90.7
Totals	567,190	49.2	303,984	74.9	1,337,146	93.4

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.J.

CHART 6.9



Education and Birthplace of Immigrants — The extent to which the positive association between citizenship and education held for the various birthplaces of immigrants is examined in Table 6.21. Clearly the relationship does not hold for every country of birth. In fact, for the birthplace categories in Table 6.21, the relationship appears to be true only in the case of post-war immigrants born in central, eastern, southern and "Other" European countries, and for 1946-50 immigrants born in Northwestern Europe. The only other consistent pattern was found for those born in the United States where two thirds of those with no schooling had acquired citizenship compared to only 11 per cent of those with university degrees. Recent immigrants with no schooling from both the United Kingdom and other British Commonwealth countries also showed a higher propensity for citizenship than those with more schooling, but the minimal percentage did not occur at the highest level of education as was the case with immigrants from the United States.

Table 6.21 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Education, Birthplace and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Birthplace and education	Period of immigration			
	1951 - 55		1946 - 50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
United Kingdom –	No.		No.	
No schooling	310	52.9	83	73.5
Elementary school	35,741	36.1	24,874	70.8
High school 1-5+	68,854	33.6	71,254	71.6
University 1-4+	5,780	35.4	4,871	68.0
University degree	4,524	42.6	2,616	70.4
Totals	115,209	34.9	103,698	71.2
Other British Commonwealth –				
No schooling	169	47.3	55	74.5
Elementary school	4,418	35.1	1,290	51.6
High school 1-5+	5,194	41.6	2,874	66.7
University 1-4+	872	40.4	511	70.5
University degree	1,025	39.1	423	70.4
Totals	11,678	38.9	5,153	63.7
United States –				
No schooling	328	66.2	32	53.1
Elementary school	7,753	47.9	3,436	53.5
High school 1-5+	5,879	19.1	7,506	28.3
University 1-4+	1,881	12.1	1,402	23.8
University degree	2,010	11.0	1,268	25.6
Totals	17,851	30.8	13,644	33.9
Northwestern European – ^a				
No schooling	555	51.2	53	58.5
Elementary school	92,373	44.9	23,294	71.4
High school 1-5+	89,751	52.9	23,601	74.9
University 1-4+	6,765	61.7	1,755	80.7
University degree	4,490	67.1	1,180	80.3
Totals	193,934	49.7	49,883	73.6

^a Includes France.

Table 6.21 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Education, Birthplace and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Birthplace and education	Period of immigration			
	1951 - 55		1946 - 50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
Other European –				
No schooling	3,825	35.5	1,839	63.8
Elementary school	136,865	50.8	66,839	79.7
High school 1-5+	57,880	67.9	43,495	85.5
University 1-4+	6,831	80.3	7,673	92.9
University degree	5,948	84.8	5,933	94.4
Totals	211,349	57.1	125,779	83.0
Other and not stated –				
No schooling	1,280	53.7	324	70.4
Elementary school	8,897	69.2	2,265	82.7
High school 1-5+	5,272	70.2	2,353	84.5
University 1-4+	875	65.7	445	80.4
University degree	845	60.1	440	74.5
Totals	17,169	67.7	5,827	81.9

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.K.

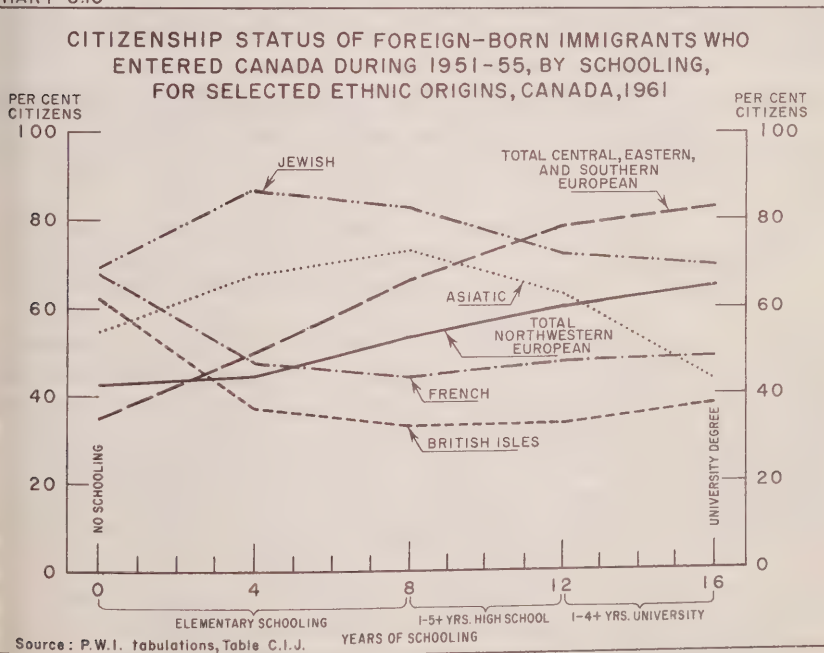
Education and Ethnic Origin – Ethnic origin data again permit a more detailed analysis within the northwestern and ‘Other’ European birthplace categories. With respect to the northwestern European group, the relatively high proportion of citizens among immigrants with no schooling was due to immigrants of Netherlands and Scandinavian origins. Although education seemed relatively unimportant for Scandinavians, the tendency to become citizens generally increased with increased schooling for the remaining groups.

For the European origins other than British Isles and French, all showed a very definite association between citizenship and education. Ukrainian, Hungarian and eastern European (other than Polish and Russian) origins had the highest proportions of citizens among those with any education whatsoever, and the Italian had the lowest percentages for all levels of schooling.

The British and French origin immigrants had similar distributions of citizenship status by level of schooling, the British having the lowest proportions of citizens among the 1951-55 immigrants. The distinguishing characteristics here were the high proportions of citizens among those with no schooling and the lowest proportions of citizens at all levels of reported education relative to all other ethnic origins. Of course, for these groups, education is obviously not related to the ability to speak one of the two official languages. Therefore, the lack of schooling is not the same barrier to the achievement of citizenship as it is for other origins with different other tongues.

The Jewish and Asiatic origins had patterns that varied from those exhibited by the others. In these two cases, the highest proportions of citizens occurred at the intermediate level of education and the lowest proportions were associated with no schooling or university degree. At least in the case of Jewish immigrants who had the highest over-all proportion of citizens of any ethnic origin group, this particular pattern may reflect the lack of homogeneity because of diverse birthplaces, e.g., those migrating from Eastern and Southern Europe compared to those from the United Kingdom or the United States. The relationships between citizenship status and education for immigrants of the major ethnic origin groups who entered Canada during 1951-55 are presented in Chart 6.10.

CHART 6.10



Considering both birthplace and ethnic origin data, it appears that immigrants of Jewish origin with elementary or high school education had the greatest propensity to become citizens as soon as they were eligible. Those least likely to have acquired citizenship were the more highly educated immigrants from the United States, followed closely by those of British and French origins from overseas. (It is interesting to recall at this point that 50 per cent of all post-war immigrants from the United States were of British origin, and that approximately one third of all French origin immigrants arriving in Canada between 1959 and 1961 were from the United States.) Immigrants of central, eastern and southern European origins were more likely to have become citizens than northwestern Europeans at all educational levels except those who reported no schooling.

6.9.7 LANGUAGE SPOKEN – For all foreign-born immigrants combined those who spoke English only had the highest proportion of citizens (80.4 per cent) followed closely by those who spoke both English and French (78.5 per cent). Controlling for length of residence reveals that, for recent immigrants who were eligible for citizenship, those who spoke both languages had a considerably higher proportion of citizens. This was also true for the immediate post-war immigrants but the difference was very slight. As the data in Table 6.22 indicate, those who spoke French only had the third largest proportion of citizens, followed by immigrants who spoke neither language. Considering the language requirement, it is rather surprising that 27 per cent of this latter group had acquired citizenship by 1961.

Table 6.22 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Language Spoken and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Language spoken	Period of immigration			
	1951 - 55		1946 - 50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
English	475,104	49.3	268,690	75.2
French	17,300	40.4	3,269	61.9
Both languages	55,661	58.5	26,452	78.3
Neither language	19,125	26.9	5,573	51.0
Totals	567,190	49.2	303,984	74.9

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.G.

6.8 LABOUR FORCE STATUS – Labour force status appears to have only slight relevance for explaining differences in citizenship status. The somewhat higher proportion of citizens in the “other” labour force status category in Table 6.12 appears to have been due to the generally longer period of residence associated with those somewhat removed from the labour force at the time of the census. On the other hand, Table 6.23 does show that those immigrants who arrived during the 1951-55 period and were still in the current experienced labour force had a somewhat higher probability of acquiring citizenship. In this case, the degree of participation in the labour force appears to have been positively related to citizenship status. After five to 10 years of residence, labour force status fails to distinguish citizens from non-citizens.

Table 6.23 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Current Labour Force Status and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Current labour force status	Period of immigration			
	1951-55		1946-50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
in current experienced labour force	317,361	51.8	167,990	74.9
not in current experienced labour force	18,344	48.2	11,459	75.1
other	140,746	46.2	103,743	75.8
Totals	476,451	50.0	283,192	75.2

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.H.

6.9 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS – Occupational differentials in citizenship status also diminish over time but, for the two groups of foreign-born immigrants presented in Table 6.24, the relative positions of the various occupational groups appear to remain fairly consistent. Of the most recent immigrants, the relatively small group of fishermen had the highest proportion of citizens with 82 per cent, and the managerial and professional occupations had the next highest among the specified occupations with 75 and 56 per cent, respectively. Occupational groups with the lowest proportions of citizens were loggers, farm workers and labourers, n.e.s., with 40.0, 47.2 and 47.4 per cent, respectively. Somewhat surprising is the fact that clerical occupations had a lower proportion of citizens than all

occupations combined. This may be due in part to the younger age of immigrants attracted to clerical occupations but the main explanation appears to lie in the fact that clerical occupations attract proportionately more immigrants of British origins. Even though the proportion of British post-war immigrant clerical workers has dropped from the 75.4 per cent for the pre-war immigrants, they still constitute half of all such workers.

Table 6.24 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Occupational Group and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Occupational group	Period of immigration			
	1951 - 55		1946 - 50	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
Managerial	22,247	58.3	14,996	77.7
Professional	29,419	56.3	15,717	77.3
Clerical	32,849	49.6	18,977	75.1
Sales	14,162	50.6	9,043	73.8
Service and recreation	45,605	52.3	23,537	76.4
Transportation and communication	10,009	51.2	5,024	72.5
Farmers	5,592	50.6	5,298	75.3
Farm workers	9,368	47.2	5,642	71.0
Loggers	1,669	40.0	731	60.6
Fishermen, etc.	173	81.5	104	83.7
Miners, etc.	3,663	52.5	2,151	73.8
Craftsmen, etc.	114,278	50.7	51,930	76.7
Labourers, n.e.s.	22,844	47.4	9,379	74.8
Occupation not stated	5,483	65.0	5,461	45.5
All Occupations	317,361	51.8	167,990	74.9

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.D.

6.10 AREA OF RESIDENCE AND CITIZENSHIP

Another factor that needs to be taken into consideration with respect to its possible influence on the immigrant's decision to become a citizen is area of residence. The presence of other foreign born with similar

language and customs could conceivably provide the kind of support the immigrant requires during his first years to achieve an adequate adjustment. Whether or not such support would increase or decrease the immigrant's chances of becoming a citizen would appear to depend upon the specific group and its particular social and economic circumstances in Canada. It is also possible that rural and urban environments provide different kinds of opportunities for economic and social participation in society and would differentially affect the rates at which immigrants chose to become citizens. The 1941 Census had the following to say about the significance of residence:

There would seem to be two extreme conditions unfavourable to the naturalization of the foreign born in Canada, one rural and one urban. These are rural isolation, on the one hand and, on the other, the tendency for certain immigrant groups to segregate in certain districts of large cities. On the whole, however, the evidence at present available does not afford conclusive proof that either urban or rural residence is, of itself, more favourable to naturalization.¹²

The following analyses attempt to determine the extent to which the 1941 Census data shed further light on the significance of area of residence to the naturalization of foreign-born immigrants.

6.1 DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN AND CITIZENSHIP — The foreign born were not distributed regionally in the same manner as the native born, as may be seen in Table 6.25. There were disproportionately larger numbers of foreign born in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. When the foreign born are classified by period of immigration, the attractiveness of Ontario for post-war immigrants is quite apparent. In addition, the proportion of immigrants to Quebec was somewhat larger for the most recent immigrants in comparison to the earlier periods, indicating that Quebec's attractiveness might be increasing. This effect could have been achieved either by relatively larger numbers migrating to Quebec during the more recent periods, or to a tendency for those who originally settled in Quebec to move on, possibly to Ontario, after a few years of residence, thereby reducing Quebec's share of immigrants who originally entered Canada during the 1946-50 period.

There seems to be little evidence of any relationship between the regional distribution of foreign born and propensity to acquire citizenship, that is there are no consistent regional patterning in this respect. Regional differences for total immigrants shown in Table 6.26 are not very great in comparison to differences by period of immigration.

¹² DBS, 1941 Census, Vol. I, p. 208.

Table 6.25 – Percentage Distribution of Native and Foreign Born, by Region and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Nativity and period of immigration for foreign born	Canada		Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
	Number	Per cent						
			P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Native born	15,393,984	100.0	11.9	31.6	31.7	16.7	7.8	0.1
Foreign born	2,844,263	100.0	2.3	13.7	47.6	21.5	14.9	0.1
Pre-1946	1,337,147	100.0	2.6	10.5	38.9	29.5	18.4	0.1
1946-50	303,984	100.0	3.1	12.7	55.6	16.2	12.3	0.1
1951-55	567,190	100.0	1.7	15.5	57.1	13.9	11.6	0.1
1956-61	635,942	100.0	2.1	19.1	53.6	13.3	11.7	0.1
Totals	18,238,247	100.0	10.4	28.8	34.2	17.5	8.9	0.2

SOURCES: DBS 99-517, 1961 Census, Bul. 7.1-7, Table III, p. 7-7; DBS 92-562, 1951 Census, Bul. 1.3-11, Table 125.

For all foreign born, those residing in the Prairie Provinces in 1961 had the highest proportion of citizens of any of the regions. Undoubtedly this reflects the large numbers of immigrants who settled and remained in the Prairies prior to 1946. In fact, the Prairies did have the highest proportion of citizens among those immigrants who had arrived prior to that time. Those immigrating just after World War II, who were living in the Atlantic Provinces in 1961, had the highest proportion of citizens; for the 1951-55 period, the highest proportion of citizens was found in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, followed closely by Quebec.

If the distribution of foreign-born immigrants is a reflection of social and economic opportunities, then the decision to become a Canadian citizen must be related to a considerable degree to other considerations. This is again borne out by the data in Table 6.27, which presents citizenship status of immigrant populations residing in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, if it is assumed that the faster growing metropolitan areas do provide greater economic opportunities than non-metropolitan areas. Note that, for all foreign born combined, 83 per cent of those living in non-metropolitan areas had acquired citizenship compared to 76 per cent of those in metropolitan areas of 500,000 or more population.

**Table 6.26 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrant Population
Five Years of Age and Over, by Region and
Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961**

Period of immigration	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Yukon and North-west Territories
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1-1946	93.4	90.7	90.5	93.2	94.3	94.2	87.5
1946-50	74.9	77.0	74.5	75.2	75.6	72.1	69.5
1951-55	49.2	47.9	52.6	49.7	46.1	46.1	54.6
All Foreign Born..	79.5	80.5	75.7	76.3	85.3	82.7	73.3

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.J.

**Table 6.27 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Period of
Immigration and Size, for Metropolitan Areas and
Non-metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1961**

Period of immigration	Metropolitan areas				Non-metropolitan areas		
	Total	500,000 +	300,000 - 500,000	Under 300,000	Total	Urban	Rural
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1-1946	93.8	93.6	94.3	94.0	92.8	92.9	92.7
1946-50	75.3	75.0	76.8	74.3	74.1	75.0	73.1
1951-55	48.9	48.5	48.7	50.7	49.9	51.4	47.8
All Foreign Born..	77.8	76.4	79.6	80.8	82.0	81.2	82.8

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.B.

In addition, data by period of immigration suggest that there is statistically no difference between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas with respect to the probabilities of acquiring citizenship. The slight differences noted would appear to reflect the proportionately larger numbers of earlier immigrants living in non-metropolitan areas. Of course, this does not rule out the possibility of area differences with respect to characteristics other than total numbers. With this in mind, the following Sections consider the significance of area of residence for citizenship status by selected characteristics of recent immigrants.

6.10.2 BIRTHPLACE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE—Among immigrants who arrived during the 1951-55 period, those born in the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries and the United States had higher proportions of citizens among those living in non-metropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. This was true of the major northwestern European countries, except Germany, and immigrants born in Italy. Immigrants from the remaining European countries of birth tended to have larger proportions of citizens among residents of metropolitan areas than non-metropolitan areas. As may be seen in Table 6.28, those born in Hungary and Poland had especially high proportions of citizens in metropolitan areas, with 77 and 70 per cent reporting citizenship compared to 64 and 57 per cent, respectively, in non-metropolitan areas. Although the proportions obtaining citizenship increased for all birthplaces with increased length of residence, and differences persisted among immigrants who arrived in Canada during the immediate post-war period.

Table 6.28 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Birthplace, Area of Residence and Period of Post-war Immigration, Canada, 1961

Birthplace	Period of immigration					
	1951-55			1946-50		
	Total area	Metropolitan areas	Non-metropolitan areas	Total area	Metropolitan areas	Non-metropolitan areas
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
United Kingdom	34.9	33.0	40.0	71.2	67.9	76.0
Other Commonwealth	38.9	37.7	43.9	63.7	62.7	66.0
United States	30.8	26.2	36.7	34.0	29.2	39.0
Germany	51.4	51.7	50.6	70.3	73.7	64.0
Scandinavia	50.9	49.4	54.1	73.5	72.3	75.0
Netherlands	48.4	46.2	50.0	75.9	76.9	75.0
Other northwestern European ..	47.9	48.6	46.4	72.7	73.0	72.0
Hungary	73.3	76.7	63.5	85.6	88.3	78.0
Italy	45.1	43.2	53.3	72.0	70.3	77.0
Poland	67.0	70.1	57.4	81.9	85.4	73.0
Other European	65.4	67.0	60.2	86.3	88.0	81.0
Other and not stated	67.7	67.2	69.0	81.9	81.7	82.0
All Birthplaces	49.2	48.9	49.9	74.9	75.3	74.0

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.C.

Recent immigrants born in the United States who settled in non-metropolitan areas, where the majority of immigrants from the United States have settled, were more likely to have acquired citizenship than those residing in metropolitan areas. On the other hand, Italian-born immigrants who settled in metropolitan areas, where approximately 81 per cent of all Italian-born immigrants lived, were less likely to have obtained their citizenship than those who settled in non-metropolitan areas. Those born in the United Kingdom and in Poland had approximately the same percentage, or two thirds of their total numbers residing in metropolitan areas. Yet, on the one hand, for those born in the United Kingdom, the probability of having obtained their citizenship was higher if they had settled in non-metropolitan areas while, on the other hand, for those born in Poland, it was higher if they had settled in the metropolitan areas. It would appear that the significance of area with respect to the propensity to acquire citizenship is a complex function of the cultural, social, economic and psychological characteristics of the immigrants in relation to the characteristics of the populations and opportunities within their areas of settlement.

6.3 ETHNIC ORIGIN AND AREA OF RESIDENCE — Data by ethnic origin provide similar support for the differential significance of residential area for immigrants of varying cultural backgrounds. With respect to the British, French, major northwestern European (except German) and Italian origins, the data in Table 6.29 indicate the same greater tendency for those living in non-metropolitan areas to acquire citizenship as was evident for birthplace data. Similarly, those of Hungarian, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and, to a somewhat lesser degree, the other central and eastern European origins showed higher proportions of citizenship among residents of metropolitan areas.

In addition, immigrants of Jewish origin had the highest proportion, 83 per cent who were citizens, living in metropolitan areas. It would appear that immigrants who may have come to Canada to escape political and religious difficulties were more successful in their attempts to sever ties and to acquire a new nationality in metropolitan areas. On the other hand, for those coming from such countries as the United States, the United Kingdom and Italy, where the motivation may have been more economic in nature, residence in metropolitan areas appears to have made it easier to retain their original political identity. Obviously, all immigrants do not come to Canada for the same reasons and the complex interactions between the immigrant's motivation, social and economic characteristics, and the character of the area in which he chooses to reside have produced different effects with respect to his Canadian citizenship status. Metropolitan areas do appear to provide a greater freedom of choice than do non-metropolitan areas.

Table 6.29 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Ethnic Origin, Area of Residence and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin	Period of immigration					
	1951 - 55			1946 - 50		
	Total area	Metro-politan areas	Non-metro-politan areas	Total area	Metro-politan areas	Non-metro-politan areas
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Isles	34.7	32.8	39.8	68.1	65.3	73.1
French	46.1	44.9	49.0	67.3	67.4	67.2
German	50.5	50.5	50.5	71.6	72.8	69.9
Netherlands	48.5	46.0	50.3	75.5	76.4	75.1
Scandinavian	48.7	46.9	52.0	70.8	70.0	71.8
Other northwestern European	49.6	53.8	45.2	73.2	76.1	71.5
Hungarian	72.9	76.1	64.0	84.0	86.8	77.6
Other central European	63.0	63.5	61.6	85.9	87.3	82.0
Polish	65.5	69.6	55.3	79.4	82.8	72.6
Russian	64.4	66.0	59.0	75.6	77.3	71.5
Ukrainian	70.9	74.0	61.0	85.5	87.8	78.8
Other eastern European	74.1	74.8	70.5	88.2	89.2	84.2
Italian	44.9	43.0	52.9	71.3	69.8	76.0
Other European	57.0	57.6	54.6	78.3	78.8	76.5
Jewish	83.0	83.4	62.6	90.2	90.5	78.3
Asiatic	66.7	66.6	66.9	83.4	83.4	83.5
Other and not stated	38.0	36.9	41.8	60.6	57.3	68.6
All Origins	49.2	48.9	49.9	74.9	75.3	74.1

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.B.

6.10.4 EDUCATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE – Area differences in citizenship status by educational attainment for immigrants arriving during 1951-55 were very slight with the exception of those reporting no schooling. In general, data presented in Table 6.30 suggest that those with some university training or degree were somewhat more likely to have obtained their citizenship if they lived in metropolitan areas rather than non-metropolitan areas, and those with high school or less, particularly with no schooling, were more likely to have become citizens if they lived in non-metropolitan areas. If metropolitan areas are contrasted with non-metropolitan rural areas, the differences become slightly more pronounced than those shown in Table 6.30.

Table 6.30 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants Entering Canada in 1951 - 55, by Education and Area of Residence, Canada, 1961

Education	1951 - 55			
	Metropolitan areas		Non-metropolitan areas	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
No schooling	4,421	39.2	2,046	51.7
Elementary school	193,071	46.7	92,976	48.4
High school 1-5+	166,513	49.8	66,317	51.2
University 1-4+	17,420	56.8	5,584	53.0
University degree	14,776	59.5	4,066	57.3
Totals	396,201	48.9	170,989	49.9

SOURCE: P,W,I. tabulations, Table C.I.J.

Education and Birthplace – Examination of the same relationship for major birthplace categories in Table 6.31 indicates that this pattern was evident only for the "Other European" birthplaces which include those born in central, eastern and southern European countries. For the remaining categories of birthplace, the likelihood of having obtained citizenship was generally higher for those living in non-metropolitan areas at all levels of education, although the differences tended to be smallest at the highest education levels and largest at the lowest levels.

Table 6.31 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants Entering Canada in 1951 - 55, by Education, Area of Residence and Major Birthplaces, Canada, 1961

Birthplace and education	Metropolitan areas		Non-metropolitan areas	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
United Kingdom –				
No schooling	175	45.7	135	62.2
Elementary school	25,190	34.2	10,551	40.8
High school 1-5+	50,714	31.6	18,140	39.3
University 1-4+	4,284	34.6	1,496	37.6
University degree	3,313	42.0	1,211	44.3
Totals	83,676	33.0	31,533	40.0

Table 6.31 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants Entering Canada in 1951-55, by Education, Area of Residence and Major Birthplaces, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Birthplace and education	Metropolitan areas		Non-metropolitan areas	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
Other Commonwealth –				
No schooling	108	41.7	61	57.4
Elementary school	3,486	33.5	932	41.2
High school 1-5+	4,265	40.8	929	45.2
University 1-4+	707	39.0	165	46.1
University degree	807	37.5	218	45.0
Totals	9,373	37.7	2,305	43.9
United States –				
No schooling	70	57.1	258	68.6
Elementary school	3,917	44.8	3,836	51.2
High school 1-5+	3,244	17.2	2,635	21.3
University 1-4+	1,255	10.4	626	15.7
University degree	1,535	9.6	475	15.4
Totals	10,021	26.2	7,830	36.7
Northwestern European –				
No schooling	255	42.7	300	58.3
Elementary school	48,095	44.6	44,278	45.2
High school 1-5+	58,177	51.9	31,574	54.8
University 1-4+	4,742	60.4	2,023	64.9
University degree	3,313	66.3	1,177	69.6
Totals	114,582	49.6	79,352	49.9
Other European –				
No schooling	2,915	33.4	910	42.1
Elementary school	106,386	50.0	30,479	53.5
High school 1-5+	46,158	68.7	11,722	64.8
University 1-4+	5,711	81.7	1,120	73.0
University degree	5,104	84.9	844	84.1
Totals	166,274	57.0	45,075	57.3
Other and not stated –				
No schooling	898	53.9	382	53.1
Elementary school	5,997	68.5	2,900	70.8
High school 1-5+	3,955	69.8	1,317	71.2
University 1-4+	721	66.7	154	61.0
University degree	704	59.2	141	64.5
Totals	12,275	67.2	4,894	69.0

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.K.

Education and Ethnic Origins – Citizenship data by schooling for those ethnic origins corresponding to “Other European” birthplaces, presented in Table 6.32, permit a more detailed examination of the components of the “Other European” birthplace category. The pattern observed for “Other European” birthplaces appears to be due to the presence of Italian and, to a lesser extent, Polish, Russian and other European origins, consisting primarily of southern origin groups. For the Hungarian, Ukrainian, Jewish and eastern origins, other than Polish and Russian, the likelihood of obtaining citizenship was generally higher for those living in metropolitan areas at all levels of education, a situation just the reverse of that for northwestern Europeans and those born in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.

These analyses show that the relationship of education, area of residence, and ethnic or cultural background to citizenship is an extremely complex one. For example, the significance of non-metropolitan residence and low education for immigrants born in the United Kingdom is just the opposite of that for immigrants of Hungarian origin who immigrated to Canada during the same period. For the Jewish, while area of residence is highly significant, the relationship of educational level to citizenship tends to be more curvilinear than the linear relationship exhibited by most other origins.

Table 6.32 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants Entering Canada in 1951-55, by Education, Area of Residence and Ethnic Origins, Corresponding to “Other European” Birthplaces, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin and education	Metropolitan areas		Non-metropolitan areas	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
Hungarian –				
No schooling	21	42.9	10	40.0
Elementary school	2,373	67.2	1,326	57.2
High school 1-5+	2,777	79.0	744	71.5
University 1-4+	525	86.5	88	84.1
University degree	600	90.3	75	88.0
Totals	6,296	76.1	2,243	64.0
Other central European –				
No schooling	30	60.0	17	64.7
Elementary school	4,448	55.9	1,619	54.4
High school 1-5+	7,106	64.5	1,917	64.7
University 1-4+	939	78.3	202	70.8
University degree	844	78.4	170	82.9
Totals	13,367	63.5	3,925	61.6

Table 6.32 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants Entering Canada in 1951-55, by Education, Area of Residence and Ethnic Origins, Corresponding to "Other European" Birthplaces, Canada, 1961 – continue

Ethnic origin and education	Metropolitan areas		Non-metropolitan areas	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
Polish –				
No schooling	182	51.1	100	58.0
Elementary school	8,957	64.9	4,722	50.4
High school 1-5+	5,745	73.4	1,596	64.7
University 1-4+	798	82.3	166	72.9
University degree	966	84.6	178	83.1
Totals	16,648	69.6	6,762	55.3
Russian –				
No schooling	50	38.0	43	51.1
Elementary school	1,255	58.5	558	55.4
High school 1-5+	1,327	69.6	291	62.5
University 1-4+	359	74.4	55	61.8
University degree	353	74.8	47	83.0
Totals	3,344	66.0	994	58.9
Ukrainian –				
No schooling	178	58.4	115	56.5
Elementary school	6,629	71.0	2,253	58.8
High school 1-5+	2,592	79.3	699	66.0
University 1-4+	343	88.0	70	75.7
University degree	268	90.3	40	90.0
Totals	10,010	74.0	3,177	61.0
Other eastern European –				
No schooling	42	81.0	16	56.2
Elementary school	3,963	65.9	1,043	63.6
High school 1-5+	5,765	77.4	1,022	73.6
University 1-4+	1,012	85.0	161	84.5
University degree	724	87.7	106	87.7
Totals	11,506	74.8	2,348	70.5
Italian –				
No schooling	1,856	25.3	402	34.6
Elementary school	63,125	41.4	14,524	52.5
High school 1-5+	9,971	54.2	2,780	57.2
University 1-4+	422	67.3	118	64.4
University degree	282	64.2	55	60.0
Totals	75,656	43.0	17,879	52.9

AREA OF RESIDENCE AND CITIZENSHIP

Table 6.32 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants Entering Canada in 1951-55, by Education, Area of Residence and Ethnic Origins, corresponding to "Other European" Birthplaces, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Ethnic origin and education	Metropolitan areas		Non-metropolitan areas	
	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens	Total foreign born	Per cent citizens
	No.		No.	
Jewish –				
No schooling	69	69.6	—	—
Elementary school	3,845	87.0	68	69.1
High school 1-5+	3,617	83.1	73	65.6
University 1-4+	536	73.9	24	45.8
University degree	518	70.7	22	50.0
Totals	8,585	83.4	187	62.6
Other European –				
No schooling	487	34.1	117	47.9
Elementary school	15,075	52.2	4,293	51.3
High school 1-5+	7,442	65.7	1,655	60.9
University 1-4+	935	75.0	125	64.8
University degree	785	79.7	113	81.4
Totals	24,724	57.6	6,303	54.6

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.J.

6.0.5 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AND AREA OF RESIDENCE – Area differences for citizenship status by language spoken presented in Table 6.33 are very small, but the pattern is generally consistent for both groups of male and female post-war immigrants. For those speaking only French or English, the proportions of citizens were somewhat higher in non-metropolitan areas, especially for recent female immigrants who spoke only French. For those who spoke either both or neither languages, the likelihood of having achieved citizenship was higher in metropolitan areas, particularly for those who have immigrated to Canada during the immediate post-war period.

Table 6.33 – Citizenship Status of Foreign-born Immigrants, by Sex and Language Spoken, for Area of Residence and Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961

Sex and language spoken	Period of immigration					
	1951-55			1946-50		
	Total area	Metro-politan areas	Non-metro-politan areas	Total area	Metro-politan areas	Non-metro-politan areas
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Males –						
English	51.0	50.8	51.3	74.3	75.1	72.8
French	43.5	42.8	46.7	62.8	62.6	63.3
Both languages	60.3	60.8	58.4	78.6	80.0	74.1
Neither language	28.9	29.3	27.0	49.9	53.3	41.5
Totals	51.4	51.3	51.5	74.3	75.2	72.5
Females –						
English	47.3	46.7	48.6	76.0	75.8	76.5
French	37.1	35.6	44.8	60.9	59.7	63.6
Both languages	55.7	56.4	52.8	78.1	79.1	75.4
Neither language	26.0	25.9	26.4	51.6	54.8	44.9
Totals	46.6	46.0	48.0	75.4	75.4	75.6
Totals –						
English	49.3	48.9	50.1	75.2	75.4	74.7
French	40.4	39.3	45.8	61.9	61.2	63.5
Both languages	58.5	59.1	56.3	78.3	79.6	74.8
Neither language	26.9	27.0	26.6	51.0	54.3	43.9
Totals	49.2	48.9	49.9	74.9	75.3	74.1

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.G.

6.10.6 OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

Of the six occupational categories for which area of residence appear to have significance, three are somewhat unusual in terms of the direction of the relationship. Since the educational attainment associated with these particular occupations is generally thought to be below the average for the total population, the prior analyses of education would suggest that these particular occupations would have higher proportions of citizens in non-metropolitan areas. Table 6.34 shows that loggers, fishermen and miner

Occupation	Period of immigration								
	1951 - 55			1946 - 50			Pre - 1946		
	Total area	Metro-politan areas	Non-metro-politan areas	Total area	Metro-politan areas	Non-metro-politan areas	Total area	Metro-politan areas	Non-metro-politan areas
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Managerial	58.3	57.9	59.6	77.7	78.4	75.4	94.4	94.7	93.8
Professional	56.3	56.8	54.8	77.3	78.0	75.4	92.3	92.6	91.6
Clerical	49.6	49.3	51.1	75.1	75.2	75.0	93.6	93.9	92.6
Sales	50.6	50.6	50.9	73.8	73.4	75.1	93.7	93.8	93.2
Service and recreation	52.3	51.7	54.0	76.4	76.7	75.5	92.9	93.3	92.2
Transportation and communication ..	51.2	49.9	55.2	72.5	72.2	73.1	93.3	93.7	92.6
Farmers	50.6	49.5	50.7	75.3	73.2	75.5	93.5	93.8	93.5
Farm workers	47.2	47.3	47.2	71.0	70.7	71.1	89.2	90.7	88.8
Loggers	40.0	45.5	39.4	60.6	73.2	59.2	77.3	85.9	76.4
Fishermen, etc.	81.5	90.7	69.7	83.7	87.8	81.0	95.2	98.0	92.5
Miners, etc.	52.5	63.4	48.7	73.8	81.4	70.0	88.5	90.2	88.0
Craftsmen, etc.	50.7	50.0	52.7	76.7	77.2	75.5	93.2	93.8	92.1
Labourers, n.e.s.	47.4	45.7	51.6	74.8	74.9	74.6	91.4	91.7	91.0
Occupation not stated	65.0	60.5	74.1	45.5	48.0	41.4	87.4	88.4	85.9
All Occupations	51.8	51.3	52.9	74.9	75.6	73.3	92.9	93.5	92.1

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table C.I.D.

living in metropolitan areas were far more likely to have become citizen than their counterparts living in non-metropolitan areas. Not only was this true for the 1951-55 immigrants, but these area differences were also found for the same three groups of 1946-50 immigrants, and for both loggers and fishermen who had migrated to Canada prior to 1946.

6.10.7 OTHER CHARACTERISTICS – There were no differences in the propensity to acquire citizenship by area of residence for immigrants by age and sex, marital and labour force status.

Chapter Seven

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

I INTRODUCTION

1.1 A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRATION – The study of Canada's population presents the researcher with a particularly frustrating situation. The quantity and general excellence of its statistical data present an extremely attractive opportunity for research. Yet much of these data have remained unanalysed and many large gaps remain in knowledge of its demographic development. In this situation, the researcher is faced with at least two major alternatives. He can adopt a macroscopic approach and keep his analysis at a more general level in order to capitalize on the extensive nature of the available data or, alternatively, he can narrow his focus to a more specific topic of theoretical or practical interest and minimize the possible significance of the broader contextual factors. Of the two, this monograph is more macroscopic in approach in that it neither proposes nor tests any specific hypotheses. It presents a relatively simple comparative analysis based on an analytical framework consisting of three basic dimensions—nativity, ethnic or cultural origin, and period of immigration of the foreign born.

1.2 THE EVOLUTION OF AN IMMIGRATION POLICY – Unrestricted international migration is clearly a thing of the past. It is true that there are still large areas of the globe that are relatively under-populated, but these are not the rich virgin and unclaimed lands that attracted millions of migrants to the New World. While there are under-developed areas, they are no longer unclaimed and access is now more carefully controlled than ever before. Most countries in the world today that are attractive to potential migrants share a mutual concern over the problems posed by the influx of large numbers of aliens. Consequently, all countries receiving immigrants tend to impose restrictions on both the number and the kind of people permitted entry.

With a total area second only to Russia in size and containing vast natural resources, Canada with its twenty million people who enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world presents a highly attractive picture of opportunity to thousands of underprivileged people throughout the world. Canada owes its very existence to immigration but its history of immigration, legislation and regulation points up the serious dilemma it

has faced since Confederation in 1867. Canada has been dependent upon immigrants to help settle and develop its vast territory and resources. Yet, at the same time, it has jealously guarded its right to be selective with respect to the type of immigrant it will admit. From its very inception Canada, like other "receiving" countries, has attempted to keep out the incompetent and socially undesirable along with the ill and infirm. Also, it has attempted to encourage the immigration of people similar in culture and language to those who initially settled the land in order to preserve its early cultural heritage. The difficulty has been that those who have been defined as most acceptable as immigrants in the past have had less need to migrate during recent times, while those from the less-developed areas of the world, whose cultures are most dissimilar and are commonly regarded as presenting the greatest difficulties with respect to assimilation, have experienced increasing pressures to migrate. For the most part, the post-war victims of the population explosion and inadequate economic development have not been found in Canada's list of "preferred" immigrants.

Canada has never imposed any general quota on the number of immigrants that may enter the country, but the effects of its immigration legislation and implementation of policy through Orders in Council have been essentially the same as if it had. Those permitted easy entry were clearly defined about the time of World War I and generally were limited to British subjects from the predominantly white Commonwealth countries and the citizens of the United States. The prohibited classes were gradually expanded from the physically, mentally and socially unfit to include various categories of racial and ethnic origins representing diverse cultural backgrounds, as it became apparent that the character of immigration was beginning to change. The control of Asiatic immigration has ranged from careful regulation to virtual exclusion since 1885. Negroes from Commonwealth countries have also been carefully controlled since the early 1920s and the "non-preferred" immigrant classification was used during the 1920s to include central, eastern, southeastern and southern Europeans. During the depression years of the 1930s, immigration controls were again tightened and the flow of immigrants virtually ceased as Canada attempted to cope with the overwhelming effects of the economic doldrums and massive unemployment.

World War II and events of the post-war years again demonstrated the sensitivity of the country's immigration policy to national self-interests. Rapid economic development, shortages of labour caused by war-time mobilization, and low fertility of the depression years neatly coincided with the growing humanitarian desire to assist in the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons. The net consequence was the increasing liberalization of immigration regulations and more governmental assistance

n providing transportation and in locating employment. The ultimate consequence of these trends was the emergence of an extremely utilitarian immigration policy in 1962 designed to control the size and quality of immigration in relation to Canada's economic needs and interests. Prospective immigrants were now to be judged solely on the basis of their 'education, training, skills, or other special qualifications', regardless of their race, origin, religion, etc. While this latest change occurred too late to affect the character of post-war immigration during the particular period of concern here, i.e., 1946-61, it reflected the extension of trends that developed during this period and perhaps represents a milestone in the evolution of Canada's immigration policy. Its potential for altering the cultural characteristics of Canada's immigrants is very great, but the removal of the more obvious discriminatory clauses from the regulations did not loosen to any marked degree the Government's control over the character of immigration. This is quite obvious when one considers the fact that the kinds of skills in greatest demand in an increasingly industrialized nation such as Canada are still to be found most frequently in similar industrialized societies. Meeting labour shortages by encouraging the immigration of highly skilled persons from under-developed areas of the world poses a moral problem that has yet to be resolved. In addition, recognition of this problem by any 'receiving' country entails the consideration of broader issues and concerns than its own immediate self-interests. Perhaps it is unrealistic to expect this of any country at this particular point in the evolution of human society.

.2 IMMIGRATION AND THE CHANGING FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION (CHAPTER TWO)

Immigration to Canada has been highly sensitive to economic and political conditions both in Canada and abroad. Since Confederation, immigration has varied widely, reaching record heights between 1910-13 and virtually ceasing during the depression of the 1930s. Not until the post-war years, when 282,164 immigrants were admitted in 1957, did immigration come close to matching its earlier record. The long-term decline in the proportion foreign born was reversed by the events of the 1951-61 decade and in 1961, as a result of a 38.1 per cent increase during the decade, the foreign born constituted 15.6 per cent of the total population.

.2.1 DECLINE OF THE BRITISH ISLES ORIGINS — The original numerical dominance of French settlers was overcome by the British population in Upper Canada as early as 1851, and by 1871 the population of British origins constituted 60.5 per cent of the total compared to 31.1 per cent for those of French origin. By the turn of the century, the ethnic character of the immigrant stream had begun to change and the numerical dominance of

the British began to decline. Only in times of economic stress during the 1930s and during World War II was this decline interrupted, but this was a consequence of greater restrictions placed on the immigration of non preferred origins rather than a result of an increase in the number of British immigrants. Even during the peak year of post-war immigration, the 114,347 immigrants from the United Kingdom did not exceed the 156,984 who arrived during the record year of 1913.

These changes in the character of immigration were reflected in the composition of the resident foreign-born population. Country-of-birth data showed that, as late as 1901, 78.5 per cent of all foreign born were from either British or United States sources. Within 60 years, this proportion had dropped to 45.8 per cent. Since almost half of all those born in the United States were of British origins, the analyses of ethnic origin data revealed the same general trend. The decline in the British origin component was also reflected in the native-born population. However, because of its much larger size, the presence of native-born French and the delayed effects of fertility, the changes were less drastic. For both foreign born and native born, the decline in relative size of the British origins population was the consequence of increases in Europeans other than the French and Jewish. Among northern and western Europeans, the Germans continued their dominant role, while those of Netherlands origin made significant gains. Among central, eastern and southern Europeans, the historically dominant position of the eastern Europeans, reinforced in the immediate post-war years, gave way during the 1951-61 decade as a consequence of large-scale immigration by Italians.

7.2.2 AGING OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION AND DECLINE OF ITS SEX RATIO – Two major trends were discernible during the 40 year subsequent to 1921 for which data were available. Sex ratios, i.e., number of males per 100 females, experienced consistent declines, while the median age increased sharply to a peak of 50.2 years in 1951 before declining to 44.8 years in 1961. The changing volume of immigration was the most important factor affecting the age of the foreign born even though the average age of post-war immigrants also declined slightly during this period. Variations in the sex ratios of immigrant arrivals were more pronounced but, in general, they were not sufficient to reverse the general decline in the excess of males which has characterized the foreign-born population since 1931.

Age distributions for foreign born and native born are quite different yet the nature of the changes occurring in their major age groups have been similar in several respects. Both groups experienced proportionate decline in their populations under 15 years of age and increases in their older populations, i.e., over 65 years of age. The labour force age groups are the

exception and provide the most significant contrast. The foreign born have consistently had higher proportions in this age group, e.g., those 15-64 years of age constituted 84.9 per cent of the total population in 1921 and 71.6 per cent in 1961. In contrast, proportions for the native born were 53.7 and 56.0 per cent in 1921 and 1961, respectively. Perhaps as significant has been the distribution of population within this potential labour force age group. Native born in the prime working ages (15-44 years of age) have remained consistently at about three times the size of the 45-64-year age group. This was also true of the foreign born in 1921 but the situation changed radically and by 1951 only 33.1 per cent were in the prime working ages compared to 43.0 per cent in the older working ages. However, by 1961 the situation had again altered significantly with 40.9 and 30.7 per cent in these two age groups, respectively, clearly illustrating the fact that the foreign born are much more prone to rapid structural change since changes in migration can occur more rapidly than changes in fertility and can produce immediate effects throughout the age range in contrast to the slower cohort effect of fertility.

Generalizations concerning changes in Canada's age-sex structure are subject to considerable modification when discussing specific ethnic groups, since there is considerable ethnic variation associated with age and sex characteristics within both immigration and census data. Since immigration has changed over time with respect to sources as well as to volume, it was not surprising to find such ethnic differentials. Foreign born of eastern European origins tended to be older than other immigrant groups, partly because of their earlier immigration to Canada and partly because of the higher average age of their recent and relatively small numbers of immigrants. Analyses of British Isles and Italian origin groups also demonstrated the varying significance of recent immigration for changes in the structure of two populations with dissimilar demographic histories.

2.3 THE INCREASING PROPORTION OF MARRIED FOREIGN BORN —
The proportion of the foreign-born population classified as married increased steadily between 1921 and 1941, reaching 71.8 per cent in 1941 and 73.1 per cent in 1961 after a slight decline during the immediate post-war decade. Unlike the native born whose proportion married declined during the 1921-31 decade, or the immigrant arrivals whose proportion declined between 1933 and 1941, the resident foreign born showed a steady increase during this 20-year period, as well as significantly higher proportions married. The resident foreign born also differed from the other two groups in that males had higher proportions married than females since 1951. The explanation for this latter situation is found in the fact that in this older population, the operation of mortality differentials favouring women was producing a rising proportion of widows. Since there has been a greater

tendency for men to remarry than women, in the case of death of their spouse, the proportion of males married has tended to exceed that of females.

7.2.4 THE PROTESTANT-CATHOLIC SHIFT — Because of the association of ethnic and religious characteristics, variations in past immigration have contributed to variations in the growth rates of certain religious groups. For example, large percentage increases experienced by Anglicans, Jewish and Lutherans between 1901 and 1921 primarily reflected the large volume of immigration during that period rather than changes in fertility. This was also true for above-average gains experienced by the Lutherans again in 1921-31 and 1951-61.

The decline in immigration during the depression years affected the growth of all religious denominations having foreign-born members. All denominations experienced declines in proportions of foreign born between 1931 and 1951, and only the upsurge in immigration during the 1951-61 decade managed to reverse the declining proportions for the Greek Orthodox Lutheran and Roman Catholic groups. While other groups, such as Anglican also experienced increases in the number of foreign born during this decade they were not always sufficient to overcome the effects of the relatively larger gains made by their native born; hence, their proportions of foreign born continued to decline.

Increases in the proportion of foreign born belonging to the combined Catholic denominations did occur over the 30 years between 1931 and 1961 reaching 37.3 per cent in 1961 compared to 24.2 per cent at the beginning of the period. As significant as this trend has been, the key to the religious composition of the country as a whole is still to be found in the native-born component. In 1961, the native born constituted 84 per cent of the total population and was 50.1 per cent Catholic. Within the combined Catholic denominations, the Roman Catholics have been the largest single denomination, accounting for 42.9 per cent of the total population of Canada as early as 1871, and 45.7 per cent in 1961. In their case, it has been fertility rather than migration which has enabled them to maintain their relatively dominant position since Confederation. Indirectly, many of the foreign born have contributed to the increasing proportion of Catholics in the native born population through their continuing reproduction subsequent to their arrival in Canada; yet, at the same time, the religious character of the immigrant population has probably delayed the shift to a Catholic majority in so far as total population is concerned.

7.2.5 THE GEOGRAPHICAL SHIFT IN THE LOCATION OF FOREIGN BORN POPULATION — The 1901-11 decade was the decade of maximum growth for the foreign born and expansion of population in the Prairie

Provinces and British Columbia. The Prairie Provinces retained their lead, in terms of the size of their foreign-born population, until 1931. Added by the effects of the depression and onset of World War II, Ontario's foreign born exceeded that of the Prairies and continued to increase that lead in subsequent censuses. Ontario, Quebec and the Territories experienced their largest rates of increase during the 1951-61 decade when the Prairie Provinces experienced a very nominal gain in their foreign-born population.

For most of the period between 1901 and 1961, British Columbia and the Prairies had the largest proportions of foreign born of any of the provinces, reaching peaks of 57 and 49 per cent, respectively, in 1911. Rapid declines since then indicate that Ontario will soon surpass both areas in proportion of foreign born in addition to having the largest foreign-born population in Canada. Quebec also is challenging British Columbia's historical position but only in numerical terms, since proportionately their foreign-born population has ranked fifth among the six regions since 1901. Altogether, the changes in Canada's foreign-born population have reflected the major shift from a predominantly agricultural economy to a rapidly developing industrialized society.

The effects of regional shifts in foreign born on ethnic composition varied considerably. The impact of the "new" migration, relative to the northern and western European immigrants, was increasingly centred in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Its indirect effect was not felt in the Atlantic Provinces or Quebec, and in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia declines in British origins were compensated for either by increases in the French or in one or several of the other major northern and western European origins.

7.2.6 REGIONAL VARIABILITY IN THE AGE-SEX STRUCTURE - Regional sex ratios displayed considerable consistency in their general tendency to converge; age structures, on the other hand, were less consistent in their patterns of change as well as more complex. From 1921 to 1961, the average deviation of the regional age distributions from that of the total combined foreign-born population tended to increase. In 1921, the percentages below 65 years of age were almost identical for Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. By 1961, a distinct alteration had occurred and the distributions for the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia had become mirror images of those for Quebec and Ontario. In the latter two provinces, there were disproportionately more in the age groups under 45 years and relatively fewer in those over 45 years. For the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the reverse situation existed. Partly because of their smaller size, variability in the age distributions was much greater for both the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories and considerably less stable

during this 40-year period. By contrast, the age distributions for the native born were quite different, in that there was considerably less regional variation in 1961 as well as a greater degree of convergence between 1921 and 1961.

7.2.7 RAPID URBANIZATION OF THE FOREIGN BORN – At each decennial census since 1921, the foreign born have been more urbanized than the native-born population, and the more recent immigrants more urbanized than earlier arrivals. The proportions of the foreign born in the central cities of Canada's 16 metropolitan areas have been higher than that for Canada as a whole, and they have experienced greater rates of growth than the national rate as a whole during each of the four decades since 1921, except the depression decade. Yet, despite this, the foreign-born population declined as a proportion of the total population between 1911 and 1951 in most of these central cities because of the more rapid increase in the native born. Only the resurgence of immigration during the 1951-61 decade reversed the decline for all cities combined. There was, of course, considerable variation in the growth patterns for individual cities. No city showed a consistent increase in its proportion of foreign born over the 60 years and only three cities, i.e., Ottawa, Sudbury and Windsor, experienced numerical gains during each of the five decades. On the other hand, only one city, Winnipeg, showed a consistent decline in its proportion of foreign born during this period.

7.2.8 VARIABILITY IN CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN BORN IN THE CENTRAL CITIES OF CANADA'S FOUR LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS – Changes in ethnic composition of these four central cities (Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg) have generally reflected the changes occurring within the regions in which they are located. However, the general decline in the proportion of British origins was more rapid in the central cities because of the tendency of recent immigrants of other origins to settle in the central areas while the British tended to settle in the outlying parts of the metropolitan areas.

Sex ratios for the foreign born, as well as for the native born, have been lower than Canada's in these four central cities since 1931. In general, sex ratios have declined, yet during the 1951-61 decade this trend reversed in that relatively more males appear to have moved into these areas than had previously been the case. Sex ratios for the foreign born increased more rapidly during this decade than those for the native born in the two larger and faster growing areas, i.e., Toronto and Montreal, while those for the native-born populations changed more rapidly in the two smaller and slower growing cities of Vancouver and Winnipeg.

Age distributions for these particular central cities also reflected those of the larger regional populations within which they were located

Toronto and Montreal deviated significantly from Vancouver and Winnipeg with the former having disproportionately greater numbers in the younger ages under 35 years and disproportionately fewer in the older ages. Variations in age distributions as well as sex and ethnic characteristics suggest that variations in the attractiveness of these urban centres have been closely linked to age-sex-ethnic-nativity differences. The younger foreign born have been attracted to Toronto and Montreal, while Vancouver and Winnipeg have attracted relatively more of the older population. This is not surprising considering the nearness of both Vancouver and Winnipeg to the older foreign-born population concentrations in the Prairies and the rapid economic growth which has been centred in the Toronto and Montreal areas and has served as a magnet for the younger labour force age groups.

While the rural-urban movement has been one of the more important demographic changes occurring in Canada, considerable caution is advised when applying generalizations based on all urban centres combined. Clearly, in the case of the central cities of Canada's four largest metropolitan areas, their attractiveness has not been perceived uniformly throughout all segments of Canada's population. The very fact that they differ as cities with respect to location, climate, sex-age structure, ethnic and religious composition, and economic base, has provided the very basis for the differential perception of their attractiveness.

3.3 CONTRIBUTION TO POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION (CHAPTER THREE)

**3.3.1 VARIATIONS IN SIGNIFICANCE OF CONTRIBUTION BY YEARS AND
FOR AGE-SEX GROUPS** — During the post-World-War-II period, conditions favouring relatively high fertility and low mortality were the dominant factors in Canada's population growth. The contribution made by immigration during the same period varied considerably. During the second decade of the post-war period, net migration contributed 25.5 per cent of the total increase with peak contributions of 41 and 38 per cent to annual growth during the 1951-52 and 1956-57 years, respectively. As a consequence of migration during the 1951-61 decade, the proportion of foreign born increased from 14.7 per cent in 1951 to 15.6 per cent in 1961, reversing a long-term decline in process since 1921.

While the contribution of immigration relative to the total population was not large in terms of numbers, its effect on specific age-sex groups was very significant. Whether one computes net intercensal migration rates by age, compares percentage changes in cohorts due to migration, or analyses the contribution of migration to changes in the proportional age distributions from one decade to the next, the results indicate the very considerable but selective influence of migration. Migration rates were

generally higher for males than for females, had greater significance for changes in male cohorts than in female cohorts, and in general accounted for a greater percentage of the change in the proportional age distributions of males from one decade to the next than of females. There were minor variations between age groups depending on the type of analyses employed but the over-all patterns were consistent. Considerable increases in net migration rates occurred between the first and second post-war decades for all age groups in the population 10 years of age and over, with the highest rates occurring during the 1951-61 decade for the age group which was 20-34 years old in 1951. As would be expected, migration was the most significant factor affecting the size of this cohort, accounting for somewhat more than 90 per cent of the change in its size over the 10-year period. The significance of migration declined as one moved either up or down the age scale where mortality's contribution increased.

The "true" contribution of the immigrant to Canada's growth can be quite different from the picture revealed by immigration data alone, since these data do not take into account either births or deaths occurring after their arrival. The evidence indicates that immigrant women have lower fertility than native born, and that mortality differentials for both males and females are probably insignificant. Nevertheless, immigrants have contributed approximately 10 per cent of the total births and from 26 to 31 per cent of the deaths during the post-war period. The actual size and significance of the immigrants' contribution to natural increase was clearly related to the characteristics of their age-sex structure.

7.3.2 REGIONAL GROWTH AND ETHNIC CHARACTER – In addition to its effect on the age-sex structure, post-war immigration made a significant contribution to changes in Canada's regional distribution. Even though the foreign born had actually declined in the Prairie Provinces since 1931, pre-war immigrants were still highly concentrated in Western Canada. Post-war immigrants, on the other hand, had been increasingly attracted to Ontario, especially Toronto and its environs during the 1951-61 decade of heavy immigration. By 1961, over half, or 55.3 per cent, of the 1,507,116 post-war immigrants were reported as residents of Ontario which contained only 31.7 per cent of the native-born population in Canada. Only one other province, British Columbia, had attracted a sufficient number of post-war immigrants to exceed its proportionate share. High concentrations of post-war immigrants outside Ontario were observed for Winnipeg, for the north west and southwest coasts of British Columbia, for Edmonton and for Calgary. The only area east of Ontario with an above-average concentration on June 1, 1961, was the Île-de-Montréal in Quebec. In addition, post-war immigrants clearly constituted a majority of the foreign born in Quebec, Ontario and the Territories. These three areas also had the largest pro-

portions of immigrants who arrived during the 1951-61 decade. Of the immediate post-war immigrants, the Atlantic Provinces had the largest proportion, followed by Ontario, Quebec and the Territories. Post-war immigrants constituted the smallest proportions of the foreign born in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

The historical trends examined in Chapter Two culminated in a significant change in the pattern of regional distribution of the foreign born by country of birth. Among post-war immigrants, the British born constituted the largest group only in the Atlantic Provinces, British Columbia and Ontario. In Quebec, those born in southern European countries were the largest, while in the Prairies and the Territories it was the foreign population born in Northern and Western Europe. Variations by birthplace of post-war immigrants during the post-war years reflected in period-of-immigration data suggest that the immediate post-war immigration contributed most to the dominant birthplace group for post-war immigrants residing in the Atlantic Provinces, British Columbia, Ontario and the Territories. Immigration during the 1951-55 period was relatively significant for contributing to the predominant position of post-war immigrants born in Northern and Western Europe and settling in the Prairies, the Territories and the Atlantic Provinces. The increasing significance of immigration from Southern Europe during the 1956-61 period contributed most to the dominant position of this group in Quebec and Ontario. The effect of the immediate post-war immigration of those born in Eastern Europe was dispersed rather evenly, with the Prairies, Ontario and Quebec showing the largest proportions.

Immigration of those born in the United States and Asiatic countries was relatively small, although in both cases it had increased somewhat during the latter part of the post-war period. The effects were of relative significance only in the Atlantic Provinces in the former instance, and British Columbia in the latter case. With respect to those born in the United States, one half were of British origin and one fifth were northern and western European in origin. Interestingly, their settlement patterns were very similar to those born outside North America. Considering the ethnic origins for all post-war immigrants combined, the effect of post-war immigration was to increase the proportion of all major origins other than British or French. This was true for all regions with the exception of immigrants of eastern European origin in provinces west of Ontario and in the North.

3.3 THE HIGHER LOCAL MOBILITY OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS -
According to the 1961 Census, approximately 450,000 Canadian residents stated that they had been living abroad in 1956. At the same time, some 30,000 stated that they had been living in another province five years

prior to the census. Both migration from abroad and between provinces would appear to have had the same potential for changing the regional distribution of population. However, while the foreign born had approximately the same percentage of interprovincial movers as the native born, they amounted to only one sixth the number of native-born movers, or just 75,000. Of the former, only 46,000 were post-war immigrants. Hence, the internal movement between 1956 and 1961 of post-war immigrants resident in Canada in 1956 was only one tenth the size of the estimated net migration from abroad. Their potential for changing the regional distribution of the population was very small in comparison to those who immigrated to Canada.

A more significant aspect of the internal mobility of post-war immigrants resident in Canada in 1956 was their relatively higher local mobility compared to both pre-war immigrants and the native born. Two thirds of all internal moves were made within the same municipality, and 26.1 per cent between municipalities within the same province. Variations in the general pattern of internal mobility for post-war immigrants were associated with ethnic origin. Immigrants of Jewish origin had the highest proportion of local movers and those of British origin had the lowest. The French and other northern and western European origins also had smaller proportions of local movers than the average for Canada, while central, eastern and southern Europeans, and Asiatics had above-average proportions in addition to those of Jewish origin. Regional variations in mobility by ethnic origin were not significant although neither the Jewish nor the British were consistently highest or lowest.

Since the age and sex characteristics of post-war immigrants were typical for a mobile population, the differences between the post-war immigrant movers within Canada and the total post-war immigrant population were not very great. However, those who had moved within Canada after their arrival did have higher sex ratios than the total post-war immigrant population between the ages of 25 and 65 years for all types of movement. Between 15 and 25, and 65 years of age and over, internal movers had proportionately more females. Other than a tendency for the proportion of movers in the age group 25 to 34 years to increase with distance of move, there was little difference between the age distribution of movers and of total post-war immigrants. The higher proportion of movers who were married was possibly a reflection of the high mobility rates that occurred between the ages of 20 and 35 years, an age range that characteristically has a high proportion of married persons.

Total mobility rates for the post-war immigrant population exceeded the rates for all other groups throughout the entire age range. This was also true for internal movers which was clearly a function of higher local mobility rates for post-war immigrants at all age levels. Considerable

variation in regional mobility rates, by type of movement, occurred for the post-war immigrant mover, with the most significant variation occurring in the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories. In these two areas, local mobility was not the most important. With the exceptions noted and in view of the generally dominant nature of local and intra-provincial movement, internal mobility of the post-war immigrant would appear to have little significance as a factor influencing the sex, age, marital and ethnic distributions of regional populations. The greatest impact on such regional distributions would occur at the time of the immigrant's arrival in Canada since subsequent mobility is predominantly local in character.

.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-WORLD-WAR-II IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA, 1961 (CHAPTER FOUR)

.4.1 THE CHANGING ETHNIC CHARACTER OF RESIDENT POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS - Analyses of birthplace and ethnic origin data produced generally comparable results, but the latter provided a more sensitive measure of changes among immigrants from such areas as Central and Eastern Europe. For example, with ethnic data it was possible to show that the smaller proportions of eastern Europeans among the post-war, as compared to the pre-war, immigrants were due solely to changes in those of Russian and Ukrainian origins and not the Polish, Estonians, Latvians or Lithuanians. As long as the central focus is on ethnic structure, then the character of immigration from the more ethnically mixed countries, such as Poland, Russia, the Commonwealth countries and United States, must be taken into account. Of course, under such circumstances, neither origin nor birthplace is sufficient. Ethnic origin data, cross-classified by country of birth, is the only means of detecting shifts in the ethnic character of immigrants from such areas. It is only on the basis of such an analysis that one could discover that the relative decline of Scandinavians among post-war immigrants was general to those arriving from the United States as well as Northern and Western Europe and that, contrary to the general trend, the proportion of British origin post-war immigrants from the United States was slightly higher than among pre-war immigrants. Thus, for the United States, as it was for the United Kingdom, the volume of immigration was most significant for the maintenance of the British origin population in Canada. For other birthplaces, like northern and western European and Commonwealth countries, the contribution to British origins has been affected by shifts in the ethnic character of immigration as well as in its volume.

Variations in the size of resident ethnic origin groups by period of immigration were quite significant. Despite their general historical decline in the face of the "new immigration", those of English ethnic origin were still the largest post-war immigrant group by virtue of the fact that they had the largest numbers of net migrants who had arrived during the 1946-

50 period, the third largest in 1951-55 and the second largest in 1956-61. Those of Italian origin ranked second for the post-war period even though they did not begin to arrive in significant numbers until 1951. The volume of their immigration increased markedly; they ranked second in size among those who had arrived during 1951-55 and were the largest group among the 1956-61 immigrants. The Germans were the third largest of the post-war immigrant group; those who arrived in 1951-55 constituted the largest ethnic group for that period, those who arrived in 1956-61 ranked third and those who arrived in 1946-50 ranked fifth. Of the six largest native-born ethnic populations in Canada at the time of the census, only three origins – English, Scottish and German – consistently appeared among the six largest for each of the three periods of post-war immigration.

7.4.2 THE DOMINANT POSITION OF CATHOLIC DENOMINATIONS – The relative importance of post-war immigrants, vis-à-vis pre-war immigrants, for strengthening or weakening specific religious denominations varied considerably. Positive contributions were made by post-war immigrants to Greek Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Mennonite, Presbyterian, Jewish, and the residual category of “other” religious denominations in that they constituted larger proportions among post-war immigrants than they did among the native born. However, in the case of Ukrainian Catholics, Anglicans, Mennonites, Presbyterians and Jewish, their relative contributions were not as great as those made by their pre-war immigrant members. For the remaining denominations, their proportionate share of the native born exceeded those of both post-war and pre-war immigrant populations.

The religious composition of the post-war immigrant population residing in Canada in 1961 represented a major shift from that of pre-war immigrants. The major Protestant denominations constituted 41.8 per cent of the post-war immigrants compared to 63.3 per cent for pre-war immigrants. The Catholic denominations, on the other hand, comprised 47.0 per cent of the post-war immigrants compared to 26.4 per cent for pre-war immigrants. This shift was not entirely a consequence of a change in the origin of immigration streams from Protestant to Catholic countries as the proportion of Catholics tended to increase from all major birthplace categories. The converse was true for the two largest non-Catholic denominations, i.e., Anglican and United Church. In contrast to pre-war immigrants, Catholics became the predominant group among post-war immigrants born in Northern and Western Europe and doubled their proportion among immigrants from the other European countries.

7.4.3 THE HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS IN THE YOUNGER AGE GROUPS – The 2,844,263 foreign born were almost equally divided between post-war and pre-war immigrants but their age

distributions, as well as significance for specific age groups, differed considerably as a result of the somewhat arbitrary cutting point implicit in the definition of the pre-war and post-war immigrant groups. Because of the smaller numbers in the older ages of the total population, pre-war immigrants were relatively more significant in that they constituted 40.8 per cent of the total population in their modal age group (75-79 years) compared to the post-war immigrants' 17.2 per cent for their modal age group (30-34 years). On the other hand, post-war immigrants were concentrated in the younger age groups and their relative contribution to the labour force was much greater since 80.0 per cent fell within the 15-64-year age range and 65.0 per cent within the 15-44-year age range. For pre-war immigrants the proportions were 62.1 and 13.7 per cent, respectively, and for native born, 56.0 and 41.1 per cent.

Although the sex ratio for post-war immigrants was almost identical with that for pre-war immigrants, there was considerable variation by age. Low sex ratios for post-war immigrants contrasted sharply with high sex ratios for pre-war immigrants 55 years of age and over, reflecting the different character of pre- and post-war immigration. The excess of males among older pre-war immigrants reflected the high sex ratios characteristic of early pre-war immigration, while low sex ratios for post-war immigrants indicated the presence of older female dependants of both younger and earlier immigrants. Between 25 and 55 years of age, post-war immigrants had an excess of males in contrast to an excess of females for pre-war immigrants. The former reflects the general tendency of males to outnumber females in international migrations but the latter was a consequence of the rather abnormal conditions existing during the depression and war years when immigration almost came to a standstill. For the 20-24-year age group, post-war immigrants were predominantly females hoping to enter the Canadian labour market, while the same age group of pre-war immigrants, also of labour force age, were the survivors of the children of earlier immigrants.

Within the post-war immigrant population, sex ratios also varied by period of immigration, reflecting the excess of females (wives and dependants of servicemen) during the immediate post-war years and the swing back to a more "normal" excess of males during 1951-55, followed by an increasing number of females relative to males in the immigrant stream. Again, age variations were significant. For each period of immigration there was an excess of women in the older ages. During 1946-50, they were also in excess within the 30-44-year age group and during 1955-61 in the 20-24-year age group. Only during 1951-55 did the males dominate all age groups under 60 years. In contrast to differences in age characteristics of immigrant groups, which are primarily a function of the timing of

various immigrant movements and their subsequent aging, sex ratios appear to respond more to variations in economic, political and social conditions, even though they too are subject to an increasing degree through time to the differential effects of mortality.

Using indices of relative deviation, significant variations from the age-sex distribution for all post-war immigrants combined were noted for a number of ethnic origin groups. In particular, Asiatic males 25-29 years of age and, to a lesser extent, in the 35-59-year age groups constituted significant deviations, as did the displacement of the modal group for Jewish origins from the 30-34-year age group for all combined origins to the 50-54-year age group. The combined central, eastern and southern Europeans exhibited a similar but much smaller displacement toward the older ages. In addition, ethnic origin groups varied significantly in sex ratio patterns. For example, the British origin sex ratio was not low just because of its higher median age, since the sex ratio was consistently 20 per cent less than sex ratios for corresponding ages between 20 and 70 years for all origins combined. By way of contrast, sex ratios for central eastern and southern European origins averaged 20 per cent higher. Those of Jewish and Asiatic origins presented an even greater contrast, with sex ratios averaging 75 per cent less than the sex ratio for all origins combined between 45 and 70 years for Asiatics, and 60 per cent more for Jewish. Here again, deviations noted for particular ethnic groups were reflections of their unique immigration experiences which are closely related to the political, social and economic conditions existing in their former countries of residence.

7.4.4 THE HIGHER PROPORTIONS MARRIED AMONG POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS – The high proportion of married immigrants among the post-war group was a reflection of the marital status of women. Their proportion married exceeded that for both native born and pre-war immigrants at all ages, except 55 and over for the pre-war immigrants and 65 and over for native born. Post-war immigrant males, on the other hand, had the lower proportions for all groups under 35 years and the highest for any group 35 years of age and over. Analyses by ethnic origins suggest the relevance of cultural factors in addition to age characteristics for such groups as Asiatics where there are fewer alternative sources to be found in other origin groups as well as a gross deficiency of females. Assuming a tendency for intra-ethnic marriage, one would expect to find lower proportions of males married relative to females where sex ratios are high and high proportions where sex ratios are low as was true of those of British and Jewish origins.

7.4.5 THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS – Contrasts in educational attainment of post-war and pre-war immi

grants reflect the change in manpower needs resulting from the shift to an industrial economy. Post-war immigrants 25 years of age and over had the highest proportion with some university or university degree, while pre-war immigrants had the highest proportion reporting only an elementary education or less. In both cases the native born were intermediate to the two immigrant groups though much more similar to the pre-war immigrants in terms of their level of educational attainment. The same general patterns held for both males and females but, within each group, females had the largest proportions with one to five years of secondary schooling and males had relatively larger numbers with some university education or university degree.

The proportions of total post-war immigrants with university degree were almost double that for pre-war immigrants for all birthplaces except "other" Commonwealth countries and Northern and Western Europe, which remained the same. Even so, post-war immigrants born in other Commonwealth countries still had the second highest proportion with 9.3 per cent; those born in the United States had the highest with 11.8 per cent compared to only 3.9 per cent for their pre-war immigrants; Asiatic born had 6.3 per cent, or the third largest proportion among the major birthplace categories. However, it should be noted that these three birthplaces combined were relatively unimportant numerically as sources of post-war immigrants. Of the larger numbers born in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe, slightly more than two thirds had no more than an elementary education. Ethnic data indicated that this was due primarily to the large immigration of Italians, of whom 88.2 per cent had only an elementary education or less, and to a lesser extent to "other" Europeans and Ukrainians.

With respect to university education, post-war immigrants maintained their educational superiority at all age levels above 35 years and were surpassed only by the younger pre-war immigrants. In addition, the proportion of males with some university or university degree exceeded that of females at all ages by a ratio of almost two to one. Further, it was noted that ethnic differences tended to be maintained at all age levels though the age at which the maximum proportion with some university or university degree occurred varied somewhat by ethnic origin. In sum, the superior educational position of post-war immigrants as a group was reinforced by their favourable age-sex distribution and maintained despite the very large numbers of Italian, German, Netherlands and "other" southern European origins whose educational attainment was below average for all post-war immigrant groups 15 years of age and over.

4.6 THE ECONOMICALLY MORE ACTIVE POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS - The high proportions of post-war immigrants who were in the labour force ages stressed the basic economic nature of immigration in general. Of the

six and a half million in the 1961 current experienced labour force, 12.4 per cent were post-war immigrants and 9.0 per cent pre-war immigrants. Like the native born, post-war immigrant males had higher proportions in the current experienced labour force at all age levels than females and had higher proportions than either pre-war immigrants or native born at all ages 20 years and over for males and for all age groups of females. Because of differences in their age structures, the relative contributions of post-war and pre-war immigrants were quite different. Post-war immigrants constituted the largest proportionate share of the foreign born for all age groups between 15 and 45 years with their largest contribution occurring in the 25-34-year age group. In contrast, the proportion of pre-war immigrants tended to increase throughout the entire age range, reaching a maximum of 35.5 per cent for the numerically smaller age group 65 years and over. Differences between post-war immigrants and the others were greatest for males in the 20-24-year age group and for females in the 25-34-year group.

Almost 90 per cent of post-war immigrants in the current experienced labour force were wage-earners with the proportion of females exceeding that of males for every age group. Larger proportions of males were employers at every age level and unpaid male family workers constituted larger proportions in the younger ages with females tending to have larger proportions among the older age groups. Compared to pre-war and native born, post-war immigrant males reported lower proportions as employers or working for own account. This was not just a function of their younger age distribution as it was characteristic of each of the age groups 35 years of age and over. However, whatever disadvantage male immigrants experience it must decline in time since there was little difference between native born and pre-war immigrants. Pre-war immigrant females, by way of contrast appear to have had the edge in becoming an employer or working for self at practically all age levels, particularly in contrast to post-war immigrant women.

Data on employment in industry revealed a tendency for post-war immigrants to concentrate in certain sectors of the economy. The largest relative concentration was in manufacturing, personal and other services construction and, to a lesser extent, in health and welfare services and extractive industries. Analysing data for males and females separately increased the proportion of males in primary industries, construction, transport, wholesale, public administration and defence, while decreasing their relative numbers in retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate as well as in the community, business and personal service industries. Similarly analyses by ethnic origin revealed additional patterns of concentration within the post-war immigrant labour force. Asiatics were highly concentrated in personal and related service industries; the British in public

administration and defence, as well as finance, insurance and real estate; the French in education and related service industries; those of Netherlands origin in agriculture; Scandinavians in forestry and fishing; Jewish in retail and wholesale; Polish in mines, quarries and related industries; Russians in health and welfare services; Ukrainians in transport; and Italians in manufacturing and construction. For most origins, post-war immigrants had larger proportions in manufacturing and construction and smaller proportions in agriculture than observed for pre-war immigrants. Two origins, Jewish and Asiatic, showed little change in their distributions by period of immigration.

Occupational data also pointed out increased concentrations of post-war immigrants in a limited number of specific areas, with 70.6 per cent in the combined craftsmen and production, service and recreation, and clerical and professional occupations compared to 57.8 and 55.2 per cent of native born and pre-war immigrants, respectively. Somewhat higher proportions were also found in mining and related occupations and for labourers. As might be expected, the greatest contrasts were found in the changes that have occurred for craftsmen, production workers and farmers. Sex differences were consistent with those observed for industry data, the greatest contrasts being the relatively greater numbers of females in clerical, service and recreational occupations and the fewer numbers in craftsmen and production process occupations.

Increased demands for specific skills during the post-war years within the professional and technical occupation groups were indicated by disproportionately greater numbers of post-war immigrant males employed as professional engineers and physical scientists, and females employed as health professionals and in the residual "other" professions. Detailed occupational data for clerical, service and recreation, and craftsmen and production process workers revealed other areas of labour force shortages that attracted disproportionate numbers of post-war immigrants. On the other hand, it is not clear whether disproportionately fewer post-war immigrants in specific occupations, as was the case for both teachers and law professionals (males), indicated an absence of qualified immigrants, restrictive employment practices, or both. Large numbers of post-war immigrant male engineers were employed even though their proportion with university degree was lower than that for native born. On the other hand, those employed as physical scientists had a higher proportion with a university degree. That this was also true for both males and females employed as teachers, even though there were disproportionately fewer in this particular occupation, suggests an absence of immigrants with these particular professional qualifications although it does not rule out the possible effects of certain restrictive practices, e.g., requirement of Canadian citizenship to teach in certain provincial public school systems.

Generally, post-war immigrant males employed in professional and technical occupations had higher educational qualifications than the native-born counterparts. Post-war immigrant females tended to be even better qualified than native born and both were more concentrated in a few professional and technical occupations than males. Concerning sex differentials, males generally had higher proportions with university degrees in engineering, teaching, law and religious professions, while females had higher proportions among artists, writers and musicians and were comparable to males among physical scientists, biologists, and for a number of "other" professionals. In view of this, the fact that an unusually small proportion of post-war immigrant females were employed in professional occupations compared to either pre-war immigrants or native born would suggest an insufficient supply of qualified females.

Analyses of occupational data by ethnic origins were very similar to analyses utilizing birthplace data. The unique role of Asiatics was again clearly emphasized. Likewise, variations in industry and occupation data for the remaining origin groups indicate that selection and placement have not been a random process. The data for British, French, Jewish and Asiatics, in particular, provide evidence of the persistence of cultural traditions operating to preserve the ethnic character of certain industry and occupational groups in Canada. In addition, data for those born in the United States indicate that, although their numerical influence has declined sharply, their economic significance has increased through a shift in occupational characteristics from farming, craftsmen, etc., to managerial and professional.

7.5 ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANT FAMILIES (CHAPTER FIVE)

For the analyses in Chapter Five, it was assumed that the assimilative processes operate in such a manner as to reduce intergroup differences through time. Thus, the greater the degree of similarity between a particular foreign-born population and the native-born population, the greater its assimilation is assumed to be. Of course, only those characteristics amenable to change after the immigrant's arrival in Canada and for which data are collected during the census can be considered. In this case, the analyses were confined to employment status, class of worker, occupational characteristics and income of individuals. In addition, some characteristics of family units presumed to have relevance for assimilation were examined.

7.5.1 THE PROPORTION LOOKING FOR WORK AS A FUNCTION OF LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

Larger proportions of males in the labor force ages were looking for work at the time of the census than females and in both cases the proportions declined with increasing length of residence.

ence, the most rapid decline occurring between the most recent immigrants and those who had been residents from five to 10 years. Generally, this was true for every age group in the younger ages for both males and females and at ages over 65 for males. Proportions looking for work consistently declined with increasing age for females but not for males. In the latter case, minimal proportions occurred between 25 and 45 years, as well as 65 years and over, with peaks occurring for the 20-24-year age group as well as between 45 and 65 years. Comparing those looking for work as a proportion of the current labour force rather than as a proportion of the total immigrant population 15 years of age and over accentuated the curvilinear nature of the relationship between age and unemployment for males.

The inverse relationship between unemployment and length of residence for males held for almost every category of residence used in the analysis as well as for the major ethnic origin groups. However, for the former, the larger the metropolitan area, the higher the proportion of males seeking work regardless of length of residence. In metropolitan areas, the foreign born also had higher proportions seeking work than the native born while the reverse situation held in non-metropolitan urban and rural areas. Possibly because of their greater mobility, the foreign born were more readily attracted to the metropolitan areas in search of employment while the native born were less inclined to leave the non-metropolitan urban and rural areas. Observed variations in unemployment and educational attainment by ethnic origin suggest the importance of education for successful economic adjustment, e.g., the Italians who had the lowest educational attainment of any group also had the highest proportion seeking work.

5.2 THE PREPONDERANCE OF WAGE-EARNERS AMONG THE YOUNGER AND MORE RECENT IMMIGRANTS - The proportion of wage-earners among post-war immigrant males was higher than for native born and inversely related to length of residence and to age. All other classes of workers, i.e., unpaid family worker, employer, and working for own account, increased with length of residence. With respect to wage-earners and those who were employers or working for their own account, there was significant convergence with the native born with increasing length of residence, being greatest for ages under 35 years and least for those 65 years and over.

The same general patterns were typical of most ethnic origins. They differed primarily with respect to levels of wage-earners and other classes of workers, those of British origin having the highest proportions of wage-earners and Jewish origin the lowest. Most ethnic origins had larger proportions working for their own account than as employers. The notable exception was the Jewish origin group but they also had the largest proportion working as employers for the combined post-war period. Generally, the

distribution by class of worker for ethnic origin groups exhibited a tendency to converge with that of their native-born populations as length of residence increased. However, in some cases, such as Asiatic, Jewish and Netherlands origins, there was a shift to larger proportions of employers and those working for own account among the 1946-50 immigrants than would have been expected on the basis of the distribution for native born alone, a fact suggesting that the native-born counterparts of foreign born for some origin groups do not always serve as normative guides in the same manner or to the same degree.

7.5.3 CHANGES IN THE OCCUPATIONAL DISPERSION OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS - Analysis of the changing occupational structure by means of indices of relative concentration does not provide any simple interpretation consistent with the assimilation hypothesis. Since there were apparent variations in the occupational characteristics of many of the arriving immigrant groups of various ethnic origins by period of immigration, the indices reflected these changes as well as changes in occupations occurring subsequent to their arrival in Canada which would have particular significance for the assessment of a particular group's degree of assimilation. The analysis indicated that important shifts in occupational concentration could occur even while total variability was declining and occupational distributions were becoming generally dispersed. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the analysis did indicate that the occupational distributions of immigrants in general were becoming less specialized, i.e., less concentrated in specific occupations, as length of residence increased.

For those specific origin groups whose occupational distribution showed decreasing degrees of concentration with increasing length of residence, there were considerable variations in patterns of relative concentration. On the other hand, for those not showing consistent declines in the mean deviations of their indices of relative concentration, patterns of occupational concentration were much more consistent. Generally, pre-war immigrants and native born for these particular origin groups had the highest concentrations in farming occupations while their post-war immigrants tended to be concentrated in mining, craftsmen and related occupations. In any event, these origin groups showed most distinctively the effects on immigration of the shift from an agricultural to an industrialized economy and, because of earlier concentrations in farming activities, did not exhibit the expected patterns of declining occupational concentration.

Changes in occupational distributions among post-war immigrants by period of immigration presented the same interpretive problems, but occupational distributions for the various ethnic groups generally tended to approach distributions based on their proportionate share of the total current experienced labour force. Those of Jewish origin were an interesting ex-

ption, in that their degree of occupational concentration increased significantly with increasing length of residence. Their continuing high concentration in professional occupations as well as increasing concentrations in managerial occupations, while providing evidence of successful economic integration, did not indicate the type of assimilation implied by the assimilation model of convergence. Other groups, such as the British and Asiatics, showed considerable consistency with respect to their areas of highest concentrations and little change in the variability of their distributions of indices of relative concentration.

5.4 THE LOWER TOTAL EARNINGS OF POST-WAR IMMIGRANTS - As a group, post-war immigrants in the current experienced labour force had significantly lower incomes than either pre-war immigrants or the native born. Total earnings for females were considerably lower than for males and there was less variation between the incomes of post-war immigrants and pre-war immigrants and native born than in the case of males. Part of the sex differential in total earnings is explainable in terms of lower wages generally received by females but, in addition, it was noted that fewer females than males worked 40-52 weeks per year, and those who did worked fewer hours with the difference increasing as weeks worked per year decreased.

The first five years were most critical for post-war immigrants, as the gap in total earnings was greatest between the most recent immigrants and those arriving between five and 15 years prior to the 1961 Census. For males, median income increased directly with length of residence and for females it was highest for pre-war immigrants. Significant variations occurred by area of residence with the most recent immigrants achieving their highest total earnings in non-metropolitan urban areas. For the 1951-55 immigrants, highest total earnings were achieved in metropolitan areas under 300,000, while for those arriving during 1946-51 the best incomes were achieved in metropolitan areas of 500,000 and over, as was also the case for pre-war immigrants and the native born. In every case, except non-metropolitan rural areas, total earnings of foreign born increased with length of residence.

Compared to pre-war immigrants and the native born, post-war immigrant males had less favourable incomes at all ages except for the two younger age groups, while pre-war immigrants had consistently higher median total earnings for all age groups 20 years and over. The more favourable position of younger post-war immigrants probably was due to a greater proportion employed full-time rather than to a shift in the relative pay levels characteristic of the older age groups. Considering length of residence for post-war immigrant males, the most recent immigrants were found to have the lowest incomes in each age group beyond 20 years of age, with relative

differences being greatest for the 55-64-year age group and the greatest average difference in dollar earnings occurring in the 35-44-year age group. Beyond the age of 25 years, there was a greater degree of similarity between the incomes of those who had arrived during the 1946-50 and 1951-55 periods than between the most recent arrivals and either of the two earlier groups.

Considerable variation in income was noted for the major ethnic origin groups. The more favourable earnings position enjoyed by those of British origin was not due solely to their concentration in higher-paying occupations as they tended to have the highest earnings in almost all of the major occupational categories. A definite ethnic selectivity was apparent throughout the occupational structure favouring the British among the post-war immigrants. Among pre-war immigrants and native born, the Jewish, in addition to the British, enjoyed more favourable earnings relative to other ethnic origin groups. Analysis of ethnic variability in incomes within major occupational groups showed no general tendency to decline with increasing length of residence, as might be expected if the assimilation process operated in the manner hypothesized. For those who were labourers or in clerical occupations, ethnic differences actually increased with increasing length of residence but, compared to all other occupational groups, their over-all variation was the least. The greatest variation in average total earnings for ethnic origins occurred in managerial occupations while the remaining groups showed essentially no difference when coefficients of relative variation were used. Since a considerable amount of occupational mobility was possible, the changes within specific occupational groups did not necessarily represent the experience of the same cohorts through time. The character of each occupational group was affected by variations in backgrounds and skills of arriving immigrants as well as by shifts from one major occupational group to another. However, the net effect was in fact a decline in income differentials associated with ethnicity as length of residence increased.

7.5.5 THE VARIABLE CHARACTER OF THE YOUNGER AND SMALLER POST-WAR IMMIGRANT FAMILIES – Post-war immigrant families were characteristically younger and had fewer primary-type families than pre-war immigrants or native born. Italians and Asiatics had particularly low proportions of primary families due to higher proportions of related families sharing common households, while "other" Europeans had a low proportion because of relatively greater numbers of lodging and secondary-type families. On the other hand, family heads of Netherlands, Scandinavian, French and British origins had very high proportions of families maintaining separate households. Both Italians and Asiatics showed a persistence of the pattern of sharing households, as relatives or as lodgers, among pre-

immigrants and native born, a situation that may reflect their greater participation in the system of sponsored immigration. However, cultural differences as well as concentrations of these populations in areas of scarce housing, low incomes, or both, might tend to produce similar living patterns.

Post-war immigrants had the largest proportion of "normal" husband-wife families whose heads were under 55 years of age, and were intermediate in size to those of pre-war immigrant and native-born families for all ages combined, but generally smaller where family heads were under 45 years of age. Family size varied by ethnic origin, with heads of Netherlands origin having the largest and those of Hungarian origin the smallest. The fact that the average variation in size by ethnic origins within the post-war immigrant group was somewhat smaller than the average variation between post-war immigrant and total families within the same ethnic origin groups suggests that ethnic origin was less important than immigrant status so far as family size was concerned.

With respect to educational resources of family heads, post-war immigrants showed the same general superiority over other family heads as was the case for all post-war immigrant males relative to all other males, although family heads had less education than non-family heads. Post-war immigrant family heads had more education than all other family heads except pre-war immigrants younger than 35 years of age. The even greater apparent superiority for all ages combined is a function of their more favourable age distribution.

The participation of family heads in the labour force was somewhat higher by age group than for native born but was not significantly different from pre-war immigrant heads. Their much higher participation rate for all ages combined was a function of their age distribution. For wives, the situation was very different with almost twice the proportion of wives in every age group participating in the labour force as wives of pre-war and native-born family heads. Yet, despite this greater participation by wives and the generally superior educational background of family heads, total family earnings were consistently lower than for other families, as were earnings of family heads alone. However, participation by other family members was significant for two reasons: (1) it contributed relatively more to total family earnings for post-war immigrant families than it did for other families, and (2) it extended the period of maximum family income beyond 55 years of age when maximum income for family heads tended to decline. Contributions by other family members relative to the income of the family head were greatest where family heads were between 45 and 55 years of age.

Considerable variation in earnings was observed for heads of various ethnic origins. Those of British, French and Scandinavian origins were the only post-war immigrant family heads to report higher average total earnings than both native-born and pre-war immigrant family heads, as was also the case for total family earnings. Highest total earnings were reported by those of British origins and lowest by Italians. For pre-war, Jewish were highest and Asiatics and Ukrainians lowest and for native born, Jewish were highest and French lowest.

7.5.6 ETHNIC INTERMARRIAGE AMONG MAJOR ETHNIC ORIGIN GROUPS - Most ethnic groups showed evidence of increased ethnic mixing as length of residence for foreign born increased and among native born relative to the foreign born. The major exception was found among those of French origins who had higher proportions of their native-born husbands with wives of the same origin than either of their foreign-born groups. The Jewish had almost as high a proportion for their native born, but had even higher proportions among their pre-war and post-war immigrant family heads. Among the native born as well as the foreign born, those of French, Jewish, British and Asiatic origins all had high proportions of endogamous marriages. Origins showing the greatest extent of ethnic mixing among the native born were "other" eastern European, central European, "other" European, Scandinavian and Hungarian.

Area of residence appeared to be highly significant for this type of ethnic mixing. Those particular origins tending to locate predominantly in metropolitan areas had higher proportions of intra-ethnic marriages among their native born in metropolitan areas than non-metropolitan rural areas while those whose initial settlement patterns were in rural areas tended to have higher proportions of intra-ethnic marriages among their native born in those areas.

7.6 CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (CHAPTER SIX)

7.6.1 THE INCREASING PROPORTION OF NON-CANADIAN CITIZENS - The large influx of post-war immigrants up to June 1, 1961, increased the foreign-born population by 537,000, or 23 per cent, over the number reported in the 1941 Census, while the number of foreign born becoming Canadian citizens increased by only 129,000 or eight per cent. In 1941, non-Canadian citizens constituted approximately 14 per cent of the foreign born and by 1961 had increased to 37 per cent. Part of the difference between the growth of the foreign-born population and the increase in naturalized citizens can be explained by the five-year waiting period required of most immigrants and the large numbers of immigrants arriving during the 1956-61 period. However, even after taking this factor into account, 19 per cent of the foreign born who had satisfied the residence requirement had not yet become

Canadian citizens. By comparison, an extremely high proportion of the eligible foreign born had become citizens in 1951. The difference was undoubtedly due in part to the large numbers of uprooted and stateless refugees who arrived during the immediate post-war period and had a greater sense of urgency about acquiring a new national identity than those coming to Canada after the European economic recovery and political stabilization. In any event, the proportion of foreign born who had not become Canadian citizens, unlike the declining trend in the United States, increased during this period and constituted a much larger problem for Canada than for the United States.

Since a large percentage of non-Canadian citizens were recent migrants who had not yet met the minimum residence requirement, it was not unexpected to find them highly concentrated in rapidly developing areas. Ontario has become increasingly attractive as an area of residence for the immigrant. In 1961, it had slightly more than 50 per cent of all non-Canadian citizens compared to just one third in 1941. Of the 1,055,818 non-Canadian citizens in 1961, about 70 per cent were located in metropolitan areas of 100,000 population or more, and 70 per cent of these were located in the three largest metropolitan centres.

6.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF VARIATION IN PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN BECOMING CANADIAN CITIZENS — Variations in the proportions of foreign born becoming Canadian citizens reflected changes in the character of post-war immigration. The sources of immigration were quite variable during the post-war period. Immigrants born in the United Kingdom constituted a major portion of post-war immigration during the immediate post-war years while those born in the United States were a negligible factor. Immigrants of eastern European origins also arrived in considerable numbers between 1948 and 1951, those of northern and western European origins were predominant between 1951 and 1957, and those of southern European origins arrived in proportionately greater numbers between 1958 and 1961. Thus, both absolute and relative increases in numbers of non-Canadian citizens reflect variations in the size and timing of various migrations as well as differences in willingness to acquire a new citizenship status. With respect to this non-citizen population, the largest contributors during the 1951-61 decade were the United Kingdom followed by Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, the United States and Hungary. Relatively, the largest increases were experienced by Germany, Italy, Hungary, other commonwealth countries, the Netherlands and the United States. The only countries showing declines in their number of citizens in Canada were Poland and the Soviet Union.

In addition, World War II had a very pronounced effect on the age-sex and marital characteristics of post-war immigrants with the excess of

females, which was characteristic of immigrants just prior to 1947, shifting to an excess of males, which was maintained until 1958. Median age dropped rapidly during the war years but also rose rapidly from a low of 22.7 years in 1946 to a high of slightly above 28 years in 1947 and declined gradually thereafter to approximately 25 years by 1961. The abrupt change in the age and sex characteristics was clearly a function of the large numbers of married women who arrived with their dependent children immediately after the war; they too, because of their special circumstances, had an impact on the citizenship status of the foreign-born population.

7.6.3 THE IMPORTANCE OF TIME FOR ACQUIRING CITIZENSHIP -

Comparative analyses of the characteristics of foreign born who had become citizens with those who had not at the time of the 1961 Census provided only a first approximation to the factors having significance for the decision to become a Canadian citizen. The data clearly show the significance of time, in addition to the required five-year residence requirement, for making a decision regarding citizenship status. Almost half of all those still living in Canada on June 1, 1961, who had immigrated during the 1951-55 period, had become citizens of Canada. Of those who arrived immediately after the war, i.e., 1946-50, three quarters had become citizens as had also most of the pre-1946 immigrants still living in Canada. Of course, the percentages would be lower if all immigrants who entered Canada were taken into account, since many returned home and others moved on to new destinations.

The influence of time is readily observed in the comparative analyses of many characteristics of citizens and non-citizens. For example, the propensity to become a citizen, as measured by the proportion naturalized, increases with the age of the immigrant and is greater for widows than for married or single persons, as it is for those whose labour force status includes housewives who have never worked and persons who have retired. Even such characteristics as country of birth, ethnic origin and occupation have varied sufficiently through time to link certain ethnic and occupational groups to specific time periods. The migration of Ukrainian farmers to the Prairie Provinces prior to and after World War I is a case in point. For this reason, further analyses seeking to determine the correlates of citizenship had to control for the influence of length of residence in Canada.

7.6.4 THE CORRELATES OF CITIZENSHIP FOR RECENT IMMIGRANTS -

Limiting the analyses to the most recent immigrants who had completed the minimum residence requirement of five years, i.e., those arriving during the five-year period 1951-55, revealed considerable differences in the propensity to acquire citizenship by birthplace, ethnic origin, age, education, occupation and region of residence. For example, differences in birthplace were highly significant. Immigrants born in Hungary, Poland and "other"

European countries had the highest proportions who had become citizens at the time of the 1961 Census. Immigrants from the so-called "preferred" northern and western European countries tended to have lower proportions and, even more interesting, were the extremely low proportions of immigrants obtaining citizenship who had been born in the United Kingdom, other British Commonwealth countries and the United States. The same patterns were revealed by the analysis of ethnic origin data with the additional finding of a high propensity for citizenship on the part of Jewish immigrants.

While age and sex differentials were relatively small, the greater difficulties faced by the older immigrants in meeting the requirements for citizenship, whether social, psychological or educational, were noticeable. However, differentials in citizenship status by age were not consistent for all countries of birth, the major exceptions being immigrants from the United Kingdom and the United States. In these latter cases, the proportions of immigrants 65 years of age and over who had acquired citizenship were considerably greater than for the other ages. With respect to marital status, immigrants who were reported as divorced at the time of the census had a higher proportion of citizens than any other marital status.

Educational attainment was positively related to citizenship status for immigrants born in central, eastern and southern European countries. By way of contrast, immigrants from the United States, the United Kingdom and other British Commonwealth countries with no formal schooling showed a greater propensity for citizenship than those with more schooling. The highest proportion of citizens was found for Jewish immigrants with elementary or high school education, while those least likely to have acquired citizenship were the more highly educated immigrants from the United States, followed closely by those of British and French origins from overseas. Immigrants of central, eastern and southern European origins were more likely to have become citizens than northern and western Europeans at all educational levels except those who reported no schooling. For this group, lack of schooling was undoubtedly related to an inability to speak English or French—obviously a handicap in any attempt to acquire citizenship.

Participation in the current experienced labour force did not increase to any noticeable degree the proportion of persons obtaining citizenship. On the other hand, employment within some occupational categories appeared to have a very significant effect. For example, a very high proportion, or 88 per cent, of those in the current experienced labour force classified as fishermen had become citizens. Managerial and professional occupations, with 58 and 56 per cent, respectively, had the next highest. On the other hand, those working as loggers, farm workers and other labourers had the lowest proportions of immigrants who had acquired citizenship by June 1, 1961.

Analysis of citizenship status for these immigrants and their regional distribution showed little relationship. Regional differences in citizenship status were not very great, and those regions with the highest proportions of citizens were neither those with the largest proportion of foreign born nor those experiencing the most rapid population growth. Comparison between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas produced little evidence that the faster growing metropolitan areas necessarily provided greater incentives to become Canadian citizens. There were, however, very significant differences by country of birth and ethnic origin, which suggest that the relevance of area of residence for acquiring citizenship is a complex function of the cultural, social, economic and psychological characteristics of the immigrants in relation to the characteristics of the populations and opportunities within their areas of settlement. Non-metropolitan area residence is associated with higher proportions of citizens for the British, French, northern and western Europeans (excluding Germans), Italians and those born in the United States. On the other hand, metropolitan residence is associated with higher proportions of citizens for central and eastern European and Jewish origin immigrants.

The complexity of these interrelationships is further borne out by an examination of the immigrants' educational characteristics. For some groups, such as the Italians, education was positively related to citizenship status in metropolitan areas and negatively associated in non-metropolitan areas. For others, such as the British and American born, those living in non-metropolitan areas had higher proportions of citizens regardless of level of education. For the Hungarians, Ukrainians and Jewish, the reverse relationship existed, i.e., higher proportions of citizens were found among immigrants living in metropolitan areas regardless of educational attainment. The significance of area of residence for citizenship also varied somewhat with respect to the ability of the immigrant to speak either or both of the official languages, and with respect to a limited number of occupational groups. This would suggest that broad generalizations, based upon available census data, concerning the immigrant's propensity to acquire citizenship would have very limited validity. Differences in country of birth and ethnic origin are highly significant, but they interact in quite different ways with such characteristics as age, education, and area of residence.

Appendices A-H

Appendix A

Table A 1 – Immigrant Arrivals, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1946 - 60

No.	Ethnic origin	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	British Isles	58,332	44,083	50,108	26,360	17,645	35,361
2	English	42,197	30,346	32,441	16,116	11,068	21,348
3	Irish	4,632	4,006	5,096	3,527	2,322	3,373
4	Scottish	10,209	8,696	11,590	6,180	3,928	10,002
5	Welsh	1,294	1,035	981	537	327	638
6	French	3,229	1,523	1,884	1,906	1,929	6,949
7	Northwestern European	5,359	6,366	16,635	17,174	16,355	61,965
8	Belgian	751	865	1,099	741	472	2,655
9	German	1,298	1,186	3,713	6,721	6,642	33,234
10	Netherlands	2,431	3,499	10,417	8,012	7,635	19,405
11	Scandinavian	879	816	1,406	1,700	1,606	6,671
12	Danish	168	263	681	922	967	4,663
13	Icelandic	24	11	11	18	17	23
14	Norwegian	456	310	460	451	341	1,036
15	Swedish	231	232	254	309	281	949
16	Central European	410	483	2,665	3,789	3,143	7,620
17	Austrian	32	34	36	..	..	..
18	Czech-Slovak	226	285	1,456	2,134	1,498	3,199
19	Hungarian	152	164	1,173	1,655	1,645	4,421
20	Eastern European	1,212	7,222	34,955	28,232	16,435	35,286
21	Polish	730	2,735	13,915	12,359	6,732	13,078
22	Russian	213	293	1,441	937	653	2,305
23	Ukrainian	171	2,081	10,041	6,602	3,815	6,949
24	Other eastern European	98	2,113	9,558	8,334	5,235	12,954
25	Estonian	8	287	1,906	2,952	1,961	4,599
26	Finnish	56	81	227	267	504	4,158
27	Latvian	6	450	3,074	2,850	1,791	2,846
28	Lithuanian	28	1,295	4,351	2,265	979	1,351
29	Southern European	428	383	4,169	8,329	10,280	27,003
30	Italian	320	298	3,352	7,936	9,246	24,532
31	Maltese	12	24	719	241	845	1,604
32	Portuguese	47	35	55	68	104	166
33	Spanish	49	26	43	84	85	701

Table A1 - Immigrant Arrivals, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1946-60

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	No.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
47,872	51,962	49,974	35,467	56,587	118,536	32,489	24,957	26,435	1
29,341	31,018	29,617	22,422	35,204	75,546	20,224	15,034	15,601	2
5,901	8,669	7,748	4,910	8,242	15,828	4,792	3,834	4,012	3
11,693	11,317	11,534	7,289	11,987	24,533	6,713	5,526	6,130	4
937	958	1,075	846	1,154	2,629	760	563	692	5
5,000	3,830	3,489	2,941	3,768	6,214	3,292	2,622	2,940	6
56,476	61,882	52,383	30,838	43,604	57,193	27,881	21,541	21,450	7
1,375	1,453	1,346	1,015	2,143	2,811	1,017	844	776	8
29,344	36,241	31,106	19,588	27,843	31,191	15,842	12,481	12,430	9
21,515	20,782	16,691	7,328	8,257	12,720	7,933	5,684	5,983	10
4,242	3,406	3,240	2,907	5,361	10,471	3,089	2,532	2,261	11
2,140	1,642	1,499	1,496	3,713	7,883	1,908	1,501	1,207	12
45	55	50	25	41	61	52	30	14	13
1,371	1,097	1,181	898	1,011	1,536	658	517	551	14
686	612	510	488	596	991	471	484	489	15
2,523	5,134	4,816	2,667	7,669	32,635	3,957	2,092	2,500	16
..	3,612	3,877	1,835	2,982	2,364	971	784	1,001	17
1,009	603	377	354	347	360	198	207	220	18
1,514	919	562	478	4,340	29,911	2,788	1,101	1,279	19
15,110	7,397	5,350	4,323	5,156	7,802	5,637	5,805	5,437	20
5,638	3,308	2,461	2,073	2,438	3,096	3,171	3,960	3,401	21
1,109	527	405	297	288	442	252	202	232	22
2,859	957	724	560	578	530	405	346	349	23
5,504	2,605	1,760	1,393	1,852	3,734	1,809	1,297	1,455	24
948	459	294	194	166	226	131	103	143	25
2,308	1,252	717	652	1,128	2,884	1,296	944	1,047	26
1,462	595	470	356	342	434	212	140	161	27
786	299	279	191	216	190	170	110	104	28
22,866	26,158	27,380	22,674	33,000	36,423	32,233	32,618	28,302	29
21,554	24,547	24,857	20,545	30,064	29,763	28,878	27,223	21,690	30
694	749	939	355	381	657	482	424	485	31
262	568	1,337	1,439	1,984	4,768	2,188	4,372	5,277	32
356	294	247	335	571	1,235	685	599	850	33

THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON CANADA'S POPULATION

Table A1 — Immigrant Arrivals, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1946-60 — concluded

	Ethnic origin	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Southeastern European	220	958	4,299	2,799	2,469	8,511
2	Albanian	2	4	25	57	30	56
3	Bulgarian	3	9	69	78	85	362
4	Greek	108	711	775	774	913	2,918
5	Romanian	44	50	544	402	400	1,000
6	Yugoslavic	63	184	2,886	1,488	1,041	4,175
7	Jewish	2,100	2,424	9,892	5,047	3,006	7,167
8	Other European	120	184	309	333	452	1,096
9	Luxembourger .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Swiss ^a	120	184	309	333	452	1,096
11	Asiatic	75	236	220	998	2,018	3,203
12	Chinese	8	21	76	803	1,746	2,708
13	Japanese	3	2	6	13	13	3
14	Other Asiatic	64	213	138	182	259	492
15	Arabian	—	2	6	26	29	52
16	Armenian	12	10	12	10	37	86
17	East Indian	5	149	72	53	77	99
18	Egyptian .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Iranian	3	5	1	2	2	7
20	Lebanese	37	45	44	90	104	229
21	Syrian						
22	Turkish						
23	Other and not stated	234	265	278	250	180	230
24	Totals, All Origins	71,719	64,127	125,414	95,217	73,912	194,391

^a Recorded as Swiss but evidently one of the constituent ethnic origin groups such as French, German, Italian, etc.

SOURCE: *Canada Year Books*, 1948-62.

Table A 1 – Immigrant Arrivals, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1946-60 – concluded

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	No.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
4,490	4,511	4,870	4,640	7,509	11,775	10,595	7,637	8,934	1
20	14	26	21	6	26	15	21	33	2
114	55	48	41	33	59	21	52	47	3
1,750	2,112	2,956	3,057	5,274	5,706	5,476	5,035	5,093	4
401	289	230	105	153	213	153	169	189	5
2,205	2,041	1,610	1,416	2,043	5,771	4,930	2,360	3,572	6
5,682	4,300	2,036	1,660	2,190	6,037	2,895	3,395	2,964	7
1,314	863	1,027	717	1,268	1,485	881	691	824	8
..	..	..	37	153	127	26	12	13	9
1,314	863	1,027	680	1,115	1,358	855	679	811	10
2,921	2,500	2,589	3,514	3,396	3,151	3,963	4,261	2,913	11
2,320	1,936	1,958	2,602	2,103	1,686	2,630	2,586	1,402	12
7	49	73	102	124	185	193	197	169	13
594	515	558	810	1,169	1,280	1,140	1,478	1,342	14
73	18	15	56	87	91	75	62	84	15
77	74	76	144	189	285	197	242	164	16
172	140	177	249	332	334	459	741	691	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
11	20	11	15	11	24	13	—	—	19
242	227	253	326	494	361	260	288	242	20
19	36	26	20	56	92	33	59	28	21
					93	103	86	133	22
244	331	313	505	710	913	1,028	1,309	1,412	23
164,498	168,868	154,227	109,946	164,857	282,164	124,851	106,928	104,111	24

Appendix B

**Table B 1 – Detailed Ethnic Origins of Native Born and Foreign Born,
by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961**

No.	Ethnic origin	Canada	Native born	Pre-war immigrants
		No.	No.	No.
1	British Isles	7,996,142	6,845,136	724,702
2	English	4,189,254	3,497,571	433,137
3	Irish	1,756,082	1,606,927	91,932
4	Scottish	1,904,773	1,623,673	180,934
5	Welsh	144,087	115,597	18,348
6	Other	1,946	1,368	351
7	French	5,539,751	5,451,491	50,823
8	Northwestern European	1,926,893	1,354,595	191,516
9	Belgian	61,382	36,712	10,268
10	German	1,049,425	762,282	88,019
11	Netherlands	429,616	273,988	22,130
12	Scandinavian	386,470	281,613	71,099
13	Danish	85,578	50,839	13,398
14	Icelandic	30,446	27,194	2,752
15	Norwegian	148,274	110,529	30,810
16	Swedish	122,172	93,051	24,139
17	Central European	305,816	156,831	67,393
18	Austrian	106,535	62,865	22,264
19	Czech.....	48,341	26,366	13,138
20	Hungarian	126,220	54,423	23,459
21	Slovak	24,720	13,177	8,532
22	Eastern European	1,040,478	696,604	175,559
23	Polish	323,477	194,526	57,490
24	Russian	119,167	86,866	22,933
25	Ukrainian	473,257	363,138	72,022
26	Other eastern European	124,577	52,074	23,114
27	Byelorussian	768	277	138
28	Estonian	18,550	4,917	814
29	Finnish	59,436	30,395	16,673
30	Latvian	18,194	4,571	869
31	Lithuanian	27,629	11,914	4,620

**Table B 1 – Detailed Ethnic Origins of Native Born and Foreign Born,
by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961**

Post-war immigrants by period of immigration							No.
Total post-war immigrants	1946-50	1951-55	1956-57	1958-59	1960	1961	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
426,304	113,160	130,112	111,383	41,599	21,508	8,542	1
258,546	71,779	76,300	68,710	24,259	12,488	5,010	2
57,223	12,269	17,954	15,464	6,620	3,506	1,410	3
100,166	26,304	32,904	24,403	9,644	4,965	1,946	4
10,142	2,766	2,870	2,756	1,044	530	176	5
227	42	84	50	32	19	—	6
37,437	5,791	13,430	8,350	5,370	2,997	1,499	7
380,782	53,034	188,986	75,505	39,311	18,227	5,719	8
14,402	3,084	5,428	3,453	1,501	648	288	9
199,124	21,242	99,421	42,666	22,048	10,288	3,459	10
133,498	24,613	72,250	18,373	11,657	5,316	1,289	11
33,758	4,095	11,887	11,013	4,105	1,975	683	12
21,341	2,134	7,183	8,286	2,495	945	298	13
500	80	159	119	96	32	14	14
6,935	1,092	2,788	1,536	818	504	197	15
4,982	789	1,757	1,072	696	494	174	16
81,592	11,959	25,831	34,230	6,497	2,376	699	17
21,406	2,287	12,263	4,086	1,577	915	278	18
8,837	3,230	3,989	911	445	199	63	19
48,338	5,127	8,539	28,945	4,251	1,163	313	20
3,011	1,315	1,040	288	224	99	45	21
168,315	76,263	60,687	12,646	11,629	5,332	1,758	22
71,461	31,969	23,410	5,503	6,383	3,069	1,127	23
9,368	3,359	4,210	850	561	284	104	24
38,097	20,207	13,187	1,850	1,911	681	261	25
49,389	20,728	19,880	4,443	2,774	1,298	266	26
353	191	128	24	6	3	1	27
12,819	6,115	5,890	393	251	145	25	28
12,368	883	5,898	2,846	1,775	835	131	29
12,754	6,482	4,975	714	363	178	42	30
11,095	7,057	2,989	466	379	137	67	31

**Table B1 – Detailed Ethnic Origins of Native Born and Foreign Born,
by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961 – concluded**

No.	Ethnic origin	Canada	Native born	Pre-war immigrants
		No.	No.	No.
1	Southern European	619,170	256,320	54,798
2	Greek	56,475	17,850	4,371
3	Italian	450,303	185,135	31,350
4	Romanian	43,805	29,532	7,300
5	Yugoslavic	68,587	23,803	11,777
6	Jewish	173,344	107,877	37,722
7	Other European	50,678	17,397	2,914
8	Asiatic	121,753	65,775	22,300
9	Chinese	58,197	22,985	13,577
10	Japanese	29,157	22,802	4,764
11	Other Asiatic	34,399	19,988	3,959
12	East Indian	6,774	2,627	657
13	Syrian-Lebanese	19,374	14,072	2,254
14	Other	8,251	3,289	1,048
15	Other origins	258,496	247,597	2,619
16	Eskimo	11,835	11,701	72
17	Native Indian	208,286	206,814	453
18	Negro	32,127	26,806	1,648
19	Other	6,248	2,276	446
20	Origins not stated	204,134	192,770	6,800
21	American	15,786	11,032	2,749
22	Canadian	118,185	115,971	1,354
23	Other	70,163	65,767	2,697
24	Totals, All Origins	18,236,655	15,392,393	1,337,146

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A1 and B3.

**Table B 1 – Detailed Ethnic Origins of Native Born and Foreign Born,
by Period of Immigration, Canada, 1961 – concluded**

Post-war immigrants by period of immigration							No.
Total post-war immigrants	1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1956 - 57	1958 - 59	1960	1961	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
308,052	26,492	117,419	67,238	63,173	25,414	8,316	1
34,254	2,345	9,344	8,609	8,542	4,069	1,345	2
233,818	17,489	93,535	50,958	47,754	18,268	5,814	3
6,973	1,688	3,559	851	470	258	147	4
33,007	4,970	10,981	6,820	6,407	2,819	1,010	5
27,745	9,559	8,772	3,951	3,325	1,737	401	6
30,367	1,891	7,143	7,139	7,233	5,258	1,703	7
33,678	4,076	12,008	6,470	7,288	2,849	987	8
21,635	3,272	9,040	3,508	4,348	1,129	338	9
1,591	48	337	392	482	249	83	10
10,452	756	2,631	2,570	2,458	1,471	566	11
3,490	260	788	640	961	615	226	12
3,048	291	982	837	604	248	86	13
3,914	205	861	1,093	893	608	254	14
8,280	821	1,697	1,865	2,090	1,321	486	15
62	11	18	10	10	11	2	16
1,019	201	251	193	209	124	41	17
3,673	361	620	809	1,005	633	245	18
3,526	248	808	853	866	553	198	19
4,564	938	1,105	809	825	562	325	20
2,005	281	484	320	443	314	163	21
860	281	197	139	104	62	77	22
1,699	376	424	350	278	186	85	23
1,507,116	303,984	567,190	329,586	188,340	87,581	30,435	24

Appendix C

Table C1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Isles –						
0 - 4	450,740	431,120	—	—	8,094	7,701
5 - 9	420,520	409,760	—	—	16,295	15,255
10-14	391,360	375,620	—	—	19,817	18,526
15-19	283,040	268,390	2,496	2,380	17,025	15,884
20-24	216,480	217,510	1,271	1,271	11,948	15,799
25-29	213,840	205,760	1,962	1,922	20,972	25,555
30-34	221,040	222,210	6,163	7,239	29,027	31,658
35-39	228,980	233,580	11,818	17,076	27,846	35,554
40-44	218,240	217,230	18,006	21,562	18,790	22,456
45-49	207,620	203,540	23,961	23,522	13,016	12,568
50-54	157,680	149,710	45,128	41,661	7,287	7,943
55-59	112,985	112,090	50,360	47,710	4,360	5,430
60-64	91,650	96,245	44,948	50,404	2,646	4,128
65-69	78,796	86,934	41,807	47,910	1,515	2,875
70-74	62,188	74,974	43,488	46,436	977	2,001
75-79	43,748	52,390	34,070	35,216	660	1,241
80-84	24,466	31,448	17,330	19,204	345	626
85-89	10,382	14,276	6,287	7,700	122	247
90-94	2,716	4,408	1,595	2,120	33	66
95+	470	1,000	236	443	7	9
All Ages	3,436,941	3,408,195	350,926	373,776	200,782	225,522
French –						
0 - 4	379,940	367,800	—	—	1,764	1,755
5 - 9	351,120	342,220	—	—	1,936	1,767
10-14	314,080	304,940	—	—	1,727	1,720
15-19	258,620	251,880	343	281	1,438	1,473
20-24	194,840	199,170	166	172	1,046	1,409
25-29	184,210	186,870	334	340	2,044	2,089
30-34	183,210	186,010	1,607	1,814	3,126	2,480
35-39	172,890	176,530	1,706	1,881	2,335	2,074
40-44	150,060	156,290	1,107	1,432	1,260	1,097
45-49	133,070	135,360	1,590	1,985	859	695
50-54	112,500	111,750	2,838	3,329	583	578
55-59	87,705	90,530	3,085	3,723	361	417
60-64	67,485	68,775	3,089	3,911	225	331
65-69	52,626	55,074	2,808	3,486	130	247
70-74	38,886	41,822	2,162	2,592	87	149
75-79	25,406	26,776	1,363	1,575	37	93
80-84	13,390	14,466	667	750	29	38
85-89	5,538	6,164	232	295	5	21
90-94	1,206	1,710	46	98	4	7
95+	236	336	6	10	1	—
All Ages	2,727,018	2,724,473	23,149	27,674	18,997	18,440

Table C1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
German –						
0-4	70,520	65,960	—	—	1,740	1,663
5-9	53,160	51,520	—	—	5,514	5,136
10-14	39,800	38,195	—	—	7,812	7,018
15-19	31,736	30,984	104	142	6,568	6,137
20-24	27,192	28,212	172	180	11,468	11,351
25-29	28,036	27,872	346	291	17,229	14,631
30-34	26,688	24,988	1,299	1,287	18,310	15,637
35-39	22,448	22,440	2,768	2,652	10,616	12,591
40-44	21,532	21,200	2,185	2,277	6,443	6,949
45-49	18,860	18,756	2,842	3,068	5,451	5,496
50-54	13,944	13,256	6,721	5,739	4,072	4,437
55-59	9,568	9,060	8,087	6,520	2,507	2,865
60-64	7,072	6,992	7,079	5,926	1,339	2,060
65-69	5,777	6,072	5,330	5,169	750	1,216
70-74	4,357	4,620	4,269	3,916	348	704
75-79	2,946	3,108	2,953	2,572	193	434
80-84	1,557	1,821	1,425	1,304	89	200
85-89	675	846	532	547	31	90
90-94	177	250	118	148	7	17
95+	31	54	20	31	1	4
All Ages	386,076	376,206	46,250	41,769	100,488	98,636
Netherlands –						
0-4	32,364	31,108	—	—	1,273	1,209
5-9	23,980	23,076	—	—	4,059	3,729
10-14	14,004	13,316	—	—	8,551	7,692
15-19	9,892	9,478	100	76	7,715	6,564
20-24	7,624	7,054	130	92	7,488	6,625
25-29	7,058	7,096	155	146	9,506	7,918
30-34	7,336	7,522	354	399	9,842	8,146
35-39	6,750	6,744	956	1,054	7,122	7,091
40-44	6,536	6,732	943	909	4,914	4,780
45-49	5,886	5,594	1,008	939	3,882	3,443
50-54	4,658	4,552	1,491	1,178	2,873	2,635
55-59	3,710	3,359	1,842	1,292	1,843	1,668
60-64	2,746	2,704	1,548	1,583	926	767
65-69	2,286	2,338	1,115	1,010	379	351
70-74	1,796	1,963	955	777	137	156
75-79	1,258	1,281	617	544	61	67
80-84	703	712	320	290	30	35
85-89	266	297	128	123	7	14
90-94	72	92	17	32	—	—
95+	14	31	4	3	—	—
All Ages	138,939	135,049	11,683	10,447	70,608	62,890

Table C1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Scandinavian – ^a						
0- 4	22,444	21,800	—	—	549	502
5- 9	19,772	19,392	—	—	1,499	1,348
10-14	16,832	16,268	—	—	1,786	1,721
15-19	13,150	13,286	74	63	1,427	1,365
20-24	11,058	10,926	57	58	1,313	1,362
25-29	10,650	10,182	86	69	2,347	1,765
30-34	10,700	10,976	373	381	2,798	1,883
35-39	9,380	10,096	1,161	1,177	2,696	1,780
40-44	9,662	9,358	1,381	1,379	1,845	1,309
45-49	7,708	7,576	1,838	1,789	1,121	804
50-54	4,678	4,280	6,075	3,478	690	528
55-59	2,390	2,221	8,407	4,301	319	299
60-64	1,283	1,245	6,376	4,233	166	141
65-69	935	959	5,306	3,848	73	110
70-74	817	596	5,267	3,380	50	58
75-79	283	264	3,805	2,361	35	26
80-84	144	145	1,747	1,155	11	15
85-89	53	58	682	461	4	4
90-94	19	20	153	133	3	5
95+	3	4	17	28	—	1
All Ages	141,961	139,652	42,805	28,294	18,732	15,026
Hungarian –						
0- 4	7,713	7,138	—	—	284	246
5- 9	4,531	4,386	—	—	1,368	1,197
10-14	3,062	2,876	—	—	1,666	1,595
15-19	2,257	2,216	12	11	1,242	1,148
20-24	2,072	2,022	31	20	3,502	2,011
25-29	2,480	2,375	64	60	4,591	2,510
30-34	1,950	1,888	570	522	4,249	2,730
35-39	1,089	1,002	1,470	1,391	3,826	2,567
40-44	990	969	647	671	2,269	1,568
45-49	850	866	544	602	1,938	1,332
50-54	487	512	1,181	1,291	1,319	1,092
55-59	218	218	2,782	1,961	756	825
60-64	64	66	3,047	1,631	489	644
65-69	36	34	1,738	872	270	406
70-74	25	15	820	488	155	213
75-79	5	4	453	240	77	133
80-84	4	2	145	94	40	50
85-89	—	—	53	36	8	13
90-94	—	1	7	4	1	6
95+	—	—	1	—	2	—
All Ages	27,833	26,590	13,565	9,894	28,052	20,286

^a Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish.

Table C1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Other central European –^a						
0-4	9,466	8,955	—	—	178	173
5-9	7,913	7,695	—	—	586	571
10-14	6,018	5,751	—	—	1,196	1,163
15-19	4,918	4,382	28	24	908	883
20-24	3,945	3,532	83	95	1,110	1,147
25-29	3,856	3,638	290	255	2,143	1,608
30-34	3,494	3,397	881	897	3,486	2,573
35-39	3,081	3,246	1,597	1,473	2,944	2,511
40-44	3,156	3,344	747	649	1,597	1,283
45-49	2,859	2,800	716	976	1,331	1,031
50-54	1,819	1,779	2,113	2,595	994	935
55-59	973	956	5,677	3,524	600	692
60-64	378	412	5,399	2,821	336	453
65-69	195	209	3,440	2,218	168	250
70-74	79	69	2,412	1,605	77	136
75-79	26	24	1,432	779	43	68
80-84	10	13	485	334	21	41
85-89	9	5	181	125	3	9
90-94	2	1	37	35	3	2
95+	—	—	5	6	—	1
All Ages	52,197	50,208	25,523	18,411	17,724	15,530
Polish —						
0-4	17,724	16,957	—	—	448	451
5-9	17,530	16,705	—	—	1,422	1,371
10-14	11,571	11,367	—	—	4,272	4,180
15-19	8,272	8,018	53	43	2,007	1,901
20-24	7,156	6,792	82	74	984	1,293
25-29	7,618	7,176	185	184	1,371	1,809
30-34	6,482	6,542	1,253	1,124	3,521	4,277
35-39	5,714	5,992	2,312	2,118	7,973	6,115
40-44	6,234	6,186	1,183	1,012	6,606	3,092
45-49	5,191	5,089	1,675	2,389	5,705	2,083
50-54	2,813	2,621	4,179	4,460	2,927	1,611
55-59	1,294	1,260	6,504	4,780	1,331	1,214
60-64	532	519	5,978	3,378	787	919
65-69	267	249	3,795	2,539	425	524
70-74	179	161	2,475	1,901	199	278
75-79	93	93	1,408	993	79	128
80-84	44	44	527	405	38	71
85-89	20	19	199	162	12	28
90-94	1	3	41	53	1	7
95+	—	1	15	11	—	1
All Ages	98,735	95,794	31,864	25,626	40,108	31,353

^a Includes Austrian, Czech and Slovak.

Table C1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Russian –^a						
0- 4	6,287	5,833	—	—	82	73
5- 9	6,108	5,680	—	—	163	138
10-14	5,096	5,081	—	—	405	377
15-19	4,109	3,850	14	6	337	290
20-24	3,135	2,895	19	25	240	261
25-29	3,122	3,141	41	32	259	261
30-34	3,548	3,673	197	193	379	516
35-39	3,205	3,361	488	478	600	865
40-44	3,170	3,338	449	433	517	477
45-49	2,878	2,776	764	796	486	338
50-54	1,812	1,655	1,825	1,412	388	301
55-59	997	1,004	1,690	1,416	275	347
60-64	409	403	1,777	1,361	247	264
65-69	161	171	2,273	1,417	162	222
70-74	68	71	1,839	1,322	86	148
75-79	35	38	1,083	699	55	78
80-84	13	12	410	288	16	38
85-89	1	4	130	115	8	16
90-94	—	2	30	29	1	4
95+	—	1	8	12	—	1
All Ages	44,154	42,989	13,037	10,034	4,706	5,015
Ukrainian –						
0- 4	28,048	26,408	—	—	210	202
5- 9	26,132	25,036	—	—	470	433
10-14	20,052	19,280	—	—	1,899	1,874
15-19	15,842	15,440	49	40	1,248	1,202
20-24	13,712	14,318	48	63	592	562
25-29	14,976	15,112	223	195	683	768
30-34	14,772	14,194	973	982	1,398	1,621
35-39	14,006	14,246	1,856	1,723	5,624	4,119
40-44	14,140	13,704	773	728	3,237	1,532
45-49	11,650	11,226	1,429	2,042	2,859	1,082
50-54	6,382	5,776	3,986	4,269	1,715	782
55-59	3,161	3,051	7,236	5,462	889	659
60-64	943	830	7,854	4,840	671	484
65-69	216	177	6,894	4,509	344	286
70-74	83	71	5,124	3,353	207	176
75-79	46	39	2,867	1,727	95	81
80-84	21	23	1,095	715	19	45
85-89	7	11	408	349	6	13
90-94	5	2	81	88	4	4
95+	—	—	21	20	1	1
All Ages	184,194	178,944	40,917	31,105	22,171	15,926

^a Includes Byelorussian.

Table C1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Other eastern European –^a						
0-4	2,684	2,704	—	—	53	58
5-9	2,978	2,930	—	—	267	266
10-14	1,219	1,090	—	—	1,121	1,039
15-19	595	641	20	19	1,255	1,237
20-24	500	525	21	16	924	974
25-29	470	485	27	16	759	842
30-34	441	417	106	120	1,498	1,736
35-39	403	426	219	178	3,249	2,849
40-44	438	457	115	137	2,512	2,051
45-49	468	474	162	218	2,565	1,886
50-54	282	246	450	452	2,111	1,598
55-59	104	118	906	481	1,335	1,137
60-64	62	83	715	345	704	779
65-69	35	37	409	238	363	476
70-74	29	19	244	214	190	348
75-79	9	14	170	109	81	194
80-84	4	9	69	59	45	104
85-89	1	4	35	23	17	33
90-94	1	—	6	4	1	8
95+	—	—	—	—	1	2
All Ages	10,723	10,679	3,674	2,629	19,051	17,617
Italian –						
0-4	32,070	30,290	—	—	2,501	2,387
5-9	16,375	15,505	—	—	7,775	7,460
10-14	7,740	7,470	—	—	12,215	11,389
15-19	5,416	5,377	43	39	7,538	7,530
20-24	4,762	4,633	91	71	13,061	14,095
25-29	5,054	4,849	225	164	19,482	16,063
30-34	5,787	5,607	397	337	21,167	14,984
35-39	5,755	5,535	877	796	16,900	11,644
40-44	4,723	4,447	773	661	9,002	5,780
45-49	3,840	3,584	1,261	1,057	7,460	5,090
50-54	1,733	1,612	2,075	1,548	5,428	4,016
55-59	714	659	2,508	1,934	2,578	2,287
60-64	321	370	2,771	1,977	1,281	1,543
65-69	233	221	2,834	1,747	762	924
70-74	113	127	2,505	1,257	309	513
75-79	53	71	1,415	799	160	263
80-84	26	34	553	281	56	100
85-89	10	12	187	88	21	42
90-94	5	2	43	21	5	7
95+	—	—	7	8	—	—
All Ages	94,730	90,405	18,565	12,785	127,701	106,117

^a Includes Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian.

Table C1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jewish –						
0-4	7,434	6,921	—	—	232	247
5-9	8,047	7,684	—	—	672	648
10-14	7,308	6,963	—	—	1,994	1,803
15-19	5,394	5,212	43	35	861	836
20-24	4,026	3,468	70	55	521	690
25-29	3,644	3,206	81	83	690	866
30-34	3,634	3,449	295	308	1,121	1,388
35-39	3,777	3,874	740	806	1,577	2,041
40-44	4,030	4,012	863	1,066	1,581	1,637
45-49	3,878	3,707	1,823	1,885	1,713	1,187
50-54	2,543	2,297	2,806	3,083	1,519	819
55-59	852	820	3,158	2,918	708	491
60-64	453	414	2,781	2,832	456	381
65-69	226	226	2,004	2,117	259	240
70-74	92	139	1,904	2,309	139	175
75-79	41	48	1,034	1,118	70	88
80-84	12	16	519	482	21	48
85-89	5	16	190	197	8	11
90-94	4	4	55	45	3	3
95+	1	—	8	9	—	1
All Ages	55,401	52,476	18,374	19,348	14,145	13,600
Other European –^a						
0-4	19,716	18,817	—	—	1,625	1,550
5-9	12,767	12,299	—	—	4,177	3,877
10-14	8,344	7,967	—	—	4,945	4,551
15-19	6,270	6,021	52	43	4,072	3,953
20-24	5,357	5,248	88	91	7,138	7,502
25-29	5,436	5,324	232	220	12,479	9,420
30-34	5,559	5,410	804	736	13,352	8,650
35-39	4,752	4,690	1,810	1,674	9,650	6,876
40-44	4,128	4,132	1,117	1,095	5,473	3,738
45-49	3,431	3,322	1,524	1,618	3,833	2,847
50-54	1,724	1,611	3,567	3,461	2,562	2,206
55-59	813	769	6,581	4,095	1,365	1,627
60-64	404	370	5,931	3,454	738	1,099
65-69	245	249	3,949	2,338	382	616
70-74	139	128	2,967	1,870	177	351
75-79	75	67	1,626	978	105	209
80-84	34	36	611	409	43	92
85-89	13	12	171	125	32	39
90-94	6	3	29	29	7	9
95+	1	—	5	3	1	3
All Ages	79,214	76,475	31,064	22,239	72,156	59,215

^a Includes Albanian, Bulgarian, Finnish, Greek, Romanian, Yugoslavic and other European.

Table C1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – continued

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Asiatic —^a						
0-4	8,219	7,846	—	—	347	316
5-9	4,792	4,565	—	—	866	789
10-14	3,254	3,041	—	—	1,768	1,087
15-19	2,518	2,464	13	6	899	634
20-24	2,199	2,179	44	28	2,466	2,565
25-29	2,425	2,252	106	52	5,539	2,924
30-34	2,958	2,484	129	61	3,026	1,712
35-39	2,754	2,421	181	110	1,059	929
40-44	2,153	1,865	281	193	570	657
45-49	1,597	1,212	670	374	364	940
50-54	778	591	2,045	603	249	1,231
55-59	365	248	1,976	670	162	844
60-64	168	106	2,539	842	136	623
65-69	107	48	3,172	726	115	384
70-74	66	32	3,369	559	75	210
75-79	28	21	1,913	303	49	78
80-84	9	5	791	116	13	31
85-89	3	1	283	49	8	9
90-94	1	—	58	12	1	2
95+	—	—	22	4	—	1
All Ages	34,394	31,381	17,592	4,708	17,712	15,966
Native Indian and Eskimo —						
0-4	20,656	20,410	—	—	121	114
5-9	16,827	16,437	—	—	135	117
10-14	14,140	13,688	—	—	97	83
15-19	10,803	10,748	14	30	49	62
20-24	8,386	8,851	14	18	18	43
25-29	7,096	7,253	7	15	18	45
30-34	6,144	5,872	19	17	29	29
35-39	5,015	5,007	10	33	15	26
40-44	4,340	4,005	28	26	10	9
45-49	3,910	3,435	24	22	12	11
50-54	3,479	2,954	23	21	8	2
55-59	2,755	2,359	23	18	6	7
60-64	2,516	2,041	22	14	2	5
65-69	1,866	1,586	16	24	3	—
70-74	1,417	1,113	27	17	1	2
75-79	882	795	12	11	1	—
80-84	507	526	5	5	1	—
85-89	229	228	—	3	—	—
90-94	56	111	4	1	—	—
95+	27	45	1	1	—	—
All Ages	111,051	107,464	249	276	526	555

^a Includes Chinese, Japanese, East Indian, Syrian-Lebanese and other Asiatic.

Table C 1 – Selected Ethnic Origins for Native Born, Pre-war and Post-war Immigrants, by Five-Year Age Groups, by Sex, Canada, 1961 – concluded

Ethnic origin and age group	Native born		Pre-war immigrants		Post-war immigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Other and not stated – ^a	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0- 4	15,873	15,218	—	—	348	382
5- 9	14,003	13,088	—	—	456	444
10-14	12,134	11,583	—	—	433	414
15-19	9,075	8,704	69	69	420	461
20-24	8,378	7,639	67	41	503	842
25-29	7,837	7,083	79	70	933	1,217
30-34	7,823	6,930	240	227	838	938
35-39	7,840	7,098	245	240	576	588
40-44	7,109	6,628	301	281	367	343
45-49	6,313	5,833	317	336	215	230
50-54	4,681	4,464	474	557	145	172
55-59	3,503	3,409	467	564	85	111
60-64	2,841	2,870	511	525	54	67
65-69	2,322	2,515	557	527	29	48
70-74	1,759	2,155	456	525	15	30
75-79	1,146	1,477	279	335	10	17
80-84	661	899	153	172	5	10
85-89	251	442	80	78	2	6
90-94	62	171	14	31	1	5
95+	11	24	1	6	1	1
All Ages	113,622	108,230	4,310	4,584	5,437	6,326
All origins —						
0- 4	1,131,898	1,085,285	—	—	19,849	19,029
5- 9	1,006,555	977,978	—	—	47,660	44,546
10-14	876,014	844,496	—	—	71,704	66,232
15-19	671,907	647,091	3,527	3,307	55,009	51,560
20-24	520,822	524,974	2,454	2,370	64,322	68,531
25-29	507,808	499,674	4,443	4,114	101,045	90,291
30-34	511,566	511,569	15,660	16,644	117,167	100,958
35-39	497,839	506,288	30,214	34,860	104,608	100,226
40-44	460,641	463,897	30,899	34,511	66,993	58,758
45-49	420,009	415,150	42,148	43,618	52,810	41,063
50-54	321,993	309,666	86,977	79,137	34,870	30,886
55-59	232,107	232,131	111,289	91,369	19,480	20,920
60-64	179,327	184,445	102,365	90,077	11,203	14,688
65-69	146,329	157,099	87,447	80,695	6,129	9,175
70-74	112,093	128,075	80,283	72,521	3,230	5,648
75-79	76,080	86,510	56,500	50,359	1,811	3,198
80-84	41,605	50,211	26,852	26,063	822	1,544
85-89	17,463	22,395	9,778	10,476	294	595
90-94	4,333	6,780	2,334	2,883	75	152
95+	794	1,496	377	595	15	26
All Ages	7,737,183	7,655,210	693,547	643,599	779,096	728,020

^a Includes American, Canadian and Negro.

SOURCE: P.W.I. tabulations, Table A5.

Appendix D

SAMPLING RATIOS FOR EXTRACTION OF DATA FOR THE NATIVE-BORN POPULATION

In order to reduce the time-cost factor for the monograph's tabulation programme to manageable proportions, sampling of the 1961 Census tapes of individuals was instituted. On the recommendation of Dr. I. Fellegi, Director of the Sampling and Survey Research Division, DBS, sampling was employed for the eight largest ethnic origin groups of native born. Sampling ratios employed in the extraction of data for each of nine age categories within each ethnic origin group are presented below. All other ethnic origins, both native born and foreign born were included on a 100-per-cent basis.

Table D 1 – Sampling Ratios^a for the Native and Foreign-born Populations, Canada, 1961

Age group	Native born				
	British Isles	French	German	Ukrainian	Italian
0- 4	1/20	1/20	1/5	1/4	1/5
5-14	1/20	1/20	1/5	1/4	1/5
15-19	1/10	1/10	1/4	1/2	} 100%
20-24	1/10	1/10	1/4	1/2	
25-34	1/10	1/10	1/4	1/2	
35-44	1/10	1/10	1/4	1/2	
45-54	1/10	1/10	1/4	1/2	
55-64	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1	
65+	1/2	1/2	1/1	1/1	
	Native born				Foreign born
	Nether-lands	Scandi-navian	Polish	All other origins	All other origins
0- 4	1/4	1/4	1/3	} 100%	} 100%
5-14	1/4	1/4	1/3		
15-19	1/2	1/2	1/2		
20-24	1/2	1/2	1/2		
25-34	1/2	1/2	1/2		
35-44	1/2	1/2	} 100%		
45-54	1/2	1/2			
55-64	1/1	1/1			
55+	1/1	1/1			

^a Sampling was carried out within provinces, and commenced with the n^{th} case in each sampling category.

Appendix E

INSTRUCTIONS TO CENSUS ENUMERATORS FOR OBTAINING ETHNIC ORIGIN AND BIRTHPLACE DATA IN CENSUSES OF CANADA, 1931-61

EI. INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING ETHNIC ORIGIN DATA

E1.1 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA

Question -

10. To what ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestor (on the male side) belong on coming to this continent?

<u>Austrian</u>	<u>Belgian</u>	<u>Czech</u>	<u>Danish</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Native</u>	If not listed, write here:
<u>Estonian</u>	<u>Finnish</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Greek</u>	<u>Indian</u>	
<u>Hungarian</u>	<u>Icelandic</u>	<u>Irish</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>Band</u>	member
<u>Lithuanian</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Norwegian</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Non-</u>	
<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Scottish</u>	<u>Slovak</u>	<u>Swedish</u>	<u>Band</u>	
<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Welsh</u>	<u>Yugoslavic</u>				

Instructions -

Mark one space only.

It is important to distinguish carefully between "citizenship" or "nationality" on the one hand and "ethnic" or "cultural" group on the other. "Ethnic" or "cultural" group refers to the group from which the person is descended; citizenship (nationality) refers to the country to which the person owes allegiance. Canadian citizens belong to many ethnic or cultural groups - English, French, Irish, Jewish, Scottish, Ukrainian, etc.

For census purposes a person's ethnic or cultural group is traced through his father. For example, if a person's father is German and his mother Norwegian, the entry will be "German".

If the respondent does not understand the question as worded on the questionnaire, you will ask the language spoken by him on arrival if he is an immigrant, or by his ancestor on the male side on first coming to this continent. For example, if the person replies that his ancestor on the male side spoke French when he came to this continent, you will record "French". However, if the respondent should reply "English" or "Gaelic" to this question, you must make further inquiries to determine whether the person is English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh.

If the respondent does not understand the question as worded on the questionnaire or you cannot establish the ethnic or cultural group through the language of the ancestors, you will ask "Is your ethnic or cultural group on the male side English, French, Jewish, Negro, North American Indian, Norwegian, Scottish, Ukrainian, etc.?"

Procedure for persons reporting British Isles:

If a person reports "British Isles" but does not know if he is English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh, enter "British Isles" in the write-in space.

Procedure for persons reporting Native Indian:

(1) If a person reports "Native Indian" ask an additional question: "Is your name on any Indian Band membership list in Canada?" If the answer is "Yes", mark the space for "Band member". If "No" mark "Non-band".

Note that "Treaty Indians" should be marked "Band member".

(2) If the person is of mixed white and Indian parentage:

- (a) Consider those living on Indian reserves as "Indian" and determine Band status as outlined above.
- (b) For those not on reserves, determine the ethnic or cultural group through the line of the father.

Procedure for persons reporting "Canadian", "U.S.A." or "Unknown":

Since this question refers to the time when the person or his ancestors came to this continent, the answer should refer to the ethnic groups or cultures of the old world. However, if, in spite of this explanation, the person insists that his ethnic or cultural group is "Canadian" or "U.S.A.", enter his reply in the write-in space.

If the person states that he really does not know what to reply to this question, enter "Unknown".

E1.2 1951 CENSUS OF CANADA

Question -

17. Origin

Instructions -

It is important to distinguish carefully between "citizenship" or "nationality" on the one hand, and "origin" on the other. Origin refers to the cultural group, sometimes erroneously called "racial" group, from which the person is descended; citizenship (nationality) refers to the country to which the person owes allegiance. Canadian citizens are of many origins - English, Irish, Scottish, Jewish, Ukrainian, etc.

For census purposes a person's origin is traced through his father. For example, if a person's father is German and his mother Norwegian, the origin will be entered as "German".

You will first attempt to establish a person's origin by asking the language spoken by the person (if he is an immigrant), or by his paternal ancestor *when he first came to this continent*. For example, if the person replies that his paternal ancestor spoke French when he came to this

continent, you will record the origin as "French". However, if the respondent should reply "English" or "Gaelic" to this question, you must make further inquiries to determine whether the origin is English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh.

If the respondent does not understand your first question, or you cannot establish the person's origin from the answer you receive, you will ask "Is your origin in the male line English, Scottish, Ukrainian, Jewish, Norwegian, North American Indian, Negro, etc.?"

Ordinarily, persons born and bred in Canada or the United States will report some European origin, such as English, French, or Spanish. However, if a person *insists* that his origin is Canadian or American, you are to accept that answer and write it in the space provided.

Do not confuse Question 12 (Language first spoken in childhood) with this question. Above all, do not assume that the answer given to Question 12 establishes the answer to the question on origin.

For persons of mixed white and Indian parentage, the origin recorded will be as follows:

- (a) For those living on Indian reserves, the origin will be recorded as "Native Indian".
- (b) For those not on reserves the origin will be determined through the line of the father, that is, by following the usual procedure.

If a person states that, because of mixed ancestry, he really does not know what to reply to the question on origin, you will mark the oval "Unknown".

E1.3 1941 CENSUS OF CANADA

Question -

100. Column 25. - Racial Origin.

Instructions -

(1) What is racial origin? The word "race" signifies - "descendants of a common ancestor."

(a) It is imperative to understand that a person's racial origin, and nationality very often are different, for instance the Canadian nationality comprises many different racial origins, e.g., English, French, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, Italian, German, etc.

(b) The name of a country from which a person came to Canada gives no indication of that person's racial origin, e.g., a person may have come to Canada from Austria, but may be Polish, or German, or Italian, etc. A striking example are the Ukrainians (Ruthenians). They have no Ukrainian (Ruthenian) nationality, but have come to this country from the nations of Poland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and other nations of Europe through which they are dispersed. No matter what country they come from, their racial origin is "Ukrainian".

(c) The word **Canadian** does not denote a racial origin, but a nationality; the same applies to the word **American**.

(d) It is therefore necessary for the Enumerator to ascertain a person's racial origin separately from his country of birth, or nationality.

(2) **What determines racial origin?** As a general rule a person's racial origin is to be traced through his father, e.g., if a person's father is English and his mother French the racial origin shall be entered as English, while a person whose father is French and whose mother is English shall be entered as French, and similarly for other combinations.

(a) **Canadian aborigines.** For the Canadian aborigines, the entry will be Indian or Eskimo as the case may be. For a person of White and Indian blood, the entry shall be "Half-Breed".

(b) **Coloured stocks.** For persons belonging to stock involving difference in colour (i.e., the black, yellow, and brown races) the entry shall be Negro, Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Malayan, etc., respectively, thus indicating the branch within the distinct ethnic stock, to which such persons belong.

(c) **Mixed blood.** The children begotten of marriages between white and black or white and Chinese, etc., shall be entered in the Column as Negro, Chinese, etc., as the case may be.

E1.4 1931 CENSUS OF CANADA

Instructions —

122. Column 21: Racial Origin. The purpose of the information sought in this column is to measure as accurately as possible the racial origins of the population of Canada, i.e., the original sources from which the present population has been derived.

In the case of distinct ethnic stocks, involving differences in colour (i.e. the black, red, yellow or brown races) the answer will be Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Malayan, etc., as the case may be.

In the case of persons deriving from European stocks, the proper answer will in many cases be indicated by the country or portion of the country from which the family of the person originally came, for example, English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, French, but certain stocks may be found in more than one European country. In such cases the country of birth or the country from which they came to Canada may not indicate their racial origin. For example the Ukrainians (Ruthenians) may have immigrated to Canada from Poland, Russia, Austria, Hungary but they should not be classed as Poles, Russians, Austrians, Hungarians, but as Ukrainians. Similarly many immigrants from Russia are of German origin. The enumerator should make specific inquiry and should not assume that the country of birth discloses origin. A German born in France is not French by origin although he may be a citizen of France.

123. Origin is to be traced through the father. A person whose father is English and whose mother is French will be recorded as of English origin, while a person whose father is French and whose mother is English will be recorded as of French origin, and similarly with other combinations. In the case of the aboriginal Indian population of Canada, the origin is to be traced through the mother, and the names of their tribes should be given as Chippewa, Cree, Blackfoot, etc. The children begotten of marriages between white and black or yellow races will be recorded as Negro, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, etc., as the case may be. The object of this question is to obtain a knowledge of the various constituent elements that

have combined from the earliest times to make up the present population of Canada.

E2. INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING BIRTHPLACE DATA

E2.1 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA

Question -

7. In what province (or country) were you born? (If outside Canada, give country according to present boundaries)

<u>Nfld.</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>Que.</u>	If not listed, write here:
<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	
<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>				
<u>Austria</u>	<u>Belgium</u>	<u>Czecho- slovakia</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>England</u>	
<u>Finland</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Greece</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	
<u>Italy</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Northern Ireland</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Poland</u>	
<u>Republic of Ireland</u>	<u>Romania</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	
<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>U.S.S.R.</u>	<u>Wales</u>	<u>Yugoslavia</u>		

Instructions -

If born in Canada. - Mark the appropriate province or territory in the top line.

If born outside Canada. - Mark the country of birth (according to its present boundaries) in the second, third or fourth row, or, if not listed, write the name in the write-in space.

If uncertain. - Because of changes in national boundaries, persons born in some parts of continental Europe or elsewhere may be uncertain of their country of birth. In such cases, ask them to state the province or district in which they were born (as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Slovakia) or the nearest city (as Warsaw, Danzig, Trieste, Strasbourg). Write such replies in the write-in space.

If born in Russia. - Before making an entry, determine whether the person was born in the U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Byelorussian S.S.R., Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, or Ukrainian S.S.R. Mark the space "U.S.S.R." **only** for those reporting "U.S.S.R.". For all others, write in "Byelorussian S.S.R.", "Esthonia", etc., as the case may be, but do not mark the space "U.S.S.R.".

If born in Ireland. - If the respondent is unsure of the part of Ireland in which he was born, ask him the name of the county of birth. The following counties are in Northern Ireland:

Antrim, Armagh, Down,
Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone.

All others are in the Republic of Ireland.

If born at sea. - Enter "At sea".

E2.2 1951 CENSUS OF CANADA**Question –**

14. Birthplace (in what province or country was this person born?)

Instructions –

If the person was born in Canada indicate the province or territory of birth by marking the appropriate oval in the left-hand column.

If the person was born outside Canada mark the country of birth *as it is now constituted*. This rule has particular bearing for persons born in certain parts of Continental Europe in which there have been recent changes in national boundaries. If the person is uncertain of his country of birth *as it is now constituted*, he should be asked to give the name of the province or district in which he was born—as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Slovakia; or the nearest city—as Warsaw, Danzig, Lvov, Trieste, Strasbourg, etc. They should be written in the space provided below the ovals.

Be certain to distinguish between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland when marking country of birth. If the respondent is uncertain of the part of Ireland in which he was born, ask him the name of the county of birth. For your guidance, the following counties are situated in Northern Ireland:

Antrim,	Armagh,
Down,	Fermanagh,
Londonderry,	Tyrone.

All others are situated in the Republic of Ireland. If a person states his place of birth as Ulster this answer cannot be accepted since six of its nine counties comprise Northern Ireland while the remaining three are part of the Republic of Ireland.

For persons born on a ship at sea enter “at sea” in the space provided.

E2.3 1941 CENSUS OF CANADA**Question –**

Column 18—Place of Birth

Instructions –

88. (1) **Place of birth.** In this column the Enumerator shall enter the place of birth of every person enumerated. If the person was born in Canada, enter the name of the province or territory, using the abbreviations listed below. If the person was born outside of Canada, enter the country of birth.

(3) **Persons born outside of Canada.** For persons born outside of Canada, the Enumerator will enter the name of the country only, except in the following cases:

(a) **Born in British Isles.** Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State (Eire), Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc. If a person is unable to state definitely whether his or her place of birth is in Northern Ireland or in

Eire, enter the county as well, e.g. Ireland (Co. Donegal). Note that "Ulster" should not be reported, as six of its nine counties comprise Northern Ireland and the remaining three are part of the Irish Free State (Eire).

(b) **Born in Continental Europe.** For persons born on the Continent of Europe enter the country of birth as it was constituted in 1936. For example persons in what constituted Austria before the German invasion should be reported as born in Austria and not in Germany.

(c) **Born at sea.** For persons born on a ship at sea, the Enumerator will enter "at sea" in Column 18.

(d) **Enumerator will write the name of the various countries of birth in full.** Abbreviations will be used only when persons were born in the various provinces or territories of Canada.

89. Person uncertain of birthplace. If the person reports as his or her place of birth one of the countries which have had changes of boundaries after the first World War, the Enumerator will ask specifically whether or not the birthplace is located within the present area of the country as of 1936; and if not, find out to what country it has been transferred. If the Enumerator cannot find the present location of the birthplace, he should enter in addition to the name of the country, the name of the province or state in which the person was born, as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, Moravia, Slovakia, etc., or the city, as Warsaw, Prague, Strasbourg, etc.

E2.4 1931 CENSUS OF CANADA

Question -

Country of Birth

Instructions -

106. Column 15: Country or place of birth of person. If the person was born in Canada the name of the province or territory in which born should be entered in Column 15. The names of the provinces and territories will be denoted by abbreviations. (See Instruction 43.)

107. If born out of Canada. If the person was born outside of Canada the enumerator will enter the name of the country (not city, town or state) in which he or she was born.

Since it is essential that each foreign born person be credited to the country in which his birthplace is now located, special attention must be given to the six countries which lost a part of their territory in the readjustments following the World War. These six countries are as follows:

Austria, which lost territory to Czechoslovakia, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland and Romania.

Hungary, which lost territory to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria, which lost territory to Greece and Yugoslavia.

Germany, which lost territory to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, France, Lithuania and Poland.

Russia, which lost territory to Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Turkey.

Turkey, which lost territory to Greece and Italy, and from which the following areas became independent; Iraq (Mesopotamia); Palestine (including Transjordan); Syria (including the Lebanon); and various States and Kingdoms in Arabia (Asir, Hejaz and Yemen).

If the person reports one of these six countries as his place of birth or that of his parents, ask specifically whether the birthplace is located within the present area of the country; and if not, find out to what country it has been transferred. If a person was born in the province of Bohemia, for example, which was formerly in Austria but is now a part of Czechoslovakia, the proper return for country of birth is Czechoslovakia. If the enumerator cannot ascertain with certainty the present location of the birthplace, where this group of countries is involved, he should enter in addition to the name of the country, the name of the province or state in which the person was born, as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, Moravia, Slovakia, etc., or the city as Warsaw, Prague, Strasbourg, etc.

If born in British Isles. Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc.

108. Language not evidence of birthplace. The language spoken should not be relied upon to determine birthplace. This is especially true of the German language, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German; it is also spoken by many people in Russia.

109. If born at sea. If the person was born "at sea" his birthplace should be so recorded.

110. Write birthplace in full. To prevent errors and to facilitate the work of compilation in the Bureau of Statistics, the names of the place of birth of persons born out of Canada must be written in full.

Appendix F

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION UTILIZED IN THE 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA

All persons 15 years of age and over in the labour force who had a job during the week prior to enumeration were asked to state the kind of work in which they were engaged in this period. Those with two or more jobs were asked to report the occupation at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons looking for work exclusive of those looking for their first job were asked to give the occupation followed when last employed.

Inmates in institutions at the date of the census, even though employed at some productive work within the institution, were not included in the labour force population. Unlike the 1951 Census, however, Indians on reserves were included, rather than treated as a special group. The comparability of certain occupations, especially that of hunters and trappers, may be affected by this change.

Occupational Classification¹

Occupations are classified under group titles, mainly according to the kind of processes performed and the material worked upon, although certain classes take into consideration training and skill, tools and equipment used and/or working environment, etc. All persons are classified according to the nature of their work regardless of the kind of establishment in which it is carried on or their status in that establishment. For example, a motor vehicle repairman is classified to the occupation class "Mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicle" whether he works for a motor vehicle repair shop, a trucking firm, a factory, or a store, and whether he owns his own repair shop or works for someone else. The group of "Labourers, n.e.s." includes workers in "unskilled" occupations except those engaged in farming, fishing, logging or mining (except in quarries and petroleum and gas wells) operations; it excludes other specified categories such as longshoremen and other freight handlers, sectionmen and trackmen. This residual group of "Labourers" is subdivided by industry groups, as are the residual groups of "Owners and managers, n.e.s." and "Foremen, n.e.s.".

Managerial occupations

Managers specified

Advertising, credit, sales, etc.

Owners and managers, n.e.s.

¹ DBS 94-503, 1961 Census, Bul. 3.1-3, Introductory text.

Professional and technical occupations

Professional engineers

Civil, mechanical, industrial, etc.

Physical scientists

Chemists, geologists, physicists, etc.

Biologists and agricultural professionals

Biological scientists, veterinarians, etc.

Teachers

Professors and college principals, school teachers, etc.

Health professionals

Physicians and surgeons, dentists, nurses, etc.

Law professionals

Judges and magistrates, lawyers and notaries

Religion professionals

Clergymen and priests, n.o.r., nuns and brothers, n.o.r.

Artists, writers and musicians

Commercial artists, art teachers, authors, etc.

Other professionals

Architects, draughtsmen, surveyors, etc.

Clerical occupations

Bookkeepers and cashiers

Office appliance operators

Stock clerks and storekeepers

Shipping and receiving clerks

Baggagemen and expressmen, transport

Ticket, station and express agents, transport

Stenographers

Typists and clerk-typists

Attendants, doctors' and dentists' offices

Clerical occupations, n.e.s.

Sales occupations

Foremen, trade

Auctioneers

Canvassers and other door-to-door salesmen

Hawkers and pedlars

Commercial travellers

Newsvendors

Service station attendants

Sales clerks

Advertising salesmen and agents

Insurance salesmen and agents

Real estate salesmen and agents

Security salesmen and brokers

Brokers, agents and appraisers, n.e.s.

Other sales occupations

Service and recreation occupations

Protective service occupations

Firemen, policemen and detectives, guards, etc.

Housekeepers, waiters, cooks and related workers

Cooks, bartenders, waiters and waitresses, etc.

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Service and recreation occupations — concluded

Athletes, entertainers and related workers

Actors, showmen, athletes, sports officials, etc.

Other service occupations

Barbers, launderers, janitors, etc.

Transport and communication occupations

Inspectors and foremen — transport

Air pilots, navigators and flight engineers

Operators, railroad

Locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, etc.

Operators, water transport

Deck officers, engineering officers, barge crews, etc.

Operators, road transport

Bus drivers, taxi drivers and chauffeurs, truck drivers, etc.

Other transport occupations

Electric street railway operators, teamsters, etc.

Inspectors and foremen, communication

Other communication occupations

Radio and television announcers, telephone operators, etc.

Farmers and farm workers

Farmers and stockraisers

Farm managers and foremen

Farm labourers

Gardeners (except farm) and groundskeepers

Other agricultural occupations

Loggers and related workers

Logging foremen

Forest rangers and cruisers

Lumbermen, including labourers in logging

Fishermen, trappers and hunters

Fishermen

Trappers and hunters

Miners, quarrymen and related workers

Foremen — mine, quarry, petroleum well

Prospectors

Timbermen

Miners, n.e.s.

Millmen

Well drillers and related workers

Labourers, mine

Quarriers and related workers, n.e.s.

Craftsmen, production process and related workers

Millers, bakers, brewers and related food workers

Millers, bakers, butchers and meat cutters, etc.

Tire builders, vulcanizers and other rubber workers

Tire and tube builders, vulcanizers, etc.

Leather cutters, lasters, sewers and other leather workers

Leather cutters, shoemakers (factory), shoemakers (private), etc.

Spinners, weavers, knitters and related workers

Carders, spinners, winders, weavers, etc.

Craftsmen, production process and related workers — concluded

- Tailors, furriers, upholsterers and related workers
 - Tailors, dressmakers, furriers, milliners, etc.
- Carpenters, cabinetmakers, sawyers and related workers
 - Carpenters, cabinet and furniture makers, sawyers, etc.
- Paper makers, still operators, chemical and related workers
 - Batch and continuous still operators, roasters, etc.
- Printers, bookbinders and related workers
 - Compositors and typesetters, pressmen, printing, etc.
- Furnacemen, moulders, blacksmiths and related metal workers
 - Heat treaters, annealers, temperers, etc.
- Jewellers, watchmakers and engravers
 - Jewellers, watchmakers, engravers, except photoengravers
- Machinists, plumbers, sheet metal workers and related workers
 - Toolmakers, diemakers, machinists, etc.
- Mechanics and repairmen, except electrical and electronics
 - Mechanics and repairmen — aircraft, motor vehicle, etc.
- Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers
 - Wiremen and electrical repairmen, fitters, etc.
- Painters, paperhangers and glaziers
- Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.s.
 - General foremen (const.), inspectors, stonemasons, etc.
- Clay, glass and stone workers
 - Lens grinders and polishers, opticians, kilnmen, etc.
- Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers
 - Boiler firemen, stationary enginemen, motormen, etc.
- Longshoremen and other freight handlers
 - Longshoremen and stevedores, warehousemen, etc.
- Sectionmen and trackmen
- Other production process and related occupations
 - Foremen, n.e.s., tobacco preparers, patternmakers, etc.

Labourers, n.e.s.

- Manufacturing
 - Industries — food and beverage, textile, wood, etc.
- Construction
- Transportation, communication and other utilities
 - Railway transport, communication and storage, etc.
- Trade
- Public administration and defence
 - Local administration, other public administration and defence
- All other industries

Appendix G

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION UTILIZED IN THE 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA

All persons 15 years of age and over in the labour force who had a job during the week prior to enumeration were asked to state the name and kind of business where they worked. Those with two or more jobs were asked to give this information for the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons looking for work, exclusive of those looking for their first job, were asked to give the name and kind of business where last employed.

Industrial Classification¹

The Bureau's *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used as the basis for classifying information obtained by the industry inquiry. The Introduction to that publication explains the nature and basis of the classification and gives other information on the classification system. The instructions to enumerators in the 1961 Census stated that the division of industry of the establishment as well as the name of the establishment should be reported for persons employed by multi-establishment firms carrying on different kinds of activity in different establishments. Where the kind of business was given or could be ascertained for the separate establishments of a firm, the unit classified to an industry in the 1961 Census was the establishment rather than the firm.

Government-owned and operated establishments primarily engaged in activities assigned to other industries, such as transportation, communication including post office, liquor sales, health and education services, were classified to those industries rather than to public administration. The "Public Administration and Defence" division covers establishments primarily engaged in activities that are basically governmental in character, such as the enactment of legislation, the administration of justice, the collection of revenue and defence.

Agriculture

Forestry

Fishing and trapping

Mines, quarries, oil wells

Manufacturing industries

Food and beverage industries

Tobacco products industries

¹ DBS 94-518, 1961 Census, Bul. 3.2-1, Introductory text.

- Rubber industries
- Leather industries
- Textile industries
- Knitting mills
- Clothing industries
- Wood industries
- Furniture and fixture industries
- Paper and allied industries
- Printing, publishing and allied industries
- Primary metal industries
- Metal fabricating industries
- Machinery industries
- Transportation equipment industries
- Electric products industries
- Non-metallic mineral products industries
- Petroleum and coal products industries
- Chemical and chemical products industries
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- Construction industry
- Transportation, communication and other utilities
 - Transportation
 - Storage
 - Communication
 - Electric power, gas and water utilities
- Trade
 - Wholesale trade
 - Retail trade
- Finance, insurance and real estate
 - Financial institutions
 - Insurance and real estate industries
- Community, business and personal services industries
 - Education and related services
 - Health and welfare services
 - Religious organizations
 - Motion picture and recreational services
 - Services to business management
 - Personal services
 - Miscellaneous services
- Public administration and defence
 - Federal administration
 - Provincial administration
 - Local administration
 - Other government offices

Appendix H

POST-WAR IMMIGRATION MONOGRAPH TABULATIONS AND LEGEND OF VARIABLES

The basic design of the analysis of post-war immigration which served as the analytical framework for this monograph required the preparation of a considerable number of tabulations beyond those planned by the Census Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for their normal programme of census publications. Tables and charts utilizing these special data include references to the specific tabulations from which they were obtained, e.g., P.W.I. tabulations, Tables A 2 and B 4. Since the actual tables and charts often utilize the original data in a more compact form, or only partially utilize the original table, a listing of the special tabulations is provided below, followed by a legend of variables showing the extent of detail provided for the variables in a specific tabulation. For example, the list indicates that Table A 11 provides data for mother tongue(18) by age(12). The numbers in parentheses following each variable indicate the degree of detail provided for each variable and, from the legend of variables, the reader may determine the specific nature of the categories for which data are available.

Tabulations for the A series of tables are provided for the following populations: Total Canada, Native born, Pre-war immigrants, and Post-war immigrants. Tabulations for the B series of tables are provided for the same populations as for the A series except that post-war immigrants are further subdivided by year of immigration(6). Series C tables, a special series on citizenship status for Chapter Six, are provided only for the foreign-born population by period of immigration(3). Unless otherwise indicated (by an asterisk), all tabulations were provided for Canada, provinces, and territories by metropolitan area type(5) and size(3) for metropolitan areas.

Series A Tables, P.W.I. Tabulations

Ethnic origins and Birthplace —

- A 1. Ethnic origin (44).
- A 2. Birthplace (36) of foreign born.
- A 3. Ethnic origin (20) by birthplace (6) of foreign born.

Age and Sex —

- A 4. Age (21) by sex.
- A 5. Age (21) by sex by ethnic origin (20).
- A 6. Age (12A) by sex by birthplace (6) of foreign born.
- A 7. Age (12A) by sex by marital status (4).

Marital Status -

- A 8. } Marital status (4) by sex by ethnic origin (20) for population 15 years
- A 10. } and over.

Language -

- A 11. Mother tongue (18) by age (12A).
- A 12. Mother tongue (18) by sex by official language (4).

Religion -

- A 13. Religion (12) by ethnic origin (20).
- A 14. Religion (12) by birthplace (6) of foreign born.

Schooling -

- A 15. Schooling (5) by age (12) by sex.
- A 16. Schooling (5) by birthplace (6) of foreign born.
- A 17.* Schooling (5) by ethnic origin (20) by age (7A) by sex.

Labour Force (population 15 years and over) -

- A 18.* Current labour force status (3) by age (12).
- A 19. Current labour force status (3) by age (7A) by sex.
- A 20.* Current experienced labour force by sex by industry (17).
- A 21.* Current experienced labour force by sex by occupation (14).
- A 22.* Current experienced labour force by sex by industry (17) by class of worker (4).
- A 23.* Current experienced labour force by industry (17) by birthplace (14) of foreign born.
- A 24.* Current experienced labour force by industry (17) by ethnic origin (20).
- A 25.* Current experienced labour force by occupation (14) by birthplace (14) of foreign born.
- A 26.* Current experienced labour force by occupation (14) by ethnic origin (20).
- A 27. Employment status (5) by age (7A) by sex.
- A 28. Employment status (5) by sex by ethnic origin (20).

Income -

- A 29. Total earnings (9) by age (7A) by sex for current experienced labour force.
- A 30. Total earnings (9) by ethnic origin (24) for current experienced labour force.

Family Characteristics -

- A 31. Family head in labour force by age of head (7) by average earnings of family head for wage and salary earning families.
- A 32. Family head in labour force by age of head (7) by average family earnings.
- A 33. Age of family head (7) by family size (average).
- A 34. Age of family head (7) by family type (5).
- A 35. Age of family head (7) by average number of children (0-24 yrs.).
- A 36. Age of family head (7) by husband-wife families.
- A 37. Age of family head (7) by current labour force status of wife (3) for husband-wife families.

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- A 38. Ethnic origin of family head (20) by family size (average).
- A 39. Ethnic origin of family head (20) by family type (5).
- A 40. Ethnic origin of family head (20) by average number of children (0-24 yrs.).
- A 41. Ethnic origin of family head (20) by current labour force status of wife (3) for husband-wife families.
- A 42. Ethnic origin of family head (20) in current experienced labour force by average total earnings of family head.
- A 43. Ethnic origin of family head (20) in current experienced labour force by average family earnings.
- A 44. Age of family head (7) by schooling (5).
- A 45. Age of family head (7) by current labour force status (3) of head.
- A 46. Ethnic origin of family head (20) by origin of wife (20) for husband-wife families.

Residential Mobility —

- A 47. Type of movement (12).
- A 48. Type of movement (12) by age (12A) by sex.
- A 49. Type of movement (12) by marital status (4) by sex.
- A 50.* Type of movement (12) by ethnic origin (20).

Series B Tables, P.W.I. Tabulations

Ethnic origins and birthplace —

- B 3. Ethnic origin (44).
- B 4. Birthplace (36) of foreign born.

Age and Sex —

- B 5. Age (21) by sex by ethnic origin (20).

Marital Status —

- B 7. Marital status (4) by sex for population 15 years and over.
- B 8. Marital status (4) by ethnic origin (20) for population 15 years and over.

Language —

- B 1. Official language (4) by sex.
- B 2. Official language (4) by ethnic origin (20).

Religion —

- B 6. Religion (12) by sex.

Labour Force (population 15 years and over) —

- B 9. Current labour force status (3) by age (7A) by sex.
- B 10.* Current labour force status (3) by ethnic origin (44).
- B 11. Current labour force status (3) by ethnic origin (20).
- B 12. Class of worker (4) by age (7A) by sex for current experienced labour force.
- B 13. Class of worker (4) by ethnic origin (20).
- B 14.) Total earnings (9) by age (7A) by sex for current experienced labour
- B 15.) force.
- B 16. Total earnings (9) by ethnic origin (20) for current experienced labour force.

- B 17. Occupation (14) by sex.
 B 18.* Occupation (14) by ethnic origin (20).
 B 19.* Occupation (14) by total earnings (9).
 B 20.* Occupation (14) by total earnings (9) by ethnic origin (20).
 B 21.* Occupation (14) by birthplace (14) of foreign born.
 B 22.* Industry (17) by sex.
 B 23.* Industry (17) by ethnic origin (20).

Family Characteristics -

- B 24. Ethnic origin of family head (20) by wife's origin (20).
 B 25. Ethnic origin of family head (20) by family type (5).

Series C Tables, P.W.I. Tabulations

Canadian citizenship status (2) of foreign born by period of immigration (3) is given for the following -

- C1B. Ethnic origin (24) by sex.
 C1C. Birthplace (14) by sex.
 C1D. Occupation (14) by sex.
 C1E. Marital status (4) by sex.
 C1F. Schooling (5).
 C1G. Official language (4) by sex.
 C1H. Current labour force status (3) by sex for population 15 years and over.
 C1I. Age (7A) by sex by birthplace (6).
 C1J. Ethnic origin (24) by schooling (5).
 C1K. Birthplace (6) by schooling (5).

Legend of Variables

Year of immigration

(3)	(4)	(6)
Pre- 1946	1946 - 50	1946 - 50
1946 - 50	1951 - 55	1951 - 55
1951 - 55	1956 - 60	1956 - 57
	1961	1958 - 59
		1960
		1961

Metropolitan area type

Metropolitan area size

(5)	(3)
Total MA	500,000 +
Non-MA urban	300,000 - 499,000
Non-MA rural	Under 300,000
Non-MA total	
Area total	

Ethnic origin		
(20)	(44)	
British Isles (English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh and other)	English	Icelandic
French	Irish	Latvian
German	Scottish	Lithuanian
Netherlands	Welsh	Yugoslavic
Scandinavian (Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish)	French	Other European
Other northwestern European (Belgian)	Austrian	Chinese
Total northwestern European	Belgian	East Indian
Hungarian	Czech	Japanese
Other central European (Austrian, Czech and Slovak)	Danish	Syrian-Lebanese
Polish	Finnish	Other Asiatic
Russian	German	American
Ukrainian	Hungarian	Canadian
Other eastern European (Estonian, Finnish, Latvian, Lithuanian and Byelorussian)	Italian	Eskimo
Italian	Jewish	Negro
Other European (Greek, Romanian and Yugoslavian)	Netherlands	Other
Total central, eastern and southern European	Norwegian	Not stated
Jewish	Polish	Slovak
Asiatic	Romanian	
Native Indian and Eskimo	Russian	
Other and not stated (American, Canadian and Negro)	Swedish	
	Ukrainian	
	Native Indian band	
	Native Indian non-band	
	Other British Isles	
	Byelorussian	
	Estonian	
	Greek	

Birthplace		
(6)	(14)	(36)
United Kingdom Other Commonwealth United States Northwestern Europe Other European Other countries	United Kingdom Other Commonwealth United States Germany Scandinavia (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) Netherlands Other northwestern Europe Total northwestern Europe Hungary Italy Poland Other Europe Total central, eastern and southern Europe Other and not stated	England Wales Northern Ireland Scotland United States Austria Czechoslovakia Germany Hungary Italy Netherlands Norway Poland Republic of Ireland Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Sweden Other United Kingdom Australia India and Pakistan South Africa West Indies Other Commonwealth Belgium Denmark Finland France Greece Iceland Romania Switzerland Yugoslavia Other European China Japan Other Asiatic Other

Age group				
(7)	(7A)	(12)	(12A)	(20)
Under 25	15 - 19	15 - 19	0 - 4	0 - 4
25 - 34	20 - 24	20 - 24	5 - 9	5 - 9
35 - 44	25 - 34	25 - 29	10 - 14	10 - 14
45 - 54	35 - 44	30 - 34	15 +	15 - 19
55 - 64	45 - 54	35 - 39	15 - 19	20 - 24
65 - 69	55 - 64	40 - 44	20 - 24	25 - 29
70 +	65 +	45 - 49	25 - 34	30 - 34
		50 - 54	35 - 44	35 - 39
		55 - 59	45 - 54	40 - 44
		60 - 64	55 - 64	45 - 49
		65 - 69	65 - 69	50 - 54
		70 +	70 +	55 - 59
				60 - 64
				65 - 69
				70 - 74
				75 - 79
				80 - 84
				85 - 89
				90 - 94
				95 +

Marital status
(4)
Single
Married
Widowed
Divorced

Official language
(4)
English French Both Neither

Mother tongue
(18)
English French Chinese Finnish Gaelic German Indian or Eskimo Italian Japanese Magyar Netherlands Polish Russian Scandinavian Slovak Ukrainian Yiddish All other

Religion
(12)
Anglican Baptist Greek Orthodox Jewish Lutheran Mennonite Pentecostal Presbyterian Roman Catholic Ukrainian Catholic United Church All others

Schooling
(5)
No schooling Elementary school High school 1-5 University 1-4+ University degree

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Class of worker
(4)
Wage-earner Unpaid farm worker Employer Own account

Current labour force status
(3)
In current experienced labour force Not in current experienced labour force Other

Employment status
(5)
Job last week Looked — experienced Looked — inexperienced Job past year No work

Occupation
(14)
Managerial Professional Clerical Sales Services and recreation Transport and communication Farmers Farm workers Loggers Fishermen, etc. Miners, etc. Craftsmen, etc. Labourers, n.e.s. Occupation not stated

Industry
(17)
Agriculture Forestry Fishing - trapping Mines, quarries, etc. Total primary industry Manufacturing Construction Transport, etc. Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, etc. Education, etc. Health service Personal, etc. Total community, etc. Public administration and defence Not stated

Total earnings
(9)
Less than \$1,000
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999
2,000 - 2,999
3,000 - 3,999
4,000 - 5,999
6,000 - 9,999
10,000 - 14,999
15,000 and over
None

Family type
(5)
Primary families
All secondary families
Related families
Lodging families
Other families

Type of movement
(12)
Total sample
Non-movers
Movers in Canada
Same municipality
Different municipality
Within same province
In different province
Contiguous province
Non-contiguous province
Movers from abroad
Movers not stated
Not stated

1961 CENSUS MONOGRAPHS
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA, CANADA

- ✓ The Impact of Immigration on Canada's Population – *Warren E. Kalbach*
 - ✓ Migration in Canada: Regional Aspects – *Leroy O. Stone*
 - Internal Migration in Canada: Demographic Analyses – *M.V. George*
 - ✓ Urban Development in Canada – *Leroy O. Stone*
 - ✓ Incomes of Canadians – *J.R. Podoluk*
 - ✓ Trends in Canadian Marketing – *M.S. Moyer and G. Snyder*
 - ✓ Tendances et facteurs de la fécondité au Canada – *Jacques Henripin*
-

Labour Force Studies

- Historical Estimates of the Canadian Labour Force – *Frank T. Denton and Sylvia Ostry*
- Working-Life Tables for Canadian Males – *Frank T. Denton and Sylvia Ostry*
- The Growth of Manpower in Canada – *Frank T. Denton*

The following by *Sylvia Ostry* –

- ✓ Provincial Differences in Labour Force Participation
 - ✓ The Occupational Composition of the Canadian Labour Force
 - Unemployment in Canada
 - ✓ The Female Worker in Canada
 - Geographical Composition of the Canadian Labour Force
-

The Census Monograph studies listed above were published during 1968 and 1969 or were in the printing process at the end of the latter year. At that time, the seventh title was available in French only and the eighth and eleventh were available in English and French. The list will be augmented as work on other studies progresses. Copies may be secured from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Publications Distribution Unit).

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